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## PREFACE.

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IT was in the month of January 1916 that, in the course of an interview I had with Sir John Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology, who was then on a flying visit to Madras, the question of compiling a list of the inscriptions which had been published by the Department of Epigraphy in the Madras Presidency, was first mooted. The idea had been suggested by Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., whose labours in the compilation of the "Salem Gazetteer" and whose researches in the field of South Indian history, ethnology and customs had taught him the necessity of a handbook, which could give in short and succinct compass the inscriptions contained in the annual reports of the department. The epigraphical reports are a veritable mine of information, but unfortunately the information they give have not been arranged according to any definite plan. The exact situation of the villages from which the inscriptions have been copied has been omitted in a large number of cases and the student of research has to spend a lot of time in tracing the exact topographies for which he has not often got the proper books of reference. The inscriptions of a single locality, moreover, have been published in a number of reports so that a scholar who is in need of the epigraphical data of a local history has to waste an enormous amount of time by going through all the reports. The inscriptions of Tanjore, for instance, are to be seen in half a dozen reports, and references to them have been given in almost every page of every report. The difficulties which have arisen in consequence of these defects can be appreciated only by people who have been actually engaged in the work of research. Mr. Richards saw them and suggested to Sir Alexander Cardew the possible usefulness of a publication which, in a convenient form, could give a topographical arrangement of the inscriptions. His proposal was tantamount to the publication of a list similar to that of Mr. Sewell's "Antiquities"; only what Mr. Sewell had done for antiquities as a whole was to be done for inscriptions in particular. It was to be a more specialized work but necessarily fuller and more detailed. Sir Alexander sympathized

with the proposal and suggested it to Sir John Marshall who, as has been already said, asked me to undertake it.

When Sir John Marshall offered this task to me, I took the liberty to make certain suggestions in regard to the scope and aims of the treatise. I pointed out to him that there were inscriptions in the Presidency other than those published by the department. There are, for instance, the "Nellore Inscriptions" of Messrs. Butterworth and Venu-gopal Chetti; the "Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions" of Burgess and Natesa Sastri; the "Elliot Collections" and local inscriptions referred to by Mr. Sewell in his "Antiquities"; the "Travancore Inscriptions" of the late Sundaram Pillai; the "Travancore Archæological Series" which contains, in addition to the inscriptions copied by the Madras office, certain new ones; and the "Mackenzie Collections." The Director-General and the Madras Government agreed to my proposal and the present work in consequence includes the inscriptions contained in all these. The inscriptions collected by Mackenzie have indeed given me trouble. Their geographical spellings are so crude and part of their contents themselves so suspicious that I came to feel that their inclusion in the body of the volume might, in the eyes of some, be a defect. At the same time the world of scholarship, I felt, should know what had been done by that great pioneer, Colonel Mackenzie, more than a century back. I have, therefore, adopted a compromise and given the Mackenzie inscriptions, as a rule, in footnotes. Scholars will now be able to see what they contain and be in a position to compare the information therein with that of more scientific methods of later days.

It is not the attempt at the complete utilization of all epigraphical materials however that is likely to be the characteristic of the present work. Its merit, if any, lies more in the method adopted. Not only have the summaries of the inscriptions been given, but their importance and significance, political, social, financial, etc., have been pointed out and their interconnexions shown by numerous cross-references, the notation of which has cost a labour the amount of which can hardly be imagined or appreciated by laymen. References to the *Epigraphia Indica*, the "South

Indian Inscriptions," the "Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions," the "Travancore Archæological Series," the "Antiquities," the *Indian Antiquary*, the *Journal of Royal Asiatic Society*, the *Mythic Journal*, *Madras Journal*, the District Manuals and Gazetteers are given wherever possible. An attempt has also been made to append bibliographical notes on literary and religious persons or events occurring in inscriptions based on Taylor's "Rais Catalogue," the publications of Professors Seshagiri Sastriyar and Ranga Acharya, the Vaishnava "Guruparamparas," the Tamil "Abhidhānachintāmani," "Abhidhānakōsam," "Pāvalar-Āharitradipaka," the Telugu Biographies of Poets by Viresalingam Pantulu and Guruzada Sriramamurti, etc.

It will be seen that the result of my proposals and suggestions was to make the publication a much more complete and comprehensive book of reference than the Government at first intended it to be. It gives not only the list of inscriptions, their summaries and references to them in research journals, but it attempts to show their bearings on the literary, social, religious and economic history of the land and bibliographical references thereon. I trust that the students of history will find the publication useful and look upon the incompleteness which is bound to exist in a work of such a gigantic scope with indulgence. More than 12,100 inscriptions have been entered in the list and a complete exhaustiveness of references and notes, in the midst of heavy college work, is impossible; but a sincere attempt has been made at thoroughness. I intended to give the ancient geographical divisions of each district as far as they can be gathered from epigraphy as introduction to each, but I gave it up, as it forms a chapter in a monograph I am preparing on South Indian History. The Mysore and Bastar inscriptions copied by the department have been omitted as they do not belong to the Presidency. The index and glossary at the end of the volume will, I believe, highly facilitate the reading of the inscriptions in each district.

It only remains for me to express my obligations to those who have lightened my task with their assistance or sympathy. I am much obliged to Rao Sahib H. Krishna

Sastriyar Avargal, the Assistant Superintendent of Archæology for Epigraphy, for his never-failing courtesy and for the ready willingness with which he gave me facilities in the ways of books of reference, copies of inscriptions, etc., whenever I wanted them. I must thank Mr. Richards, I.C.S., for his valuable suggestions in regard to the manner of arrangement of inscriptions. The idea of a general number for each district and of a short notation of the same is his. I am obliged to Sir Alexander Cardew for the cordial manner in which he encouraged me, and I am deeply indebted to Sir John Marshall for the honour he did me in entrusting this work to me and for the volumes of the *Epigraphia Indica* he placed at my disposal. Mr. S. Kuppuswami Sastrigaḥ, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Presidency College, gave me every facility for consulting the manuscripts in the Oriental Manuscripts Library and Mr. N. Ramani, Lecturer at Anantapur College, rendered me occasional help in the arrangement of the index slips. To these gentlemen and to a few students of mine, both in Madras and Anantapur, who helped me in the mechanical part of the work I am obliged. I am indebted above all to the Government for its generous recognition of the difficulties of the work and its ready sanction of the facilities for me.

OOTACAMUND,  
6th June 1917.

V. RANGACHARYA.

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# TOPOGRAPHICAL INSCRIPTIONS.

## ANANTAPŪR DISTRICT.

### ANANTAPŪR TALUK.

No inscriptions have been copied in this taluk. The *Mack. MSS. (Inscriptions of Ceded Districts, pp. 13—16)* give notices of seven places containing inscriptions under the heading Anantapuram; but of these, four do not certainly belong to Anantapūr taluk; two (Janakumpulla and Pulladaravu) are not found in the alphabetical list of villages of the taluk. The only place which can be certainly attributed to it is Bukkarāyasamudram, the tank at Anantapūr.

#### *Anantapūr.*

1. On a stone at Bukkarāyasamudram. A Kanarese record dated Śaka 1286 Krodhi, in the reign of Bukka Rāya of Vijayanagar. Records that his Minister Anantarasa Uḍayar excavated the tank and built a temple of Śaṅkara on its banks. [See Brown's *Wars of the Rajahs* and Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*, p. 117.]

### DHARMAVARAM TALUK.

#### *Chennakottapalle.*

2. 65 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a rock south of the village. A damaged record dated Śaka 1539, Piṅgaḷa. Refers to the rule at Kalyāṇadurga, of a certain Venkaṭapati-Nāyanayyavāru, son of Rāya Daḷavāyi Kōṇēti-Nāyuḍu and to the gift of the village Kottapalle to a certain Dasappa-Nāyuḍu as a feudal tenure in fee (*pālepattu*). This latter seems to have induced a merchant of Chēlūru to dig a canal at Kottapalle.

#### *Dādalūru.*

3. 61 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the Pōtularāju temple. A mutilated record dated Śaka 1630, Sarvadhārin. Registers that two tanks breached on the night of Sunday, the 10th of the dark fortnight of Bhādrapada in this year and that the compound wall (*parikōṭa*) of the temple of Pōtularāju was washed away. A certain Venkaṭapati-Nāyaningāru appears to have restored it. See Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*, I, 117.

4. 62 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same temple. Records in Śaka 1439, Īśvara, gift of land at Dādalūru to the temple of Pōtularāju for offerings and lamps, by a certain Koṇḍama-Nāyaningāru, son of Chāki Chennama Nāyuḍu. Mentions the tank Nāgalāḍēvicheruvu. [Mr. Sewell refers to this, but gives the wrong date Śaka 1434.]

5. 63 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On the third slab set up in the same place. A damaged record dated Śaka 1707, Viśvāvasu. Mentions the temple of Pōtapa at Dādalūru and the repairs executed therein by a certain Pōtanna.

6. 64 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the fourth slab set up in the same place. Records gift of land at Dādalūru to a certain Krishnadāsa by Timmapa-Nāyaka for the worship of Tiruvēṅgalanātha.

*Dharmavaram.*

7 a & b.—Mr. Sewell refers to two copper plate grants in this place belonging to the reign of Prauḍhadēva of Vijayanagar, but the dates of which were wrongly reported to him to be A.D. 1153 and 1163. [For the later history of the place see *Anantapur Gazetteer*, p. 150.]

*Kānaganapalle.*

8. Mr. Sewell refers to four inscriptions in this place, of which he gives the details of one. This is dated in Śaka 1455 and is said to be a private grant in the reign of Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar.

*Kanumukkala.*

9. 67 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a rock to the west of the village. A much damaged record dated Śaka 1637, Manmatha. Seems to record an agreement made among themselves by the Kaṇṇams, Reḍḍis and other residents of Kanumukkala.

*Mallināyanipalle*

(four miles north-east of Dharmāvaram.)

10. 51 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the village. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutarāya-Mahārāya, dated Śaka 1455, Vijaya. Records that the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Śālakarāja China or Pina—Tirumalayyadēva-Mahārāja, the king's brother-in-law and minister (who led the Tiruvaḍi campaign in 1531-2) gave for offerings to the God Mandem Narasimhadēva, 'who was pleased to manifest himself in a field near Dharmāvaram,' the village of Mallapanāyanipalle which he had founded, for the merit of his father Śālakarāja and his mother Tippājamma.



*Mēlāpuram (or Mēdāpuram).*

11. 66 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a stone set up in front of the Ānjanēyasvāmin temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vijayabukkarājayya-Mahārāya, dated Śaka 1473, Virōdhikrit. Mentions Maṅgamārepalli surnamed Mēlāpura and the temple of Prasanna-Varadarāja. Certain Redḍis appear to have made a grant to the temple.

*Rāghavampalli.*

12. A Telugu paper grant in charge of a local Brahman. Records gift of the village to one Kṛishṇamāchārya by Tirumallappa Nāyudu, son of Koṇḍappa Nāyudu, in Śaka 1637. *Ins., Ceded Dts. in Mack. MSS., p. 208, No. 5.*

13. A Telugu paper grant in charge of the local Brāhmanas. Records that the village was restored by Sivarām Bāba Ghorpade to one Nṛisimhāchārya in Jaya. *Ibid., No. 9.*

*Rāvulacheruvu.*

14. A. C. P. grant of Śrī Virapratāpa Vijaya Bukka Rāya, but date wrongly reported as Śaka 1109. [See *Antiquities*, I, 118.]

*Tāḍimarri.\**

15. On the third gate of the fort at Tāḍimarri (Telugu). A record of Immaḍi Koṇḍappa Nāyudu saying that the fort with its stone gates, etc., was built in Śaka 1628 Vijaya. *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 208, No. 3.*

16. On a stone in the fort. Records in Śaka 1448, Vijaya, that some land was given as free gift to the drummers and pipers of the local Chennakēśava temple by Śaṅkarappa. *Ibid., No. 4.*

17. A paper grant in the hands of Chinnappa. A Telugu record, dated Śaka 1680, Bahudhānya, saying that Rāmappa Nāyudu, son of Chinnappa Nāyudu, the Polygar of "Cheyatidurgam"

\* Under this heading the *Mack. MSS. (Ins. Ced. Dts., p. 207-12)* give twelve inscriptions. Of these three (1, 10 and 11) are at "Chetidurgam" (Chitaldrug ?); three at Tāḍimarri (given above), two at Rāghavapalle (given above); two at Chelavāripalle (see Tāḍipatri taluk); and the other three at the villages of Tumpara (No. 6), Vilivutta (No. 8) and Singammalla (No. 12). I have not identified the last three. The inscription at Tumpara records that in Śaka 1186, two persons (Rāma Rao and Subba Rao) granted an allowance of 3 pagodas and 1 *fanam* from the revenue of Ganganapalle for the local Ānjanēya temple. The Vilivutta epigraph records a gift of land to one Tummana Śurappa in Śaka 1598, Naḷa, in the reign of Rāmadēva Mahārāya, by Venkaṭagiri Venkaṭāḍri. The "Singun-mulla" inscription is dated in Śaka 1475, Ramādēva, in the reign of Śrīraṅga Rāya and grants this village and another (Maderapalle) to a Vaiṣṇava Brahman for worship of the local deity. See *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 210.*

re-established the Chennakēśava shrine on the hill fort and granted a *tūm* of dry land, besides a *ṣaṇam* from "Cheyatidurgam" for offerings to the deity. *Ibid*, No. 7.

*Togarakūṇṭa.*

18. Mr. Sewell mentions a C.P. in the possession of the *kaṇam*, dated in Śaka. 1688, recording private charities.

GOOTY TALUK.\*

*Anumpalli.*

19. On a stone in the village. A Telugu record of the reign of Vīra Rāmadēva Rāya at Penukoṇḍa, dated in Śaka 1548, *Prabhava*. Records gift of five *tūms* of paddy fields to the Gōpālasvāmi temple. *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 141, No. 3.

*Gooty.*

20. 83 of 1903.—(Kanarese.) On a rock near the deserted Narasimhasvāmi temple on the local hill. A damaged epigraph, dated Śaka 1429, *Prabhava*, mentioning several Gaunḍas.

21. 84 of 1903.—(Kanarese.) In the same place. A damaged record of the fifth year of the W. Chālukyan king Pratāpachakravartin Jagadēkamalla, Śaka 1065, *Dundubhi*, mentioning Kalyāṇapura as the capital (*Nelvidu*).

22. 85 of 1903.—(Sanskrit.) On the same rock. A record of the Vijayanagara king Bukka. See *S. Ind. Inscriptions*, Vol. I, p. 167. Also *Anantapur Gazetteer*, p. 156.

23. 86 of 1903.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. Damaged.

24. 87 of 1903.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. Damaged.

25. 88 of 1903.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. Damaged.

26. 89 of 1903.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. A record of the W. Chālukya Tribhuvanamalladēva (i.e., Vikramāditya VI) dated in Chālukya-Vikramā 46, *Plava*. See *S. Ind. Inscriptions*, I, p. 167.—As this era began, according to Dr. Fleet in Śaka 997, Hultzsch attributes the present epigraph to Śaka 1043 or A.D. 1121-2.

27. 90 of 1903.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. A record of the same king (as in 7) with date 47 of the C. V. era, i.e., A.D. 1122-3. See *Ibid.*, p. 167. [These records show that Vikramāditya's power was recognized in the Anantapūr district.]

\* The *Mack. MSS. (Ins., Ced. Dts.)*, p. 141-4 mention ten inscriptions under this heading. Two villages Buradalu (No. 7) and Narasapuram I am unable to identify. The latter might be the place of that name in Anantapūr taluk or Tādpatri. The epigraph at Buradalu records that in Śaka 1439, Īśvara, in the reign of Krishnadēva Rāya, one Narapa Gōvinda granted Māture village to the local God Vighnēśvara. The Narasapuram inscription is dated in Śaka 1477, Rākshasa, in the reign of Sadāsiva Rāya of Vijayanagar, and records a grant of allowance by the Vipraṇvōdins for the worship of God Virūpākshēśvara. All the other inscriptions have been included in the text.

28. *C.P. No. 9 of 1915.*—A record of Sadaśiva Mahārāya in Śaka 1470, *Kilaka*, Āshādha śuddhi 12, Sunday. Registers the king's gift, of the village of Kanuma in Mundimaḍugu śīma in Gutti valita to a number of Brahmans to perform worship to God Chennakēśavadēva at Mundimaḍugu. The grant was made at the request of Appala Raja, son of Kṛishṇa Rāja and grandson of Timma Rāja of the Solar race. [Mundimaḍugu is in Anantapūr taluk.]

*Kōnakonḍla.*

29. 76 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Bhōgīśvara temple. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya dated Śaka 1448, *Parthiva*. The king receives the title *samasthabhuvanāśraya*, 'the asylum of the whole world.' Mentions Ādapa Nāyaka and Kondakunte (i.e., Kōnakonḍla).

30. 77 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. Records for the merit of the Qutb Shahi king, Hajarati Sultānu Abdula Hassanu Kudupusāha, that in Śaka 1662, *Siddhārtin*, a certain Konḍamayya got the privilege of worshipping in the temple of Kēśavanātha at Kōnakonḍlapēṭa and of enjoying as such, all the property belonging to the temple. The donor was Timmāji, also called Rāmadāsu Timmarsu. Abdul Hassan died in 1688. So this grant should have been made long after his death. For discussion see *Ep. Rcp.*, 1912, p. 91.

31. 78 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near a mosque in the bazaar of the same village. A damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Pratāpachakravartin Jagadēkamalla II, dated 2nd year, *Siddhārtin*. Mentions the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Iruṅḡōlarasa and seems to register a gift of land to the temple of Kēśavadēva. [Iruṅḡōla was evidently a Telugu-chōla chief said to be a descendant of Karikāl-chōla and of the solar race. (See *Mys. & Coorg*, p. 163. Also Ap. 120, Ap. 122, Ap. 124. *Ep. Rcp.*, 1907, p. 75.)

32. 79 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar set up near a pond in the same village. A record in archaic characters. "Hail! (This is) the tank of (i.e., built by) the glorious Sarvāditya-Sōmayājīn."

*Maranapalli.*

33. On a marble stone in the pagoda. A record of Vīra Venkaṭapatidēva in Śaka 1525, *Subhakrit*. Mentions Āṇḍa Rāmarājayya dēva Mahārāja and records the gift of the village of Maṭanapalli to God Raghunāyaka on the hill-fort of Gutti. See *List Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 142, No. 6.

*Midatur.*

34. On a stone near the pagoda of Virabhadra. A record of the time of Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāya in Śaka 1439, Īśvara. Records the

grant of the village of Miḍatūru to the pagoda. Mentions "Nayava Govindaya." See *Ins., Ced. Dts. (Mack. MSS.)*, p. 141, No. 1.

*Nārimetta.*

35. "At the temple of Anjanēya is an inscription dated Śaka 1558 (A.D. 1636), recording a grant to a temple by private parties." (*Antiquities*, I, 116).

*Pātachēruvu.*

36. On a stone on the bank "Manuvagu" in the village. A record of the time of Sadāśiva Mahārāya in Śaka 1479, *Kālayukti*. Mentions Tirumala Rājayya and records gift of one *tūm* of land to a water-keeper in the local choultry. *Ibid.*, p. 143, No. 9.

37. On a stone south of the village. A record of the time of Sadāśiva Mahārāya, dated in Śaka 1440, *Pramādi*. Records gift of  $\frac{1}{2}$  *putti* of dry field in Pātacheruvu or Lakshmīpuram village as free gift to Gutti Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa by "Chirutena Kesva Rāju." *Ibid.*, No. 8.

*Penna-Ahōbilam.*

38. "On a stone in the temple is an inscription, dated Śaka 1478 (A.D. 1556), recording a grant by a chief in the reign of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar." [*Antiquities*, p. 116]. The *Anantapur Gazetteer* mentions two other inscriptions in 1552 and 1559. See p. 164.

[The chief mentioned in the inscription of 1556, was evidently Timma Nāyudu, the son of Jyōgi Nāyudu, the Polegar of Uḍiripikōṇḍa. For a history of these Poligars see *Ibid.*, p. 165-6. See also *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 143, No. 10.]

*Rāmpuram.*

39. In the temple of Rāmēśvarasvāmi is "an inscription, dated Śaka 1419 (A.D. 1497), commemorating the grant of a village by Śāluva Immaḍi Narasimha Rāya Mahārāya" and others. [Mr. Sewell says that this might be the father of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya. He is of course wrong.]

*Tummadipulla (Tambalapalle?)*

40. On a stone in the village. A record of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya making the gift of Tummadipulla village to "Ramesibhoga Deva." *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 141, No. 2.

*Yerratimmacheruvu.*

41. On a stone west of the village. Records that in Śaka 1481, *Siddhārti*, Tirumala Rājayya remitted the tax on some land of Īśvaradēva. *Ibid.*, p. 142, No. 4.

## HINDUPUR TALUK.

*Bichagānīpalle.*

42. 589 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up near the Añjanēya temple. Records in Plava the exemption of fishing (?) taxes granted to the Besta-bōya (i.e., fishermen) community of Ūtukūru by Mummaḍi-Redḍi, the agent of Peḍirājaya, and the Gauḍa and Sēnabova of Ūtukūru.

*Chaulūru.*

43. 585 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up in front of the Añjanēya temple. Records in Śaka 1471, *Saumya, Nija-Vaiśakha*, *ba. di. 6*, Friday (Friday 17 May, A.D. 1549) that a certain Jakkarāsa, son of Kuppa-Nāyaka of the Haragumodalēri (i.e., Mudaliyars of Parigi) family, constructed a maṇṭapa in front of the temple of Hanumantadēva at Chaulūru and made some grants to it.

44. 586 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a second stone set up near the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya, dated Śaka 1478, *Nala, Aśvija, su. di. 2*. Seems to record a gift to the Mahājanas of Chaulūru by a number of Vipravīnōdins who belonged to various śākhās and sūtrās. The Vipravīnōdins were Brahman jugglers who, on account of their occupation, have now socially degenerated. See Ap. 94.

*Chilumuttūru.*

45. "On the bund of the tank is an inscription, dated A.D. 1367, which mentions king Bukka I of Vijayanagar." See *Antiquities*, I, 121 and *Anantapur Gazetteer*, 169.

*Chōlasamudram.*

46. 86 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the wall, right of main entrance into the Chaudēśvari temple. A damaged record in Vikriti, refers to the building of the temple of Chaudēśvari-Amma at Chōlasamudra and to a tax fixed on each loom (*magga*) by Timmarasa and others.

47. 87 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the same temple. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇarāya-Mahārāya, dated Śaka 1439, Īśvara. Records a gift to the temple of Chaudēśvari at Chōlasāmudra by Rāyasam Koṇḍamarasayya, son of Timmarasamantri who was one of the sons of Śrīpatyāchārya, chief of Podatūru in Drāviḍa-dēśa and the ornament of the Udayagiri-Kannadiga sect. The gift was made in order that the king may be blessed with children. [Koṇḍamarasayya (Comdamara of Nuniz) is said to have actually

planted the Vijayanagara colours on the Simhādri and Śrikūrmam during Kṛishṇadēva's celebrated campaign in the north. It was evidently after this that Tirumala was born. See Ap. 48.]

### Gōraṅṭla.

(This place was so important in the mediæval period that it gave its name to one of the gates of the Penukonda fort.)

48. 91 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the Īśvara temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Tirumaladēva-Mahārāya (son of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya) records in Śaka 1446, Tāraṇa, that Śūrparāja, the agent of Vakiṭi Atappa-Nāyanaṅṅāru freed the *Tammala* servants of the temple of Sōmēśvara at Gōraṅṭla from supplying leaves (used in eating food) to that temple free of cost, on the condition that they repaired the temple, built the śikhara, and constructed a compound wall of mud. [This is evidently the prince who, according to Nuniz, died prematurely. He was born evidently after Śaka 1440. See Ap. 47, above.]

49. 92 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On a slab lying in the Mādhavarāyasvāmin temple in the same village. Records in Śaka 1276, Jaya, that a certain king Naraśinga of the Sāluva family (and son? of Sāluva Maṅgi) built the temple of Vishṇu. His ancestors had the *birudas* Mēdinimisaraṅgaṇḍa Kathāri-Sāluva and Dharaṇīvarāha. [The genealogy of the Sāluvas given here is different from that given in the Dēvulapalle plates and Telugu Literature. See *Ep. Rep.* 1912, p. 79 for details.]

50. 181 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On the west wall of the maṇṭapa in the Mādhavarāyasvāmin temple. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Tirumaladēvarāya-Mahārāya, dated Śaka 1446, Tāraṇa, Kārttika, śu. di. 12, Monday, Utthānadvādaśi, Chitrānakshatra. Records that the agent of Vakiṭi Ādappa-Nāyuḍu granted land to the Vishṇu (Perumā!) temple at Gōraṅṭla for maintaining festive processions on the *daśami* days of the month. The date corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Monday, November 7, 1524. "Nakshatra wrong. The day was Utthānadvādaśi." See note to 47 and 48 above.

51. 182 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On the same wall. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutarāya-Mahārāya, dated Śaka 1452, Vikṛita (Maghi śu. di. 14, Monday). Mentions Gōraṅṭla-śīma which was conferred as a fief (*nāyankara*) on the son of Vakiṭi Mallappa-Nāyuḍu. As to date Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says: "In Vikṛiti-Samvat—A.D. 1530, Magha śu. 14 ended on Tuesday, January 31 '77, so that on Monday, January 30, the *tithi* was current for less than 15 *ghaṭikas*. The reading does not however appear to be quite certain. The text may after all be Śukla 13. The week-day in A.D. 1532-33 (—Śaka 1454) was Saturday not Monday."

**52.** 183 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutarāya-Mahārāya dated Śaka 1455, Vijaya, śu. di. 15, Monday. Records that Timmapa-Nāyuḍu, son of Vakīti-Mallapa-Nāyuḍu ordered the *sthānikas*, citizens and the temple cook to revive the processions in the Perumāḷ temple at Gōraṅṭla which had been neglected till then. As to date Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says that details are not enough for calculation.

**53.** 184 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a stone built into the floor of a maṅṭapa in the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Veṅkaṭapatidēva-Mahārāya, ruling at Penugonḍa, dated Śaka 1532, Śādhārāṇa, Pushya, śu. di. 2, Friday. Seems to register the grant of certain taxes (?) to the temple of Mādha-veśvara at Gōraṅṭla for the merit of the king and of Chikka-Veṅkaṭappa-Nāyuḍu. [The date corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Friday, December 7.41, A.D. 1610. The Government Epigraphist believes that Veṅkaṭappa was "evidently one of the two Veṅkaṭas of the Hemrāj line." *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 238.

**54.** 185 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On the capital of a pillar in the same maṅṭapa. Records that the four pillars on the east side of the platform (*jagali*) were the gift of Tirupati-vāru.

### *Gorrepalle*

(*Goravanahalle near Hindupūr*).

**55.** 68 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the south wall of the prakāra in the Lakshmidēvi temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Śaka 1460, Viḷambi. Records that a certain Vīraṇa-Nāyaka, younger brother of Virūpaṇṇayya of Penugonḍe, dug up a spring (*taliparigi*) with an irrigation channel called Nūtana-Tungabhadra, in the village of Mōdaya surnamed Achyutarāya-pura and got certain lands watered by it (which belonged to Antayyana Kodigēhalli in Goyyalūra-śīme), presented to the temple of Mahālakshmidēvi at Haruhe-Lakkhaṇapura.

**56.** 69 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāya, in Śaka 1459, Hēmalambi. Records that the same Vīraṇa-Nāyaka presented to the temple of Mahālakshmidēvi at Lakkhaṇapura in Haruhe-sthala the offerings made to that temple in the form of coin, clothes, gold, etc., during festivals, by the people assembled together for the occasion.

**57.** 70 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Śaka 1460, Viḷambi. Records the gift of income

from tolls collected by merchants (ṣeṭṭis and paṭṭanasvāmis) on every Friday market held at Haruhē-Lakkhaṇapura, to the temple by the same Vīraṇa-Nāyaka.

**58. 71 of 1912.**—(Kanarese.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutadēva Mahārāya in Śaka 1460, Viḷambi. Records the buildings constructed in the same temple by the brothers Vīraṇa-Nāyaka and Virappaṇṇa of Ponugoṇḍe. These were: (1) the stone prakāra wall, (2) the eastern and the southern gōpuras, (3) the gates (?), (4) the kitchen and the verandah in front of it, (5) the assembly-hall, (6) the paving of the courtyard, (7) shrines for Rāma, Lakshmaṇa, Hanūmān, Bhairava, Vighnēśvara, etc.

**59. 72 of 1912.**—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutadēva Mahārāya in Śaka 1456, Jaya. A copy of the deed by which Muttakadaḥalli surnamed Mahālakshmīpura was granted to the temple of Mahālakshmi by Timmarasa, son of Apparasa of the treasury, at the instance of Vīrapappaṇṇaya of Penugoṇḍe.

**60. 73 of 1912.**—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutadēva Mahārāya in Śaka 1458, Durmukhi. Records gift of the village of Goravanahalli surnamed Lakshmiśāgara, in Antayyana Kodagihalli-sthala, of Guyyalūru-śīme in Rodda-nāḍu which was a district of Penugoṇḍe-rājya, to the same temple by Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka, son of Sani Chinnappa-Nāyaka, at the instance of Vīrapappaṇṇaya.

**61. 74 of 1912.**—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the same wall. Records that the above documents were caused to be engraved by Basavana-Sōmayājīn of Chautakūru and Vīrapappaṇṇa's clerk (Sēnahōva) Timmappa of Goraṇṭḷa with the approval of Vīrapappaṇṇaya of Penugoṇḍa.

### *Hindupur.*

A purely modern town (see *Anantapur Gazetteer*, I, 170-1), it has got the following inscriptions in the neighbourhood:—

**62. 587 of 1912.**—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up in a field below the tank bund. The Nolamba (Pallava) king Dilīpayya Iṛiva-Nolamba (grandson of Mahēndrādhirāja) records gift of land to a certain Duggaṣeṭṭi, a member of the Pasundi-Bōya (community?) by the 300 great men of Kaḡūru.

**63. 588 of 1912.**—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up near the Añjanēya temple below the same tank-bund. A record of the western king Eragaṅga Permaṇadi. Seems to refer in Śaka 775 to the Nolamba who ruled the country extending up to Kānchi. [This Nolamba was either Nolambādhirāja Poḷalchōra or his son Mahēndrādhirāja. Eragaṅga's position in the Gaṅga family is unknown. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, p. 59.]



64. C.P. No. 15 of 1912 13. A record in Sanskrit of the Vijayanagara king Raṅga VI.—Incomplete. The beginning is identical with that of the Kaḷḷakkuruchchi grant.

65. C.P. No. 16 of 1912 13.—A forged grant of alleged date Ś. 1109, Jaya (wrong), Aśvija, *Su di* 10, in Telugu. Registers the advent of a number of Gavuṇḍas from Nagara śīma with their baggages to settle in the country ruled by Sōmaśaṅkara Nāyaka of Ratnagiri. Three new villages were founded and village officers appointed. Also mentions *malika bharama varāha* (the pagoda issued by the Golconda king Malik Ibrahim). [The grant pretends to be dated in the reign of Vijaya Bukkarāya. Ratnagiri is an ancient place as it is referred to in a C.P. grant of the W. Chālukya Vikramāditya I (655 80); but the local chronicle gives its history only after it came under the Nāyuḍu chiefs of Sera in the time of Bijapūr supremacy. Sōmaśaṅkara was evidently one of them.]

*Kaggallu.*

66. 84 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a garden. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratapa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya dated 1475, Pramādin. Seems to register the gift of the village of Kaggallu, surnamed Timmasamudra, to the temple of Mallikārjuna.

*Kambaladinne.*

67. On a stone in the pagoda of "Mantraula natha" in the village. A record dated in S. 1457 Manmatha. Records that one Virappanāyaṅgar granted the village of Kambaladinne to "the God Singaswamy of Ganguntoo." (*Mack. Ins. Ced. Dts.*, p. 68, No. 31.)

*Kirikera.*

68. 591 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a stone setup in a field near the ruined Īśvara temple. A record in archaic characters. Registers that four Gavuṇḍas (mentioned by name) undertook to protect certain privileges (?) pertaining to Eradukēre in the presence of Bīrayya.

*Kodigēpalle.*

69. 80 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the wall of a ruined maṇṭapa near the Aṅjanēya temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Śrīraṅgayadēva Mahārāya (VI) dated Śaka 1567, Pārthiva. Records that a certain Obalarāya Kōṇēti Nāyaniṅgaru repaired the temple of Pala-Veṅkaṭeśvara at Dinnamiḍi-Kodigēpalle alias Pala-Veṅkaṭapura in Guyyulūru-nāḍu, included in (the territory of) Penugonḍa-durga, and presented the village to that temple under orders of Peda-Veṅkaṭapatirāya (Veṅkaṭa II?). Mr. Krishna Sastri believes it might be Veṅkaṭa II, but it is doubtful.

70. 81 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab built into the wall of a private house in the same village. The Hoysaḷa king

Vīra-Ballāḍadēvarasa (Ballāḍa III, 1291-1342), son of Vishnuvardhana Pratāpachakravartin Vīranarasimhadēvarasa (Narasimha III, 1254-91), records in Śaka 1250, Vibhava, that the Māhāpradhāna (Kōṭeya Māchaya-Daṇṇāyaka) was ruling at Penugoṇḍēya-nelaviḍu and gave the village of Benagūru as a koḍagi-gift to a certain Gauḍa. [The inscription shows the extent of Ballāḍa territory. Penukoṇḍa apparently was included in it, but was soon to be ruled by Bukka I.]

71. 82 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab in a field near the Siva temple of the same village. A mutilated record in archaic characters. Mentions in the beginning a certain Mahārājādhirāja whose name is not clear on the impression. Registers perhaps the gift of the village of Vannaṅḡuru.

*Koṭnūru.*

72. 590 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up in front of the Chauḍēśvari temple. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Sadāśiva-Mahārāja, dated in year Sādhāraṇa. Seems to register a gift to the temple of Chauḍēśvari, for the merit of Daḷavāy Kṛishṇama-Nāyaka.

*Lēpākshi.*

For an excellent description of the local Vīrabhadra temple, its history, etc., see *Anantapūr Gazetteer*, 172-4. The Vishṇu temple of this place which contains the finest sculptures in the Anantapūr district is commemorated by a Telugu bard who wrote the Telugu dramatic poem *Lēpākshi-Rāmāyaṇamu*, which, I understand, is largely sung on occasions of puppet shows.

73. 88 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) The Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāja records in Śaka 1460, Viḷambi, gift of Chikanandichervu surnamed Dēvarāyapura, a village near Deppāru in Sādali-sthala of Chelurachavāḍi to the temple of Vīrēśvara on the Kūrmaśaila hill at Lēpākshipura, by Vīrapannāyaka of Penugoṇḍe. It is stated that the donor purchased it from four Brāhmaṇas who had acquired the village as a *sarvamānya* grant from king Prauḍhadēva-Mahārāja.

74. 89 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the same wall. Records in Śaka 1460, Viḷambi, that half of the village of Sadāśivapura surnamed Dēvarāyapura, also near Deppāru, was purchased from two Brāhmaṇas and granted to the same temple by Vīrapannāyaka. As in the previous instance the Brāhmaṇas had acquired it from Prauḍhadēva-Mahārāja. [See *Antiquities*.]

75. 90 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāja. Records in Śaka 1460, Viḷambi, gift of some *vritti*-lands, by purchase, in the *sarvamānya-agrahāra* Nagaragēre, surnamed

Kṛṣṇnarāyasamudra, to the same temple, by Vīrapannayya and his brother Vīraṇa-Nāyaka. Nagaragēre is stated to have belonged to Tumbekalla-sthala in Rodda-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Penugoṇḍe-rājya.

76. 569 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the east wall of the second prakāra in the Vīrabhadra temple. A damaged record in Śaka 1459, Hēmalambi, Phalguna, ba. di. 2, Thursday (Thursday, 21, Feb. A.D. 1538). Records a gift to the shrines of Pāpavināśadēva, Raghunāthadēva and Vīrēśvaradēva, by the Mahājanas of Nagaragēre *alias* Kṛṣṇnarāya-samudra-agrahāra, a village in Rodda-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Penugoṇḍe-rājya. The gift consisted of a *talaparigi* channel below the tank of Nagaragēre and of a tank called *Gūḷisetikuṇṇē* in Aḍabārahalli village. Mentions Vīrabhūpa, the brother of Penugoṇḍe Vīrappanna, who was the son of Nandi-Lakīseti of Lēpākshi.

77. 570 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Śaka 1456, *Jaya, Vaiśākha*, śu. di. 15. Gift of tolls collected by the merchants at the market held every Sunday in the hamlet of Vīrēśvara-dēvarapura belonging to Lēpākshi, of tolls raised in Haru-nāḍu and Hosūra-nāḍu and of other income, for oblations to be offered in the three shrines mentioned above. The grant was made at the instance of Vīraṇa Nāyaka, brother of Vīrapannaya of Penugoṇḍe. [This is No. 4 in Sewell's List.]

78. 571 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the east wall of the second prakāra in the Vīrabhadra temple. The Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra Achyutadēvarāya Mahārāya records in Śaka 1459, *Hēmalambi, Jyēsthā*, ba. di. 10, Monday, a sale of land to the same three shrines by the mahājanas of the sarvamānya-agrahāra village Kāñchasamudra *alias* Pratāpadēva-rāyapura which was given to them as a free gift by Pratāpadēva-Mahārāya (i.e., Dēvarāya II) when he made the great gifts named *kāmadhēnu*, *kulpavriksha* and *viśvachakra* in the presence of the god-Vīrūpāksha on the banks of the Tungabhadra river. Lēpākshi is stated to have been a village in Sādali-vēṇṭe which belonged to Rodda-nāḍu, a subdivision of Penugoṇḍe-rājya. [This is No. 1 in Sewell's List.]

79. 572 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the east wall of the second prakāra in the Vīrabhadra temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāya dated in Śaka 1459, *Hēmalambi, Kārttika*, śu. di. 12, Monday (Uthānadvadaśī), corresponding to 15th October 1537. Seems to refer to the grant of two villages to the temple of Vīrēśvara, made by the king in the presence of Vithalēśvara on the banks of the Tungabhadra river. [No. 2 of Sewell's List.]

80. 573 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the east wall of the second prakāra in the Vīrabhadra temple. A preface to the

inscriptions on the east wall which record gifts made to the shrines of Virabhadra, Pāpanāśeśvara and Rāma at Lēpākshi. It is stated that these were engraved by Basavaṇa Sōmayājin of Chātakūru and Timmapa of Gōraṇṭla who was the *sēnabōva* (clerk or shroff) of Virapaṇṇa, under orders from Virapaṇṇa.

**81. 574 of 1912.**—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the east wall of the second prākāra in the Virabhadra temple. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēva Mahārāya, dated Śaka 1455, *Vijaya, Kārttika*, śu. di. 12, Monday (Utthānadvādaśi). The Sanskrit portion at the beginning registers the grant of three villages named Hampanapalli, Kancharlahalli and Timagoṇḍanahalli to the shrine of Virabhadra at Lēpākshi. The villages were all surnamed Vēṅkaṭādri-samudra after prince Kumāra-Vēṅkaṭādri, the son of Achyuta Rāya. [The date is not quite consistent as the week day should be Thursday.]

**82. 575 of 1912.**—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Achyutarāya, dated Śaka 1456, *Maunmatha*. Seems to register the gift of a village by the king for the worship of Virabhadra of Lēpākshi.

**83. 576 of 1912.**—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the east wall of the second prākāra in the Virabhadra temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāya records in Śaka 1459, *Hēmalambi, Ashādha*, śu. di. 12, Monday, corresponding to 15th October 1537, gift by purchase from Bhaṇḍāra Timmapa, of the village Nandicherla *alias* Virūpākshapura, near Kārakalike in Burudakunte rājya, to the god Vīrēśa who had bestowed favours on Virapaṇṇa, by the chief Achyutarāya Mallapaṇṇa, devotee of Mallikārjuna. The village was originally granted in Śaka 1389, *Śarvajit, Pushya*, śu. di. 2, Monday, Makara Samkrānti, to Timmapa's grandfather Vīramarsa by Virūpākshadēva-Mahārāya II, son of Praudhapratāpa-Dēvamahārāya (i.e., Dēvarāya II). [No. 3 in Sewell's list.]

**84. 577 of 1912.**—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the east wall of the second prākāra in the Virabhadra temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Achyutadēva-Mahārāya records in Śaka 1459, *Hēmalambi, Āsvija*, ba. di. 5, Monday (Monday, 24th Sep. A.D. 1537) gift of lands at Kalanūra-agrahāra, which were purchased by Virapaṇṇa for the temple of Virabhadra at Lēpākshi.

**85. 578 of 1912.**—(Kanarese.) On the rocky floor of the same prākāra. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Achyutarāya-Mahārāya in Khara. Records gift of the village of Chaluvindla (*lit.* water-shed) surnamed Komāra-Vēṅkaṭādrīpura, to the temple of Pāpavināśanadēva at Lēpākshi. See Ap. 58 for reference to the same prince.

**86. 579 of 1912.**—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) In the same place. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Achyuta, dated

Śaka 1455, Khara. Gives the usual long genealogy commencing with the moon.

87. 580 of 1912.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the north wall of the same prākāra. The Vijayanagara king Achyuta records that what follows is a copy of a copper plate document of Virēśvara-dēva. After the long praśasti which is identically the same as that of the Unamanjēri plates, it is recorded that the king weighed himself against pearls at Kāñchi in the Śaka year 1455, Nandana, and that he made the gift called *Kāñchanamēru* in Śaka 1456, Vijaya.

88. 581 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On the east wall, right of entrance into the Īśvara temple at old Lēpākshi near the same village. Records in Śaka 1603, Durmati, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 3, Monday, solar eclipse (Monday, 9 May A.D. 1681), gift of tolls by the merchants of all countries headed by Prithvīsetti Rāyana-Bhāskara, to the temple of Śānta-Naṅjundēśvara at Lēpākshi. [This princely merchant was the contemporary of the Kārvētinagar chief Sāluva Mākārāja Tirumalarājayyadēva mahārāja. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1912, p. 60 and 83-4 for details.]

89. 582 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On the same wall, left of entrance, Hajuratu Sultānu Abdula Hasānu Alamgīru Pannāha (i.e., Hajarat Sultan Abdul Hassan Alamghyr Pādshah) records in Śaka 1602, Raudri Vaiśākha, śu. di. 3 Monday, gift of fields and gardens to the temple of Śānta-Naṅjundēśvara, by the Reddis and Karṇams of old Lēpākshi, for the merit of the king. [This was Abul Hassan of Golconda who ruled from 1672 to 1688.]

90. 583 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the Nāgalabaṇḍa rock near the Peddacheruvu tank in the same village. A damaged and unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Sadaśiva-Mahārāya in Śaka 1471, Kīlaka, Bhādrapada śu. di. 1. Records a gift (not specified) for the merit of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmārāja-Vithaladēva (the conqueror of the south in the campaign of 1544-5).

#### *Malagūru.*

91. 95 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab near the Śiva temple. A much-damaged record dated Śaka 1107, Viśvāvasu. Begins with an introduction which is generally found at the beginning of the Telugu and Kanarese-Chōḷa inscriptions and mentions Māchadēva (a Telugu-Chōḷa).

#### *Mānēpalle.*

92. 592 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a stone lying near the Īśvara temple in the bed of the tank. The Nōḷamba (Pallava) king Ayyadēva (son of Mahēndra Nōḷambādhirāja) records that Chōrayya, son of Śrīpurushayya and other Gamuṇḍas of Eṇḍurūru obtained certain privileges (?).

*Mānesandra. (Mēnāsamudram.)*

93. 96 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the way to Ūṭukūru. Records in Jaya, the gift of Chaudapura as a sarvamānya grant to the goddess Chaudēśvaramma of Ūṭukūru, by a certain Nallamāchi-Nāyaka under the orders of Kṛishṇapa Nāyaka, son of Chinnapa Nāyaka.

94. 97 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up near a well in the same village. The Vijayanagara King Virapratāpa Sadāśivarāya-Mahārāya records a gift of lamps to the temple of Hanumantadēva at Maṇṇēyasamudra surnamed Dēvarāyapura, an agrahāra in Rodda-nāḍu, a district of Penugonda-rājya, for the merit of all Vipravīnōdins. Date doubtful. [Brown explains Vipravīnōdins as Brahman jugglers. Mr. Krishna Sastri points out that they are, in the Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts, no longer Brahmans but Śūdras, a phenomenon which he attributes to the demoralising effect of the occupation. See Ap. 44 for another reference to them.]

*Mōḍa.*

95. 75 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On stone beams in the Īśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa King Rajēndra-Chōḷa I. The major portion of the historical introduction beginning with *tirumanni valāra*.

*Morsalapalle.*

96. "There is a copper-plate grant in this village, in the possession of Sukha Reddī and Hanumanta Reddī, residents. It is dated Ś. 1276 (A.D. 1354), and records a grant by Vijaya Bukka Rāya, Narasa Rāya and Srī Kṛishṇa Rāya." [*Antiquities*, I, 122.]

*Parigi.*

This place has been identified with Parivi, the capital of the early Baṇa Kings. No epigraphical evidences are available, but the three temples of Dharmēśvara, Bhīmēśvara and Saptamātrikas, together with the fine sculptures of the place where the old town is supposed to have been located, suggest its early importance.

97. 83 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On two fragments of a slab near the Hōnnatikamma temple. The Hoysala King Vīra-Ballāḷa II, ruling at Dorasamudra with Śāntalādēvi, records in Śaka 1100, Viḷambi, the presentation of a bell to the temple of Bhīmēśvara at Guruguṇjikōla-bayalu below the tank of Haruve (i.e., Parigi) in Haruhe-nāḍu and the gift of 800 . . . of land measured by the rod called (evidently after the king) *drōharamalla*, for oblations, lamps, etc. A piece of stone is, evidently, missing in the middle.

*Pūlaguṇṭa.*

98. 85 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the Garuḍakambha in front of the Āñjanēya temple. Records in Saumya, gift of the pillar by a bōya.

*Vānavōlu.*

99. 93 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying in a field. Records that Gaṅgasāni, daughter of Payidiṣeṭṭi of Pamiḍi entered into the fire (i.e., performed suttee) at Penugoṇḍa. To her memory was, perhaps, erected? a *brindāvana* at Vānavōlu.

100. 94 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a rock in another field in the same village. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara King Virapratāpa Rāmarāju-Veṅkaṭapatirāyadēva-Mahārāja, dated Śaka 1555, Śrīmukha.

## KADIRI TALUK.\*

*Kadiri.*

101. 520 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying near a tamarind tree west of the Lakshminarasimhasvāmin temple. Records the reconstruction of a street, to the west of the Narasimha temple at Kadiri, in the name of Saṅgayadēva-Mahārāju, son of Chōḍarāja-gurudēva-Mārāju.

102. 521 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On four faces of a pillar lying at the western entrance into the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara King Virapratāpa Dēvarāja-Mahārāja; refers in Hēmalamba to Harihara-Mahārāja. [Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 122, No. 9.]

103. 522 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara King Vira-Bukkaṇa-Voḍayalu. Records in Śaka 1274, Nandana, that while the king was ruling at Dhorasamudra and Penugoṇḍa, the temple of Avubhaladēva at Kadiri was built by a Nāyaka. [See Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 120, No. 7.]

104. 523 of 1906.—(Kanarese and Sanskrit.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record dated in Śaka 1275, Vijaya, consisting of a Sanskrit verse with two meanings (*ślēsha*) composed by the pradhāni Sovappagalu on the occasion of the gift of an ornament to the temple at Kadiri by Gōpaṇa, an officer of Kumāra-Kampana II, i.e., Goppaṇa Rāja, the restorer of

\* The Mack. MSS. (*List of Inscriptions, Ceded districts*, pages 119—23) gives nineteen inscriptions in the "Kadiri district." These are at Tummalā (No. 2), Sōmapulla (Nos. 3-4), Chakibunda (No. 5), Pulichurlu (No. 6), Kadiri (7-9), Guryāla (10-11), Parlāpulla (12), Curumala (13-16) and Yurabulla (17-19). I am able to identify the villages Tummalā, Kadiri and Curumala. The inscriptions of these three places I have included in the epigraphs of this taluk. Of the other villages Sōmapulla (Sōmapalli) is in Madanapalli taluk (Chittoor district); Guryāla, Parlāpulla (i.e., Parnapalli) and Yerrabulla are in Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district. See these taluks for their inscriptions. I am unable to locate Chakibunda and Pulichurlu. The inscription in the first of these is dated in Ś. 1569, Virōdhi, and records the repair of the local tank by Chili Nāyudu in the reign of Tiruvēngalanātha Rāja Chōḍa Dēva. The Pulichurlu epigraph is a grant by "Luckki Naidu" in Ś. 1431, Bhava, to the local deity Nṛsimhasvāmi. See Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 120.

Srīraṅgam and the contemporary of Vēdānta Dēśika. [*Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 120, No. 8. But here the year is given as Pramōdūta.]

105. 524 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the floor of the court-yard of the same temple. Records in Khara, a charter granted to potters by a Nāyaka.

106. 525 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the floor of the kitchen in the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇadēvarāya-Mahārāya, dated Śaka 1452, Virōdhin. Records gift of land to the temple of Nara-simhadēva of Kadiri by a relation of the king.

107. 526 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up below a peepul tree in the court-yard of the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Kumāra-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya, son of Vīra-Harihararāya, dated Śaka 1339, Hēmalamba. Seems to mention the *Mālas* and *Mādigas*. See Thurston's *Castes and Tribes*, pp. 329—87 and 292—325 for a description of these.

108. 527 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the big gōpura of the same temple. Records in Śaka 1380, Kāḷayukta, gift of land to the *Rāmānujakūtā* in the Kadiri temple.

109. 528 of 1906.—(Sanskrit in Telugu characters.) On the base of the same gōpura, right and left sides. A mutilated record, the date and the name of the king of which are lost. Gives a genealogy of the first Vijayanagara dynasty. Seems to record the building of the gōpura by Vithalāmātya, son of Dēvapāmātya.

110. 529 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the base of a platform in the 1,000 pillared maṇṭapa of the same temple. An incomplete record, dated Śaka 1451, Virōdhin. Records a gift by a merchant from Tāḍiparati (Tāḍipatri).

111. 530 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a lamp pillar lying in front of the same temple. Records in Śaka 1391, Virōdhin, gift of the pillar.

112. 531 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On another pillar set up in the same place. A record, dated in Śaka 1337, Jaya.

113. 532 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a boulder near the Viṣṇu temple at the foot of the Narasimhakōṇḍa hill, east of Kadiri. Records in Śarvadhāri, gift of a garden.

#### *Kurumāla.*

114. On a stone in the village. A record of the reign of Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar, dated in Virōdhikrit. Mentions Mahārājalu Rāmachandra Dīkshit and grants the village to God Nṛsiṃhaswāmi for food offering. [*Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 123, No. 13.]

115. A record of the time of Kṛṣṇadēva Rāya in Śaka 1436, Bhava. Mentions "Lucki Naidu" and records the gift of the



village of "Pubichurla" for food offering to God Nrisimha. *Ibid.*, No. 14.

116. A record of the time of Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar, dated in Śaka 1468, Parābhava. Records that one Rāyulu Gunji Redḍi purchased 19 *tūms* of land (for 60 pagodas) below the tank at Malacalacheruvu and granted it to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha. *Ibid.*, No. 15.

117. A record of the time of Vikrama Rāya, dated in Śaka 730, Nandana. Grants the village of Vikramarāyapuram or Dēvarāyapuram to "Nundavighala." *Ibid.*, No. 16.

*Tummala.*

118. On a stone below the tank at the village. A record, dated in Śaka 1598, Naḷa. Mentions Haji Muhammad and records grant of lands to the tank-diggers, the kaṇṇam, etc. *Ibid.*, No. 2.

KALYĀNDRUG TALUK.

*Chintalapalle (Chintaralapalle).*

119. Mr. Sewell mentions two copper plate grants in this place, of which one is dated Śaka 1580 and records a grant by Rāya Daḷavai Kōṇēti Nāyani Venkaṭapati Nāyaḍu. [See *Antiquities I*, 117.]

*Eraḍukera.*

120. 83 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the Saṅkarēśvarasvāmi temple. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla (II), in Śaka 1051, Sid-dhārthi, Mārgasīra, su. di. 5, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa Saṅkramaṇa. Records gifts of land and of taxes by a certain Kētanaverggaya who was the mahāpradhāna and military officer of the chief Irūṅgōḷa Chōḷa I, ruling at Goydavāḍi, to the temple of Saṅkaradēva at Eraḍukera, a village in Sulīyanūr Seventy, which was a district of Sīr-nāḍu. The date is irregular and the Uttarāyaṇa Saṅkramaṇa in 1139-40 fell, says Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, on Monday, 25th December. [See Ap. 31 and 122 for further references to this chief.]

121. 84 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another slab in the same place. Rōḍadamalla Mallidēvarasa records in Sārvari, a gift of oil for lamps by the mercantile community of Eraḍukera to the same temple. The epigraphist surmises that Mallidēva was the son of Irūṅgōḷa I and possibly became the feudatory of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa. [See at p. 112 for the authority on which he bases his opinion.]

122. 85 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another slab in the same place. Irūṅgōḷa-Chōḷa Mahārāja records in Śaka 1065, Dundubhi, the death of a certain Gaṅgaṇavergaḍe and his follower in a *dhāli*. The chief mentioned here is Irūṅgōḷa I, whose inscriptions are in Ap. 31, Ap. 120, etc.

(95) 86 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a broken slab in the same place. This is a *viragal* which states that Vaiḍumba Chūḍamaṇi captured the cows of the 96,000 (people?) of Bēvinabṭu.

*Kambadūru.*

123. 89 of 1913.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On a pillar in the inner court-yard of the Mallikārjuna temple. Iruṅḡolādēva Chōla-Mahārāja (II), ruling at Niḍugallu, records in Śaka 1171, Kīlaka, Chaitra, ba. di. 13, Tuesday, Uttarāyaṇa-Vishusamkramaṇa, cōrresponding to 24th March A.D. 1258, gift of land to the temple of Mallikārjunadēva at Kambadahola, after repairing it. This chief was the great-grandson of Iruṅḡōla I. Some of his inscriptions in the Tumkūr and Chitaldroog districts have been printed in Rice's *Ep. Carna.*

124. 90 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the same pillar. Records in Sarvadhāri, Māgha, ba. di. 14, Monday, gift of land to the same temple by the crown prince, the son of Iruṅḡadēva (i.e., Iruṅḡolādēva).

125. 91 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another pillar in the same place. A record of the Noḷamba (Pallava) king Noḷambarāja-Mahendra-Tribhuvanadhīra. Records in Śaka 805 (A.D. 883) a gift of land and paddy by the *gāmūṇḍas* and *pārvas* (Brahmans) of Beddugoṇḍe to a temple of the Sun (Ādityagriha). [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. X, pp. 54-70.]

126. 92 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the same pillar. A much mutilated record of Iruṅḡolādēva. Mentions the repairs made to the temple of Mallikārjunadēva.

127. 93 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the third pillar lying in the same place. The Noḷamba (Pallava) king Iruva-Noḷambādhīrāja records in Śaka 887, Krōdhana, Phalguna, Amāvāsya, Sunday, solar eclipse, corresponding to 6th March 965, a gift of land for maintaining a tank, by prince Poḷalchōra, a grandson of the king and 'the lord of Kānchi.' The pillar was set up by Chāvūṇḍayya of the Śrīvatsa-gōtra, the favourite minister of Poḷalchōra II, father of Vīramahendra, sixth in descent from Mahendra I and lieutenant of the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III in the conquest of Chōla land in the weak times which followed the death of Parāntaka I.

128. 94 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Sadaśivarāya-Mahārāya, in Śaka 1478, Nala. Records gift of 50 *varāhas* (till now appropriated by the overseers of temple affairs) to the temple of Mallikārjuna-dēva at Kambadūru, by Virūpaṇa-Nāyaka, for the merit of his father Tammapa-Nāyaka. [This is the only inscription which Mr. Sewell refers to in his local list.]

**129.** 95 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar built into the floor at the entrance into the same temple. A seriously damaged record. Seems to be a Vijayanagara record and register the gift of the village Tenegalapura surnamed Mallāpura, for the merit of Achyutadēva-Mahārāya, on the auspicious occasion of Mahā-Viśākha. Date lost.

**130.** 96 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar lying in the outer prakāra wall of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Kṛishṇarāya Mahārāya in Śaka 1434, Āṅgīrasa, Kārttika, śu. di. 12, corresponding to Friday, 22nd October 1512. Records gift of land by Rāyasa Koṇḍamarassayya to the temple of Mallikārjunadēva at Kambadūru, for the merit of the king. The land was situated below the tank of Kambadūru in Kuṇḍurupiyaśīme which was the Jāghir of the chief.

**131.** 97 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the same pillar. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Śaka 1447, Pārthiva. Records gift of the village Jalavati to the same temple by Rāyasa Ayyaparasayya 'in order that Rāyasa Koṇḍamarasayya may dwell in heaven.'

**132.** 98 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar in a field to the east of the same temple. The Nolamba (Pallava) king Noḷambādhīrāja (probably Polalchōra, the father of Mahēndra I) records that while the tank of Bendugōṇḍe was constructed, a temple for Mahādēva was also built, and pinnacles were placed over it (for the merit of) Śīṅgapōta, Ponnēra and Dharma-mahādēvi (early Noḷamba names).

**133.** 99 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field to the west of the same temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutarāya-Mahārāya records in Śaka 1458, Durmukhi, Jyēsthā, ba. di. 30, Sunday, the village and lands owned by the temple of Mallikārjunadēva at Kambadūru in Kuṇḍurupiyaśīme which was the fief (*nāyakatana*) of Bayyapa-Nāyaka.

**134.** 100 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Akkataṅḡēru-gudi in the same village. A much damaged record of a Western Chāḷukya king, dated 1108, Viśvāvasu, Chaitra, Paurṇami, Monday, lunar eclipse. Records gift of land to the temple of Atteradēva at Kuḍarpi-durga. The date probably refers to Tuesday, 16th April 1185, says Mr. Swamikannu Pillai.

**135.** 101 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a boulder in a field in the same village. Records in Naḷa, a gift of land granted by Timmaṇa-Nāyaka of Kuṇḍurpe, to a certain Vīrayya of his own caste (?).

**136.** Mr. Sewell says that there is a copper plate inscription in this place recording a grant by Vijaya Bukka Rāja, the date of which was wrongly reported to him as Śaka 1109.

*Mulakalēḍu.*

137. 87 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near a well. Records in Śaka 1574, Nandana, an endowment by a Muhammadan chief whose name is not clear. Refers to Kuṇḍurpi-durga.

138. 88 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a fallen pillar lying down, in front of the Kāli-Amma temple in the same village. Records in Virōdhi gift of land to a merchant of Mulakalēḍu by an agent of Ayyaparasayya.

## MADAKASIRA TALUK.

In his *lists* of antiquities Mr. Sewell mentions as many as eight villages of epigraphical interest in this taluk. Of these, the following are given as they atone are definite.

*Hēmāvati.*

139. Besides three inscriptions at the Śiva temple, one at Basavannaguḍi, Mr. Sewell gives three at the temple of Siddhēśvarasvāmi. One of these is undated and mentions "Śrīman Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara Tribhuvanamalla Mallidēva Chōḍa Mahārāja." The second, dated Śaka 1090, is a grant by the same king. The third, dated Śaka 1127, records 'a grant by Vīra Ballāḍadēva of the Hoysala Ballāla dynasty. See *Antiq.*, I, 121.

*Tammadihalli.*

140. "An inscription on a stone on the tank-bund south of the village. It is dated Śaka 1463 (A.D. 1541) and records a grant by a private person in the reign of Achyutadēva." See *Antiq.* I, 121.

## PENUKONDA TALUK.

*Bukkapaṭṇam.*

141. 176 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the Lakshminārāyaṇasvāmin temple. The Vijayanagara king Achyuta-Mahārāya records in Śaka 1463, Plava, Aśvija, ba. di. 13, Monday, that Peddirājayya, under orders of Rāmabhaṭṭayavāru, remitted the *rāiulugutta* tax? in the *māgānu* of Krottacheruvu, for the merit of the king. The date corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Monday, October 1740, A.D. 1541.

142. 177 of 1913.—(Telugu.) The Vijayanagara king Achyuta Mahārāya records in Śaka 1464, Subhakrit, Chaitra, ba. di. 6, Wednesday, the remission of taxes on marriages and the taxes on the earnings of Brāhmins for the merit of the king. Rāmabhaṭṭayya issued the orders and Peddirājayya conveyed them to the Reddis and Kaṇams of the village of Krottacheruvu. The date corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Wednesday, April 5, A.D. 1542.

**143.** 178 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On the rock below the dhvajastambha in the Chaudēśvari temple in the same village. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Srīraṅgarāyadēva-Mahārāya records in Śaka 1503, Vriśha, Bhādrapada, ba. di. 12, Sunday, that Dalavāyi Venkatappa-Nāyudu, under orders of Mēgōṭi Timma Nāyudu, the agent and minister of the king, remitted the taxes *nāgaribirāda Asavechchālu* and *birudulu* due on the lands owned at Bukkasāgaram and Anantapuram by the temple of Chavudēśvari of Krottacheruvu Bukkasāgaram. The date corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Sunday, September 24, A.D. 1581. The inscription has been noted in *Mack. Ins. Ced. Dts.*, p. 13, No. 4.

**144.** 179 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying near a sluice of the tank, in the same village. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēvarāya records in Śaka 1455, Vijaya, Phalguna, śu. di. 15, Saturday, that Bhandarāda Timmarasa, son of Apparasayya, made rent-free, the dēvadāya and brahmadāya lands below the tank of Hosakere, included in Penugōṇḍa, a district of Yeramanti-rājya. These had been so enjoyed since the time of Chikka-Oḍeya (probably Bukka I suggests Mr. Krishna Sastri), but had been assessed in corn and in coin owing to disturbances in the interval. The grant was made on the occasion when the king performed the *Lakshahōma* ceremony at Varadarājammana-pēthe. The stone was put up by Koṇḍapa under orders of Timmarasa at the elephant-sluice of the tank. The date corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Saturday, February 28, A.D. 1534. See *Mack. Ins. Ced. Dts.*, p. 14, No. 5.

**145.** 180 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a rock near the tank in the same village. Partially damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Krishnarāya-Mahārāya, dated Śaka, *Āṅgīrasa*, śu. di. 12, Wednesday. Registers that the dēvadāya and brahmadāya lands under the tank Krottacheruvu in Penugōṇḍa-rājya which had been held rent-free (*sarvamānya*) from the time of Chikka-Oḍayalu had been re-assessed on account of certain disturbances in the interval. The king, now at Sivanasamudram on state business, ordered that the lands might be restored as before, and this was announced on the occasion of the *Lakshahōma* ceremony conducted at Penugōṇḍa. Kunama Nāyudu had this inscription engraved under orders of Rāyasam Koṇḍamarasayya Dēmarasayya. As to the date, Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says that the details are not enough for calculation. See *Mack. Ins. Ced. Dts.*, p. 13, No. 1.

*Kottacheruvu.*

**146.** On a stone situated in the fort at Kottacheruvu. A record of Sadaśivarāya of Vijayanagar, dated in Śaka 1489, Prabhava, mentions Nāgappa Nāyadu and records the remission of rent to a Brahman Bhāgavatulu Chāyappa. See *Ins. Ced. Dts.*, p. 14, No. 7.

*Nallūru.*

147. "In a small reservoir is a stone bearing an inscription, dated Śaka 1475 (A.D. 1553), recording the settlement of a water dispute by Rāma Rāju Kōnappadēva Mahārāju in the reign of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar." See *Antiq.* I, 189.

*Penukōṇḍa.*

The fort of this historic place was built by Bukka I in 1354. For its description as well as the history of the place. See *Mad. Jour.* 1878, p. 166 ff; *Anantapur Gaz.*

148. 326 of 1901.—(Kanarese.) Dated in a *Sarvadhārin*. Gift by Bommarasa to the temple of Mailārādēva.

149. 327 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On the wall of the east gate of the fort, right of entrance. A much damaged record of Sadāśiva Rāja.

150. 328 of 1901.—(Kanarese.) On the same wall. A record of the time of Śrīraṅgarāja, dated in *Krōdhin*, making gift of tolls to the temple of Tiruvēṅgalanātha.

151. 329 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On the same wall. A much damaged record of Sadāśiva Rāja, dated in *Siddhārtin*.

152. 330 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On a boulder by the side of the path leading to the Narasimha temple on the top of the hill. A damaged private grant dated in Śaka 1558.

153. 331 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the floor of the same temple. A record of Śaka 1778, *Naḷa*, recording repairs, "when the glorious Mahārājādhirāja Rājaśrī Arbuthnot Sahib, born of the Hūṇa (European) race, was administering the 5 purgasas beginning with the throne of the kingdom of Ghānagiri, i.e., Penukōṇḍa.

154. 332 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On the gōpura of the same temple. A record of Śrīraṅgadēva dated in Śaka 1503, *Vikramā*. [The name of the king is misread as Jagadēva and date as 1183 by Mr. Sewell. See *Antiq.* I, pp. 103 and 120.]

155. 333 of 1901.—On the wall of the east gate of the fort, left entrance. A record of the time of Sadāśiva Rāja, dated in Śaka 1487, *Krōdhana*, recording gift of tolls by Rāmarāja, son of Tirumalrāja to a temple of Hanūmat.

156. 334 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the floor of the Sher Sahib mosque. A record of Sadāśiva Rāja, dated in Śaka 1487, *Krōdhana*, recording gift of land by the same to the Sōmēśvara temple. Incomplete.

157. 335 of 1901.—(Telugu.) A record of Rāmarāja, son of Tirumalarāja (date lost), making gift of a village.

•158. 336 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On the south wall of the Āñjanēya temple at the north gate of the fort. A record of the time of

Śrīraṅga Rāya, dated Ś. 1499, *Dhātu*. Records that Chennappa Nāyudu, an officer of Tirumaladēva, repaired and extended the fort and defeated several Musalmān chiefs.

159. 337 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On the same wall. A record of the time of Sadāśiva Rāya, dated in Ś. 1489, *Prabhava*. Mentions Tirumalarāja, the son of Śrīraṅgarāja.

160. 338 of 1901.—(Kanārese and Sanskrit.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record of Vīra Harihara II, dated Ś. 1314, *Āṅgiras*, recording the building of the gōpura of the temple of Vīrabhadra by Marilapa.

161. 339 of 1901.—(Kanārese.) On the wall of a bastion at the north gate of the fort. A record of Ś. 1276, *Jaya*, in the reign of Vīra Bukhaṇa Uḍaiyar (I).— See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 327.

162. 340 of 1901.—(Kanārese.) On the wall of the same gate. A record of the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya, dated in Ś. 1466, *Krōdhin*, recording that Rāmarāja Viṭthalēśvara remitted certain taxes to the barbers.

163. 341 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the compound of the reading room (the old site of the Kēśavasvāmi temples). Dated in the reign of Śrīraṅgadēva in Ś. 1502, Vikrama. Records gifts to a temple which had been built by Chennappa Nāyudu, an officer of Tirumaladēva.

164. 342 of 1901.—(Sanskrit.) On the wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Avimuktēśvara temple. Much damaged. Mentions Dēvarāya.

165. 343 of 1901.—(Telugu.) On the south wall of the Rāmasvāmi temple. Records gift of a lamp by Kōnappaiyadēva mahārāja to the temple of Lakshmi Narasimha.

166. 344 of 1901.—On the rock close to the pond (*nāgarabhāvi*) on the top of the hill. In Nāgari. Illegible.

167. 345 of 1901.—(Kanārese.) On a slab placed by the side of the well in the Parśvanātha temple. Records that it is the tombstone of Nāgaya, the lay disciple of Jinabhūṣaṇabhattachāraka dēva.

168. 584 of 1912.—(Kanārese.) On a pillar in the compound of the Sub-Collector's Office. Dated in Ś. 1339. A portion of the pillar on the right side has been apparently cut off. Seems to record the gift of this lamp-pillar.

169. *C.P. No. 12 of 1914*.—These register the gift by the Gaṅga King Mādhava of 65 paddy fields (*Kēdāga*) sowable with 25 *Kaṇḍukas* of paddy below the big tank of Paruvi in Paraṇivishaya, to the Brahman Kumāraśarmaṇ of the Vatsa gōtra and Taittirīya-charaṇa, on a full moon day of the lunar month of *Chaitra*. [The inscription gives the relative chronology of the Gaṅga and Pallava chiefs and is therefore of very great value. See *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1914, 83-4, for discussion and *J.R.A.S.*, Jan. 1915, where Dr. Fleet discusses it and shows how its evidences are supported by a Jain

work on cosmography called *Lōkavibhāga*, discovered by Mr. R. Narasimhāchar of Mysore].

170. C.P. No. 17 of 1911.—A grant of Veṅkaṭa II, dated Ś. 1560, Pramāthin, which agrees word for word with the Kūniyūr grant. Records the restoration of certain villages originally granted by Vīra Naraśiṅga Rāya, Sadāśiva and Veṅkaṭa I, to the Daraga of Bābayya in Penukoṇḍa. The renewal of the grants was necessitated by the loss of the original documents on the occasion of the seizure of Penukoṇḍa by Immaḍi Hāvadi Baire Gauḍa of Peddarāya. [Mr. Krishna Sastri points out that Baire Gauḍa was the ruler of Doḍ-Ballapura, referred to by Rice in his *Gazr.*, Vol. II, p. 69. The chiefs of the line were of course feudatories of Penukoṇḍa, but evidently about 1630 a chief proved a rebel and seized Penukoṇḍa, itself for some time. As for Bābayya Durga Mr. Krishna Sastri believes it was the same as the shrine of the Mahomedan Saint Bābānatta to which much veneration was paid by all people for the success of its astrological forecasts. Hence the villages granted were known as *hōra* villages. The reputation of the shrine reached the far south and brought grants from such distant and orthodox rulers as Rāni Maṅgammāl of Madura. See C.P. No. 19 of 1911.]

171. C.P. 23 of 1911.—A grant of Śrīraṅga I (157-886), dated in Ś. 1498, Dhātri, saying that while he was at Udayagiri he conquered the inaccessible fortresses of Koṇḍavīḍu, Vinukoṇḍa, etc., and that he was at the time of the inscription abiding with all insignia of royalty at Penukoṇḍa. The grant registers the village of U (ra) jānchēre, surnamed Vengalāmbāpura, to a certain Lakshmīpati bhaṭṭa. [See Dēvanahalli plates of Śrīraṅga Rāya, Ś. 1506, *Mys. Arch. Rep.*, 1910, for details.]

#### *Siddharāmpuram.*

172. On a stone north of the village. A Telugu record dated in Ś. 1680, Bahudhānya, mentions Haṇḍe Rāmappa Nāyudu and records establishment of Śiva and Ānjanēya in the village. See *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 15, No. 8.

#### TĀDPATRI TALUK.

##### *Arkativemula.*

173. On the southern gate of the Veṅkaṭēśvar pagoda. A grant of the village in Ś. 1481, *Raudri*, to the Brahmans of the place by Achyuta Rāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty. See *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 129, No. 1.

174. In the same place. A Telugu record dated in Ś. 1481, *Raudri*, in the reign of Sadāśiva Mahārāya. Records that the Vīrāmushṭivāru granted an allowance to the local deity Rāmēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 2.



**175.** Opposite the above inscription. A record dated in Hēvilambī granting some land to God "Beyapaka Devaru" by Jagadala Bōgarāya Dēva Mahārāya. See *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 129, No. 3.

*Challavarāpalle.*

**176.** Mr. Sewell mentions on a stone in front of the Siva temple an inscription purporting to settle a dispute between this village and Dāditōṭa, 3 miles to the south-east.

*Chilamakūru.*

**177.** On a stone east of the village. A record of Gutti Erratimma Rāju in Ś. 1468, Parābhava, exempting the tax of the local barbers. See *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 139, No. 38.

*Chinnapolamāda.*

**178.** On a stone near the old fort. A Telugu record in year Vishu, regarding the settlement of a dispute about a garden by the Brahmans of Timmapuram. *Ibid.*, p. 132, No. 12. [The inscription is of interest in showing the friendly spirit of villages:]

**179.** On a stone near the above. A record in *Krōdhana* in the time of Gutti "Hamagaudu Pamagaudu," saying that the boundary between the villages of Herapolamāda and Chinnapolamāda were settled by the inhabitants and the land-mark stone was put up. *Ibid.*, No. 13.

**180.** On a stone in the bank of the Pinākini river. A record dated in Ś. 1210, Pārthiva. Records that Jagajini Raṅga Rāya Dēva Mahārāya granted a piece of land to God Sāmbaśiva. *Ibid.*, p. 134, No. 14.

*Chintakuṇṭa.*

**181.** On a stone in the pagoda of Patuchintakuṇṭa. A record of the reign of Pratāpa Jayadēva Mahārāya dated in Ś. 1449, Sarvajit. Records that "Casinani Vabal Naidu" set up the image of Obalēśvara and granted some land to it. *Ibid.*, p. 131, No. 7.

*Dosalēdu (Dāsālūr ?)*

**182.** On a stone in the pagoda. Records that in a certain Raudri Nandyāla Timma Rāju and Koṇḍarāju granted one *putti* of dry land to the drummers and pipers of the Chennakeśava pagoda. *Ibid.*, p. 132, No. 11.

*Goḍḍumarri.*

**183.** In possession of Nārāyana Redḍi, a resident of the village. A.C.P. which is a copy of the inscription at Parnapalle in Puliveṇḍla taluk, Cuddapah district. See *Antiquities*, I, p. 116.

*Kāḍavakallu.*

**184.** On a stone in the local Chennakeśava pagoda. Records in Ś. 1438, Yuva, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya, the construction

of a maṇṭapa, compound wall, and a well in the temple by Timma Nāyudu, son of Channama Nāyudu. See *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 130, No. 4.

185. On a stone near the round pagoda. A record of the Vijayanagara king Venkaṭapaṭi Rāya, dated in Ś. 1509, Sarvajit, mentions Penukoṇḍa Abba Bhaṭlu and his grant of four *tūms* of land to God Rāmēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 5.

*Mēdikurti.*

186. On a stone in the village. A record in 'Hala Canara,' dated Ś. 1143, Vikrama, in the reign of Pratāpa Chakravartin Singanādēva at "Villanore." Records that Mallaya Sāhini, the chief of the merchants, set up an image of Jaṅgamēśvarā at Yellanore and granted three *vrittis* of land. See *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 136, No. 28.

187. A record of Narasimha Rāya Udaiyār in Ś. 1428, *Vijaya*. Records that Tirumalayya dēva Mahārāja granted the village as free gift to God Nīlakaṇṭha at Naṭṭūr. *Ibid.*, p. 137, No. 29.

*Nandulapād (Nandipād).*

188. In the Garuḍasthamba pillar in the local Chennakeśava temple. A certain Timmarāju of "Palapullah" (Pātapalli?) gave some land to Timmāji, son of Gopāji, for building a hall, in Ś. 1449, Sarvajit. *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 91, No. 132.

*Nittur.*

189. On a stone in the local pagoda. Dated in the reign of Kṛṣṇadēva Rāya in Ś. 1445, Svabhānu. Records that one "Vadamallunna" prevented the custom of supplying leaves to the 'circular' people and arranged for the *abhishēka* of the God with the water of the Chiranadi river. *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 136, No. 30.

190. On a pillar in the temple. Records the gift of a *puṭti* of land to God Nīlakaṇṭha, by Timma Nāyudu in the time of Sadāśiva Rāya in Ś. 1466, Śōbhakrit. *Ibid.*, No. 31.

191. In the same pagoda. An effaced Kanarese record of Bhuvanēka-malla Dēva. *Ibid.*, No. 32.

192. In the "down-stone" of the temple. A grant of five *tūms* of land and allowances to the deity by the *Vīramuṣṭi* disciples of Śiva. *Ibid.*, No. 33.

193. On a pillar of the Chennakeśava pagoda. A record of Ś. 1472, Saumya, making a gift of land to the God by Tirumala Nāyudu, in the reign of Sadāśiva Mahārāja. *Ibid.*, No. 34.

194. On a stone opposite to the above. A Kanarese grant of Pratāpa Dēva Mahārāja in Hēvilambi. *Ibid.*, No. 35, page 138.

195. In the same place. A grant of 13½ *puṭtis* of land to God Chenna Kēśava by "Jukkumpudi Tirumala Nāyudu" in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya in Ś. 1472, Saumya. *Ibid.*, No. 36.

*Pātapalli.*

196. In a stone opposite to the Veṅkaṭāchalapati pagoda. A record in Ś. 1592, Sādhāraṇa, in which the inhabitants of 'Villalūr' allowed 3 *paṇams* per 100 on their revenue collections, to the deity. *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 139, No. 40.*

197. On a stone near Rāmēśvara shrine. The gift of one *Tūm* of land at Vellalore to the deity by the inhabitants of a village in Ś. 1671, Krōdhana. *Ibid., No. 41.*

198. On the other side of the above inscription. A record dated in Ś. 1668, Śubhakrit, making the grant of one *Tūm* of land to God Rāmalinga by the inhabitants of Simhādrīpalle. *Ibid., No. 42.*

*Peddammallēpalli.*

199. On the well of the Āñjanēya pagoda. A record dated in Ś. 1477, Krōdhi, regarding the raising up of the village boundary stones. Sadāśiva Rāya and a Dāsappa Nāyudu are mentioned. See *Ibid., No. 37, p. 137.*

*Sajjaladinne.*

200. On a stone in the Virabhadra pagoda. Records gift of the village to the people (?) by Pammasāni Rāmalinga Nāyudu in Ś. 1486 in the reign of "Virapratāpa Dēva Mahārāyalu." *Ibid., p. 130, No. 6.*

201. On a stone between the Virabhadra and Āñjanēya shrines. A record of Ś. 1466, Krōdhi, in the reign of Vira Narasimhadēva Mahārāya. A grant of taxes by Aliya Rāmārāja. *Ibid., No. 7.*

202. On a stone north-east of the village. Records that Appaya and Goppaya built in Ś. 1438, Dhātu, in the reign of Krishnādēva Rāya, the pagoda of Bilvēśvara and granted the village of Lakshmīsamudram (besides 3 *chakrams* for each house) for worship. *Ibid., p. 131, No. 8.*

*Tādpatri.*

See Fergusson's *Ind. and East. Arch.*, page 375, for a description of the local temples. Also Kelsall's *Bellary Manual*, pp. 48-9.

203. 338 of 1892.—(Kanarese.) In the north-west corner of the prakāra of the Rāmēśvara temple, first stone. A Jaip record of Udayāditya, son of Sōmidēva and Kāncelādēvi, in Ś. 1120 expired, Kālayukta. The donor resided at Tātipara Tādpatri. Dr. Hultzscht suggests that the stone was probably transferred from some Jain building, of which no traces remain.

204. 339 of 1892.—(Telugu.) Third stone at the same place. A record in Paridhāvin. Mentions Pemmaya Dēva. See *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 135, No. 24.*

205. 340 of 1892.—(Telugu.) Fifth stone at the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇarāya, dated Ś. 1435 expired, Śrīmukha. A gift of land by Saḷuva Gōvindaḃya. See *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 135, No. 22.*

**206.** 341 of 1892.—(Telugu.) Sixth stone at the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva, dated Ś. 1453 expired, Khara. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 135, No. 28.

**207.** 342 of 1892.—(Telugu.) Seventh stone at the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Narasimharāya in Ś. 1431 expired, Śukla. Mentions the minister Saḷuva-Timma. See *Mack. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 134, No. 20.

**208.** 343 of 1892.—(Telugu.) Eighth stone at the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Narasimharāya. Mentions in Ś. 1429 expired, Prabhava, the minister Saḷuva-Timma. This inscription is in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 135, No. 23.

**209.** On a stone in the pagoda of Raṅgaswāmi on the banks of the Pinākini. A gift of land to the temple warden by Timma Nāyanigāru in Ś. 1585, Vijaya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 35, No. 825.

**210.** In a street at Tāḍpatri. Gift of one "Dharanum" for every 100 pagodas of the Tāḍipurṭi revenue by the inhabitants, to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha, in Ś. 1585, Śōbhakrit. *Ibid.*, p. 836, No. 27.

**211.** In a stone in the pagoda of Chintalarāya. A gift of 3 puttis of land in Ś. 1500, Bahudhānya, by Pammasāni Timma Nāyuḍu, in the reign of Śrīraṅgadēva Mahārāya of Karnāṭaka. *Ibid.*, p. 833, No. 85.

**212.** In the same place. Gift of 5 Tūms of land in Villalore to the deity by Liṅgaṇṇa, son of Kṛishṇama Rāju in Ś. 1586, Vijaya. *Ibid.*, No. 86.

**213.** In the same place. Gift of land by Mādhava Dāsa in Ś. 1486, Raktākshi. *Ibid.*, No. 87.

**214.** On the stone in the same temple. Gift of allowances for Tiruvēṅgalanāthaswāmi in Ś. 1509, Sarvajit, by Pammasāni Nāyuḍu. *Ibid.*, No. 88.

**215.** On a stone in the same. Records that in Ś. 1485, Rudhirōtkāri, one Kampaṇa Yellappa purchased and give away one Tūm land to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 89.

#### *Vclamakūru.*

**216.** Near the local Hanūmat pagoda. A record in Ś. 1421, Virōdhin, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya, saying that Dāsappa Nāyuḍu granted 10 Tūms of paddy and fixed a fee of 4 *Garudakāsu* per day to God Āñjanēya. *Ibid.*, p. 132, No. 80.

#### *Yellanore.*

**217.** A paper grant of a Mullapulla Rāmakṛishṇappa in Ś. 1679, Īśvāra, allowing 3 pagodas per annum on the custom house at "Vellore" to one Śēshāchārya. *Ibid.*, p. 140, No. 43.

## ARCOT NORTH DISTRICT.

## ARCOT NORTH GENERAL.

These plates are given in Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*, Vol. II. Almost all of them are either in the office of the Collector or Judge, or in the Madras Museum.

(A) *No. 4 of Sewell's List of Copper Plates.*—Records grants by a Chōḷa sovereign in the years Ś. 1008 or 1011 (A.D. 1086 or 1089), to which period they cannot, palaeographically, belong. "Moreover they bear a seal at the top in characters resembling the Persian, but which no one whom I have yet met with can decipher; and this would seem to be a clear anachronism. This grant is on a leaden plate, coated with a thin sheet of copper. It purports to be a grant by Rāja Vīra Chōḷa in Ś. 1011 (A.D. 1089) in the year of the Kaliyuga 4190 and cyclic year Plavaṅga. But Ś. 1011 corresponds to the cyclic year Śukla, twenty-two years subsequent to Plavaṅga. It seems difficult to suppose that all these plates can be forgeries, partly from their number, and partly because no forger would be so foolish as to annex the Persian seal to such a document." See Madras Lists for details.

(B) *Nos. 177 and 178 of Sewell's List.*—These are exact facsimiles of the inscription above. *Ibid.*

(C) *No. 205 of Sewell's List.*—A private grant to a maṭham. No date or Sovereign's name. Modern.

(D) *No. 206 of Sewell's List.*—A Vijayanagar grant by Achyuta-dēva, having the usual Vijayanagar emblems on the seal. The grant is one of lands to the Tirupati temple in Ś. 1466 ("Rasara-sāvabdiṇḍu"), year Vikāri. The document mentions that Achyuta began to make grants for charitable purposes in Ś. 1455 (A.D. 1533).

(E) *No. 207 of Sewell's List.*—A Vijayanagar grant executed by and in the reign of Achyuta-dēva. The document testifies to the grant of the village of Nārāyaṇapuram to a Brahman in Ś. 1459 (A.D. 1537). The document is a very important one in one respect, as it fixes Achyuta's relationship 'as younger brother' to Krishṇadēva.

(F) *No. 208 of Sewell's List.*—Records a grant by Vijayadeva or Vijaya Bhūpati, son of Dēvarāya (I). The name of the year Vikriti being clear, the Śaka era being mentioned without any figures. The inscription is thus very irregular.]

(G) *No. 209 of Sewell's List.*—(Sanskrit in old Grantha characters.) The Pallava sovereign Nripatuṅga, son of Dantivarman, grants, in the sixth year of his reign, some lands to Brāhmins in the village of Pratimā Dēvi Chaturvēdimaṅgalam. No date is given. Nripatuṅga is said to have married Prithvīmāṇikka, daughter of Bhānumāli. [Mr. Sewell is unaware of Nripatuṅga's position in Pallava genealogy.]

(H) In possession of the North Arcot Collector. A record in Sanskrit (Grantha) and Tamil, of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman Rājendra Chōḷa I in his sixth year. See *S.I.I.* III, Part III. Also No. 30 of 1905-06.

## ARKŌNAM TALUK.

*Anaikattattūr near Kaḍambattūr.*

1. 288 of 1895.—(Tamil.) On a stone. A much damaged record in the ninth year of Pārthivēndravarmān, recording a private grant of land to a temple of Ādityadēva which has now disappeared. [Pārthivēndravarmān was a contemporary of Āditya II. Was the deity named after the latter?]

*Kāvērippākkam.*

2. 381 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Sundara-Varada-Perumāḷ temple. An unfinished record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēśarivarmān.

3. 382 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēśarivarmān (Ariṇjaya?) Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by a merchant of Kīrttimāttāṇḍa-Kālapriyam, a village in Śīru-Timiri-nāḍu, a district of Paḍuvūr-kōttam. The deity is called Kīrttimārttāṇḍa Kālapriyadēva. [The Government Epigraphist points out, on the authority of Karhād inscription, that the temple should have been built by the Rāshtrakūta Kṛishṇa III (939-68). For while encamped at Mēlpādi, it says, he established his followers in the southern provinces and built shrines to Kālapriya, Gaṇḍamārttāṇḍa, Kṛishṇa and others.]

4. 383 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Sundara-Varada-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mallikārjunarāya, son of Vīrapratāpa-Dēvarāya II, in Ś. 1377, Yuvan. Records a private agreement among certain merchants that, on marriage occasions, a certain amount of money should be set apart to meet the repairs of the Kēśava-Perumāḷ temple at Kāvērippākkam *alias* Vikrama-śōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

5. 384 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record in the eleventh year. Mentions Karaivaḷi-kaṇḍapurappēttai in Paḍuvūr-kōttam and the citizens of Lōkamahādēvipuram.

6. 385 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭapatidēva-Mahārāya (I) in Ś. 1514, Nandana. Registers certain arrangements made for celebrating a festival in the temple of Aḷagiyarāma-Perumāḷ.

7. 386 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār II, son of Vīra-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1292, Sādharaṇa. Mentions the free village (*taniyūr*) of Kāvērippākkam *alias* Vikrama-śōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Paḍuvūr-kōttam, a district of

Jayaṅgaṇḍa Chōḷa-maṇḍalam. Records the sale of the village of Kaḍappēri in Kalavaippaṟṟu of the same kōttam. Mentions a coin named *Virachampan-kuligai*.

8. 387 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the eighth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmēlkoṇḍān. Records gift of land for the celebration of a festival called Sundara-Paṇḍyaṇḍi. Mentions Kāvērippākkam in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam and the temple of Aruḷāḷa Perumāl at Tiruvattiyūr (i.e., Conjeeveram). The land was to be used for growing red water-lilies, garlands of which had to be offered to the god on the occasion.

9. 388 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Śrīraṅgaḍēva-Mahārāya (Raṅga VI) in Ś. 1559. The cyclic year is not distinct. The Kallakuruchchi grant is by the same king in A.D. 1644-45. See *Ep. Ind.* VII, Appendix No. 545.

10. 389 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the nineteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva (1250—83). Registers a gift of land for the temple of Aḷagiya-Perumāl at Kāvērippākkam *alias* Vijayaṅgaṇḍagōpālachaturvēdimaṇḍalam by Śālukki-Nārāyaṇan Alluvimarṣan.

11. 390 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār II, son of Vīra-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyār I in Ś. 1295. Ānanda. Records sale of land. Mentions the free village (taniyur) of Kāvērippākkam *alias* Vikrama-Sōḷachaturvēdimaṇḍalam in Paḍuvūr-kōttam. Refers to a gift made by Malli-nāḍan Śambuvarāyar.

12. 391 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the floor close to the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the seventeenth year of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Kampavarman. Records gift of gold. Mentions Kāvērippākkam *alias* Avaninārāyaṇachaturvēdimaṇḍalam.

13. 392 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the inner maṇṭapa of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mallikārjunādēva Mahārāya, son of Vīra-Pratāpa Dēvarāya II, in Ś. 1381, Pramādin. Records a gift for the merit of Naraśiṅgarāja-Uḍaiyār. Mentions the great assembly (mahāsabhai) of Kāvērippākkam. In *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1906, p. 82, paragraph 47, the epigraphist identifies Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya, Mālikārjūna's father, with the younger brother of Dēvarāya II known as Srigiri. He is mentioned in the 2nd Act of the Sanskrit drama composed by Gaṅgādhara.

14. 393 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the south wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. Fragment of a record. Mentions three village committees, viz., 'the great men of the

annual committee,' 'the great men of the garden committee' and 'the great men of the tank committee.'

15. 394 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. A fragment of record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Nripatuṅgavarman, the date of which is lost. Mentions Māṅgaḍu-nāḍu, a subdivision of Paḍuvūr-kōttam and Kāviḍippākkam *alias* Amaninārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in the same kōttam. [For a fanciful origin of the place see *N.A. Manual*, p. 438.]

16. 395 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On another stone built into the same wall. Fragment of a record. Mentions Kāviḍippākkam *alias* Avāninārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam and 'the great men of the wards committee.' The 'tank committee' was appointed to look after a lamp gift. See No. 14 for other committees.

17. 396 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. Fragment of a record. Mentions the big tank (*periya-ēri*) and the 'tank committee' (*ēri vāriḡam*).

18. 397 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the ceiling of the same maṇṭapa. A fragment of record in the twenty-fifth year of the "Gaṅga Pallava" king Vijaya Nripatuṅgavikramavarman. Records gift of gold.

19. 398 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On another stone built into the same ceiling. Fragment of a record of the sixth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya Kampavarman.

20. 399 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the same maṇṭapa. A much damaged record the king's name in which is lost. Mentions the temple called Tiruppanṭṣvaram.

21. 400 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On another pillar in the same maṇṭapa. A damaged record in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman.

22. 401 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the third pillar in the same maṇṭapa. A damaged record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman.

23. 402 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the fourth pillar in the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Perumāḷ Sundara-Pāṇḍyadeva, 'who was pleased to take every country' (i.e.), Jātavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I (1251-64). Mentions Miḷalaikkūrṅam in Pāṇḍināḍu.

24. 403 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in front of the masjid. A record of Sultan Abdula Pātasaha in Ś. 1591, Kīlaka. Records the building of the masjid. At the top of this slab is an inscription in Hindustani, which is perhaps another copy of the same.

25. 404 of 1905.—(Tamil.) At the foot of the entrance into the Amman shrine in the Koṅkaṇṭṣvara temple in the same village. A fragment of record in the fifteenth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava"



king Nripatūṅgavarman. Mentions the temple of Tirumēṇṇali at Kāvaḍippākkam.

26. 405 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Muktiśvara temple in the same village. A damaged record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III. Mentions Śeṅṅēni Ammayappan Vīramiṇḍan, *alias* Attimallan Vikrama-Chōla Śāmbuvarāyan.

27. 406 of 1905.—(Tamil.) At the entrance into the gōpura of the same temple. A mutilated record in the thirteenth year of the Pallava king Nandivarman.

28. 407 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the bund of the tank in the same village. A fragment of record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Mentions the temple of Tiruvākkīśvaram.

29. 408 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On another stone built into the same bund. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman Vīrārājēndradēva. A fragment of the historical introduction of the king.

30. 409 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a third stone built into the same bund. A mutilated record.

31. 410 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a fourth stone built into the same bund. A fragmentary record. Appears to register an endowment for offerings and for burning a perpetual lamp.

32. 411 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a fifth stone built into the same bund. A fragment of record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman Rājēndra-Chōladēva I.

33. 412 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On one of the inscribed stones kept in the Public Works Department bungalow in the same village. A fragmentary record. Seems to contain a Śaka date, the first figure of which is 8, and the second 2, while the third is lost.

34. 413 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On another stone in the same place. A fragmentary record. Mentions a temple called Tirunattapperumānaḍigal and Kāvaḍippākkam.

35. 414 of 1905.—(Grantha.) On the third stone in the same place. A fragmentary record. Mentions a Chōla feudatory named Parāntakapallavarāyan of Umbala-nāḍu and the Chōla kings Jananātha and Mummaḍi-Chōla.

\*36. 415 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the fourth stone in the same place. A fragmentary record of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva.

\* It may be pointed out that the *Mack. Mss. (Inscrms. South Dts., p. 68)* contain an inscription under "Cauvaripaukum District." It records the grant of the village of "Vadacara paroombacum" to a Brahman named "Sooreyana Dechter" in Ś. 1526, Krōdhin, in the time of Venkatapati I (1586-1614).

*Kilpākkam.*

**37.** 35 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the Narēndrēśvara temple. A record in the twelfth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarāya. Records that a son of Kaṭṭiṅgarāya named Āpatsahāya Pallavaraiyan renovated with stone the dilapidated wooden roof of the Ardhamanṭapa in the temple and plastered it with flat tiles.

**38.** 36 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north and west bases of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivarāya in Piṅgala (i.e., Ś. 1470). Records gift of a dancing girl by a certain Śellappar, to the temple of Rājakkal-Nāyanār Rājendraśōla-Perumān. [Śellappa is not improbably the Śāluva chief who figures in the troubles of Achyuta Rāya in the early part of his reign.]

**39.** 37 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same temple. An incomplete record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla. Seems to register a gift of land and refers to Kilpākkam, the eastern hamlet of Nittavinōda-chaturvēdimaṅgalaṁ and to the god Rājāditta-Vitaṅka in the temple of Rājādittēśvara.

**40.** 38 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsari-varman alias Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I) records that the great assembly of Nityavinōda-chaturvēdimaṅgalaṁ in Mēmalai-Mēlūrṇāḍu in Jayaṅḡḡachōlamanḍalaṁ, having assembled in the temple of Śrīkailāsa alias Mummaḍiśōla-Īśvaramuḍaiyār (modern Narēndrēśvara?) in that village, borrowed 20 *kaḷanju* of gold from the temple of Rājāditta-Īśvaramuḍaiyār (named evidently after Rājāditya) and placed it in the hands of the village committee (*ūr-vāriyam*) to supply oil, as interest on the amount borrowed.

*Mahēndravāḍi.*

**41.** 13 of 1896.—(Grantha.) On a pillar in the rock-cut temple near Sholinghur Railway station. A record of the Pallava king Guṇabhara. See *Ep. Ind.* IV, 152 ff, where Dr. Hultsch edits the inscription. It records that king Guṇabhara caused to be made on the bank of the Mahēndra-tatāka, in the city of Mahēndrapura, this temple of Murāri or Mahēndra vishṇugriha. [The king is Mahēndravarmaṇ I, the excavator of the Trichinopoly and Vallam caves also. See *Ep. Recp.* 1896, p. 4, para. 9; *S. Ind. Inscns.*, vol. II, No. 72; *Ibid* I, Nos. 33 and 34; *Manual of North Arcot*, vol. II, p. 438.]

*Mudūr.*

**42.** 30 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On two broken slabs lying near the Tiruvēndiśvara temple. A record of kīraṇavarman, the date of which is lost. Seems to record a gift of land which the donees were required not to mortgage.

*Takkōlam.*

The temple of Jalanāthēśvara in this village has been called *ūral* (fountain) in its inscriptions and in the *Periapurāṇa*. It is also known as Nanditīrtha, a name which occurs in the inscriptions of the Vijayanagara kings. All these names are derived from a natural spring which is conducted through the mouth of a stone *nandi* into a small tank.

43. 1 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the Jalanāthēśvara temple. A record in the second year of Kō-Vimalādityavarman. Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

44. 2 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 27th year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (i.e. Kṛishṇa III) "who conquered Kachchī and Tanjai." Records gift of sheep for a lamp. [This corroborates the Ātakūr inscription which says that at Takkōlam the feudatory of Kṛishṇa III, Bhūtuga, killed the Chōla Rājāditya in 949-50.]

45. 3 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājarājakesarivarman. Records gift of gold.

46. 4 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the seventh year of Kō-Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman. Records gift of sheep for a lamp. See 49 and 56 below, and 288 of 1895 at Kaḍambattūr.

47. 5 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 24th year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājakesarivarman. Records gift of a silver vessel by Piridīpati, the son of Māramaraiyar, "who must be identical with one of the two Gaṅga kings named Prithvīpati." The Rājakesarivarman here referred to "was probably Āditya I."

48. 6 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakesarivarman. Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

49. 7 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of Kō-Pārthivēndravarmān, Records gift of couch by his queen Arumolīnāṅgai. See No. 4 above.

50. 8 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of paddy.

51. 9 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 28th year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

52. 10 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 21st year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

53. 11 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 20th year of the Chōla king Madiraiakonḍa Kō-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

54. 12 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 21st year of the Chōla king Madiraiakonḍa Kō-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of paddy and gold.

55. 13 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of Kō-Pārthivēndravarman. Records gift of gold. See No. 46 above.

56. 14 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of Kō-Pārthivēndravarman. Records gift of sheep for a lamp to an image of Durga. See No. 46 above.

57. 15 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). End built in.

58. 16 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III). Records gift of land by Tirukkālattidēva *alias* Yādavarāya. [This chief was, like Vira Narasimha Yādavarāya and Tammusiddhi, the feudatory of Kulōttuṅga III. For these chiefs see Tiruvorriyūr, Tiruppāsūr and Conjeeveram lists.]

59. 17 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III). Records gift of money for a lamp.

60. 18 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record in the 36th year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I?). Records gift of land.

61. 19 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in front of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Vira-Rājēndradēva. (I?).

#### *Taṇḍālam.*

62. *Inscription I of 1892.*—(Tamil.) On a rock near the local tank. Records that a Pallava Mahārāja who ruled over the Tamil country built a sluice for the tank at Taṇḍālam.

#### *Tirumalāpuram (Tirumālṭūr).*

63. 265 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Maṇikanṭheśvara temple. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Mummaḍi-Chōladēva. Records gift of gold. [The king referred to is Rājarāja I (985—1013) who took the title Mummuḍichōla in the third year of his rule, i.e., 988 A.D.]

64. 266 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of Pārthivēndrādivarman, 'who took the head of

Vira-Paṇḍya.' Records gift of two lamps by Vijjavai-Mahādēviyār, daughter of Nandi-varma-Kāḍupattigal. (Nandivarman III?).

65. 267 of 1906.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the third year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman. Records the building of the temple and the enclosing verandah by the Virāṭa king Anayamān *alias* Paramaṇḍalāditya.

66. 268 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman (985—1013). Records a gift by Madurāntakan Kaṇḍarādittan, i.e., Gaṇḍarāditya, son of Madhurāntaka Chōḷa. See No. 78.

67. 269 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja I, the date of which is lost. Records gift of a lamp.

68. 270 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 27th year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land.

69. 271 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 46th year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of money for ten lamps to the temple of Tirumarpēruḍaiyār in Valla-nāḍu, a district of Dāmar-kōttam in Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam.

70. 272 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records sale of land. Mentions the temples of Āḷuḍaiyār, Tirumarpēruḍaiyār, Uttama-Chōḷīśvaram uḍaiyār and Avimuttiśvaramuḍaiyār.

71. 273 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 32 sheep for a lamp.

72. 274 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 38th year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of 30 cows for a lamp.

73. 275 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarāja-dēva. Records gift of 64 cows for two lamps and of ornaments.

74. 276 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva.

75. 277 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the 34th year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇṇinmai-koṇḍān Tribhuvanavīradēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III). Records gift of land to the image of Uttama-Chōḷīśvaramuḍaiyār set up by a certain Chēdirāyan.

76. 278 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A much damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman (985—1013)

'who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai,' the date of which is lost.

**77.** 279 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985--1013) 'who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai.' Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**78.** 280 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A partially damaged record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Provides for the bathing every month of the image of the god with 108 pots. The provision was made by Madurāntakan Kaṇḍarādittar, i.e., Gaṇḍarāditya, son of Madurāntaka (970--85).

**79.** 281 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman, (985--1013) 'who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai.' Registers an agreement of the sabha of Prithivīmahādevi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**80.** 282 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985--1013), 'who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai.' Registers an agreement of the villagers of Paḷugūr to pay 60 *kaḷanjus* or 225 *kādis* of paddy every year in Paḷugūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇaiyir-kōttam. Refers to the fact that Madurāntakan Kaṇḍarādittar had fined the men in charge of the store-room in the fourth year of the king's reign. Mentions also the fourteenth year of some king whose name is lost. The fine was evidently the result of the inquiry referred to in No. 81.

**81.** 283 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Mummaḍi-Chōḷadeva (985--1013). Refers to an enquiry with a committee of five men (amidst whom were Adikāri Śiṅṅadikāri) made by Madurāntakan Kaṇḍarādittanār into the affairs of the Agnīśvara temple at Tirumalpēru, as the temple lands had been misappropriated and the offerings reduced to two *nālis* of rice. For a similar enquiry three years later at Tiruvallam see *S.I.I.*, III, p. 102; *Ep. Rep.* 1911, p. 69.

**82.** 284 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985--1013) 'who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai.' Refers to the setting up of an image of Umābhattāraḱiyār *also* called Ādisundara-dēva-dēviyār and records a gift of land to it. 500 *kulis*.

**83.** 285 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of 15 *kaḷanjus* for a lamp by Madurāntakan Kaṇḍarādittan. [I *Tirunārāṇa Uḷakku*, 1/8 Int.] See N.A. 78.

**84.** 286 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king

Kō-Nōinmēl-kōṇḍan. Records gift of the village Sirriyarrūr, to the temple at Tirumālperu. Says that the village assembly misappropriated some temple property, and the temple authorities complained to the king, while at Conjeeveram. The king sent for both the parties and, after enquiry, fined the assembly and restored the property. See N.A. 81.

85. 287 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records sale of land by the villagers of Nittavinōdanallūr in Dāmar-nāḍu, a district of Dāmarkōttam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōlamāṇḍalam.

86. 288 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985—1013) 'who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai.' Registers an agreement of the villagers of Maṇavil in Maṇavil-nāḍu, a district of Maṇavilkōttam.

87. 289 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985—1013) 'who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai,' the date of which is lost.

88. 290 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records sale of land. At the bottom of this is an inscription of the twenty-seventh year of the same king.

89. 291 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—43). Records sale of land by the *sabha* of Puduppākkam in Purisaināḍu, a district of Maṇaiyil-kōttam.

90. 291-A of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—43). Records sale of land.

91. 292 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of money for supplying four *kaḷanju* of *sidari* by a native of the Chōla country. Mentions Punnai *alias* Parakulāntaka-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Vallanāḍu, a district of Dāmar-kōttam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōlamāṇḍalam.

92. 292-A of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp by Madurāntakan Kaṇḍarādittan. See N.A. 78.

93. 293 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman (i.e., A.D. 1000). Records gift of gold (15½ *kaḷanju*).

94. 294 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records sale of land. Mentions Madurāntakan Kaṇḍarādittan and Śōlamādēviyār *alias* Panchavanmādēviyār, queen of Mummuḍi-Chōla (i.e., Rājarāja I).

95. 295 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold (15 *kaṇanjus*) by Madurāntakan Kaṇḍarādittan for lamp. [Daily 1 *ulakku* of oil was to be supplied by Śerukūr people;  $\frac{1}{8}$  pon penalty.] See N.A. 78.

96. 295-A of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman (985—1013). Above this is another damaged Chōla inscription.

97. 296 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Kulōttunga-Chōladēva. Built in at the end. Records gift of a lamp.

98. 297 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west and north walls of the same prākāra. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—43). Records sale of land by the Sabhā of Kūram *alias* Śōlamāt-tāṇḍa chaturvēdimāṅalam in Nirvēlūr-nāḍu, a district of Ūṟruk-kaṭṭukōttam. Mentions *Rājarājan-kāśu*.

99. 298 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prākāra. A record in the thirty-seventh year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I, 905—47). Records sale of land.

100. 299 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south, west and north walls of the same prākāra. A mutilated and damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—43), the date of which is lost.

101. 300 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the ruined Viṣṇu temple in the same village, right of entrance. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of a lamp.

102. 301 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I), the date of which is lost. Records gift of gold for a lamp by Prince Parāntakan Uttamaśīli. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1909, p. 89.

103. 302 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

104. 303 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of a lamp to the temple of



Ninṇarūḷina-Perumanāḍigaḷ at Gōvindapāḍi in Valla-naḍu, a district of Dāmarkōṭṭam by the Chōḷa queen Amudan Peṇṇa] *alias* Pallavan Māḍeviyār of Kānattūr in Umbāḷa-naḍu.

105. 304 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of Parthivēndravarmān. Records a gift by Nārāyaṇakramavittan *alias* Vaiḍumbarāditta Brahmādhirājan.

106. 305 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I).

107. 306 of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for feeding Brāhmaṇas by Madurāntakam Achchapiḍāran (Aditya in the Sanskrit portion), son of Virachōḷa-Iḷaṅgōvēḷār of Koḍumbāḷūr in Kōnaḍu.

108. 307 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Rājakēsarivarman (not identified, but probably Gaṇḍarāditya). Records gift of a lamp. The characters do not seem to belong to the period of Parāntaka I. [In *Ep. Ind. IV*, p. 331, Dr. Hultzsch identifies the king bearing this name and title with Madurāntaka, son of Gaṇḍarāditya, but Venkayya points out that this is untenable as the latter was a Parakēsarivarman and called Uttama Chōḷa.]

109. 308 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Rājakēsarivarman (Gaṇḍarāditya ?) Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp. The characters do not seem to belong to the period of Parāntaka I. See No. 108.

110. 309 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records a gift made on the day of a solar eclipse.

111. 310 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fortieth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, 'who took Madirai and Iḷam (Ceylon)' (i.e., Parāntaka I). Records gift of land for a lamp. [Parāntaka undertook his invasion of Ceylon about his thirty-seventh year, i.e., A.D. 942.]

112. 311 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of gold.

113. 312 of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp.

114. 313 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman 'who took Madurai and Iḷam (Ceylon)' (i.e., Parāntaka I). Records gift of

sheep for a lamp by Pūvan Māran of Neḍiyatali in Koduṅgōlūr, a town in Malai-nāḍu. [This corroborates Parāntaka's mastery over the Chēras.]

115. 314 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of a lamp by the Chōḷa queen Amanimādeviyār. The temple is called Ninṇaṇḷina-Perumanāḍigal at Gōvindapaḍi in Valla-nāḍu, a subdivision of Damar-kōṭṭam, a district of Tanḍaiya-nāḍu.

116. 315 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin śrī-Rajarājadēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of a lamp.

117. 316 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rajarājadēva.

118. 317 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twenty-first year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōḷadēva I (1012-43).

119. 318 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I, 905-47), the date of which is lost; built in at the end.

120. 319 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905-47). The temple is called Perumanāḍigal of Gōvindapaḍi in Tondai-nāḍu.

121. 320 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Seems to record a gift of land for offerings.

122. 321 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Refers to the setting up of an image of Maṇavāḷa Perumāḷ and registers an endowment for offerings to it.

123. 322 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year, 152nd day of the Chōḷa king Rāja-rāja-Rājakēsarivarman (985-1013 A.D.). Records gift of land. Reference to the Śrī-Vaiṣṇavaś of 18 nāḍs. The inscription refers to the silting of lands on the Śīrāṇṇūr on account of the Pālār floods. Of this 1,000 *kulīs* by the 12-span-pole were reclaimed by a person, named Rājārāja-viśakam and given away to the temple for the offering of 4 nālīs. Details of offerings given. [The interesting point in the inscription is the mention of the traditional Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas of the 18 Nāḍs in, such an early age.]

124. 323 of 1906.—(Tamil prose and verse.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A damaged record in the twelfth year of Parthivēṇḍavarman. Records that Anaivaman Paramaṇḍalādittan built a maṇṭapa in the temple.

125. 324 of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the twelfth year of Pārthivēndravarmān. Records a gift by the Virāṭa king Anaiyamān. His ancestors are mentioned as in N.A. 65.

126. 325 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman, the date of which is lost. Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

127. 326 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The beginning of this inscription has not been traced. Provision is here made for the recitation of *Tiruvāymoli*, the *prabandha* of Nammāḷvār. [For a discussion of his date see *Jour. S. Ind. Assocn.*, June 1914.]

128. 327 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of Pārthivēndradivarman, "who took the head of Vira-Pāṇḍya." Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp by the Vānarāja Aḷagamaiyan. See N.A. 65 and 125.

129. 328 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of Pārthivēndradivarman. Records gift of land for feeding Brāhmaṇas. The temple is called Gōvindapāḍi-Āḷvār at Śiriyārūr in Mēl-Paḷugūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇavilkōṭṭam.

130. 329 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

131. 330 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (1018—53). Records sale of land to the temple of Uyyakkonḍāḷvār at Gōvindapāḍi.

132. 331 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Built in at the beginning.

133. 332 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva.

134. 333 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājakēsarivarman, 'who destroyed the ships at Kāṇḍālūr-Śālai (985—1013).' Records gift of gold by Kulakkuḍaiyan Arunilai Śrī-Krishnan *alias* Mūvēnda Piḍavūr vēḷār. A *tiruppadiyam* beginning with *kolanār-kulal* composed by the donor's father in praise of Gōvindapāḍi-Āḷvār had to be sung on the occasion of a festival.

135. 334 of 1906. (Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājādhirājadēva. Records loan of money.

136. 335 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājakēsarivarman, 'who destroyed the ships at Kāṇḍālūr-Śālai (985—1013). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp by a native of the Chōḷa country to the image of

Anumadēva set up by him at Gōvindapaḍi in Toṇḍaināḍu. [Venkayya notes that this epigraph is interesting for the fact that the worship of Hanūmān prevailed as early as the tenth century.]

**137.** 336 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Built in at the beginning. Records gift of gold.

**138.** 337 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1012—43). Seems to record a gift of gold. A fragmentary inscription of Rājarāja I. is found close to this.

**139.** 338 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is lost. Records gift of 120 sheep for a lamp by the Chōḷa queen Panchavanmahādēvi.

**140.** 339 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is lost. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

**141.** 340 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013), the date of which is lost. Records gift of land.

**142.** 341 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, 'who took Madirai and ḷam (Ceylon)' (i.e., Parāntaka I, 905—47). Records sale of land.

**143.** 342 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013). Records gift of gold by a native of the Pāṇḍya country.

**144.** 343 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**145.** 344 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold.

#### *Valarapuram.*

**146.** 26 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Toṇḍiśvara temple; right of entrance. A damaged record in the eighteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇerimēlkoṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land to the temple of Nāgisuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Valaikuḷam *alias* Pattarsuravalli-Saṅgraonara-ma-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Mēlūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Mēlūrkoṭṭam, which was a district of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam. [It is difficult to identify the Pāṇḍya king.]

**147.** 27 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the Sundararājaperumāḷ temple in the same village. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāja, 'who took all countries,' in Ś. 1457, Durmukhi. Records the privileges granted to certain priests in the temple of Aḷagiya Maṇavaḷa-Perumāḷ at Valaikulam in Vēlūrṇādu, in Nārāyaṇapura-parṇu, in Kuṇṇavarattana-kōṭṭam of Chandragiri rājya in Jayaṅḡṇḍa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam.

**148.** 28 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1470, Piṅḡala. Records that Ondari Vasava-Nāyakkar, son of Śennama-Nāyakkar, agent of Doratta Vāsavāyadēva-Mahārāja, presented an image of Śēnaimudaliyār to the temple of Aḷagiya Maṇavaḷa-Perumāḷ at Valaikulam and built a maṇṭapa for the merit of Vasavarāja [who was evidently an important chief like Chinna Timmaiya-dēva Mahārāja, etc. See Naraśiṅgapuram inscription, 250 of 1910, in the time of Sadaśiva. He was perhaps connected with Immaḍi Doratta Sindaya Dēva of 294 and 295 of 1897 at Maṇimaṅḡalam].

**149.** 29 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the base of the same shrine. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Harihara II (Ariyaṇa Uḍaiyār) in Prabhava (i.e., Ś. 1310). Mentions the assembly of Sēnaikulam and the temple Śittiramōḷi-Viṇṇagar-Emberumān.

*Vēlūrpalaiyam.*

**150.** A Copper Plate grant of the sixth year of the Pallava king Ko-Vijaya Nandivikramavarman (III), the son of Dantivarman (by the Kadamba princess Aggaḷa-Nimmaḍi) who was the son of Nandivarman II (by his queen Rēvā). The record says that Nandivarman's minister, a certain Yagñabhatta *alias* Bappa Bhattāraka, built a temple for Śiva in the village of Tīrukkāttuppallī, which the king granted to the temple at the request of Kumārāṅkuśa, 'a jewel of the Chōḷa race,' for maintaining daily worship and a feeding institute. The village granted was in Nāyaru-nādu in Puḷar-kōṭṭam. The inscription details the *parihāras* (redemptions) and privileges granted to the deity as the owner of the village. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1911, p. 60-4 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pt. V, where Mr. Krishna Sastri edits it.

ARNI TALUK.

*Aḍaipālam.*

**151.** 395 of 1911.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Kalakaṇṭhēśvara temple. A record of Chinna-Bomma-Nāyaka of Vēlūr in Ś. 1504, Chitrabhaṇu. Registers that Appaiya-Dikshita constructed the temple. [Aḍaipālam was the birth-place of this great scholar who has left more than 100 works. He was patronized by Chinna Bomma Nāik, the

vassal of Tirumala I of the last Vijayanagara dynasty. See S. *Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, p. 84, and p. 65, on the Virinchipuram and Vēlūr inscriptions. See also *Ep. Ind.*, IV, pp. 269—78. Appaiya-Dīkshita was also patronized by Vēṅkaṭa I,—a proof of which is seen in the colophon to his *Kuvalayānanda* (कुवलयानन्द). For his works as a philosopher, grammarian, etc., see *Ep. Rep.*, 1912, p. 89; Dr. Hultzsch's *Rep. Sans. MSS.*, p. xiii; and various notices in Rangācharya's *Des. Catal. Sans. MSS.*

*Dēvakkapuram.*

**152.** 351 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the central shrine in the Brihadāmba temple. Records in Ś. 1399, Hēvilāmbi, gift of land to the temple of Tirumala-Uḍaiya-Nāyanār at Dēvakkapuram by Rāyappuḍaiya of Koṇḍapalli and others. [See N. A. *Manual*, II, p. 316.]

**153.** 352 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1442, Bahudhānya, Makara, ba. di. 5, Friday, Hasta; corresponding to 21st January, 1519 A.D. The king bears Śaḷuva titles. Registers a lease of certain temple lands to Tirumalai-Nāyaka, one of Kannaḍiyya-Nāyakas, living in Marudaraśar-Paḍai-viḍu, by the temple treasurer Iśāna-Śivāchārya of Bhikshā-maṭha at Davakkapura on the southern bank of Seyyāru, which was a village near Rājagambhīran-malai in Murugamaṅgala-ppaṟru, a subdivision of Mēlkunṇa-naḍu in the district of Paḷaṅṇa-kōttam in Jayaṅḡḇaśōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**154.** 353 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1441, Bahudhānya Karkataka, śu. di. 13, Tuesday, Aśvini, Siddhayōga. Registers the right of cultivation of temple lands (*uḷavu-kāniyākshi*) granted to a certain Sadāśiva-Nāyaka of Marudaraśar-Paḍai-viḍu. [The date is a little irregular. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says that Aśvini and Siddhayōga can occur only on Friday, January 7, A.D. 1519.]

**155.** 354 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Śaḷuva king Immaḍirāyadēva-Mahārāya, son of Naraśiṅgarāyadēva-Mahārāya (the founder of the usurping line), in Ś. 1429, Raktākshi (wrong) Mīna, ba. di. 10, Friday, Uttiram. Registers a similar right granted to a resident of Dēvakkapuram by the temple trustee, gurukkal, Viśvēśvara-Śivāchārya of Bhikshā-maṭha and others. [*Raktākshi* corresponds to Ś. 1427, and then the date would be Friday, 28th February 1505.] See Nos. 166 and 190.

**156.** 355 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 1422, Raudri, Karkataka, śu. di. 7, Friday, Attam, corresponding to 3rd July 1500, gift of land in the dēvadāna village of Śembiyamaṅgalam, a house at Dēvakkapuram and food in the

temple, to two persons who had to sing in the temple. The grant was made by Tirumalai-Nāyaka and Īśvara-Nāyaka, sons of Eṭṭappa-Nāyaka, for the merit of Narasa-Nāyaka (the founder of the Tuluva dynasty, who died in 1503).

157. 356 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya, son of Narasa-Nāyaka-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1455, Vikriti (wrong), Śinga, su. di. 10, Friday, Uttiram. The king has a long list of *birudas*. Records that Kaḷattisura-Nāyaka, son of Tirumalai-Nāyaka of Marudaraśar Padaiviḍu, was granted the right of supervision, etc., in the temple and the enjoyment of certain lands at Murugamaṅgalam, from Īśāna Śivāchārya of Bhikṣhā-maṭha, the trustees and the Kaikkōḷa-mudalis of the Tirumala-Uḍaiya-Nāyinār temple at Dēvakkapuram. [See No. 201 below.]

158. 357 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. Records in Ś. 1425, Rudhirōdgarin, gift of land and a house in the village Kailāsa, to a certain Samarapuṅgava-Dīkṣhita for the merit of king (svāmi) Narasa-Nāyaka (the Tuluva usurper) 'who went to Śivalōka (i.e., died),' by (his subordinates) Tirumalai-Nāyaka and Īśvara-Nāyaka. [The great Vaishṇava writer Mahāchārya had a Samarapuṅgava for his teacher. See *Trien. Cat. Sans. MSS.*, 1910-3, pp. 25 and 1012. Also *Des. Cat. Sans. MSS.*, Vol. X, p. 3642.]

159. 358 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1441, Bahudhānya, Karkataka, śu. di. 13, Tuesday, Aśvini, Siddhayōga. The king has Saluva titles. Records a gift of revenue, amounting to 33½ *paṇam* to the temple of Tirumala-Uḍaiya-Nāyinār at Dēvasthanam Dēvakkapuram by Harihara-Nāyaka, son of Mallappa Nāyaka of the Kannaḍiya-Nāyakas living at Marudaraśar Padaiviḍu for the merit of the king and Tirumalai-Nāyaka. For date see 154 above.

160. 359 of 1912. —(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 1418, Durmati, gift of land at Murugamaṅgalam by Tirumalai-Nāyaka and Īśvara-Nāyaka for providing offerings, incense, etc., at festivals.

161. 360 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Śubhakṛit, that a certain Nāyinappa-Nāyaka provided ghee for the festival of Tiruvādirai in the same temple in order to secure merit for Aḍaippam Mallappa-Nāyaka.

162. 361 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇnayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1443, Vikrama, Kārtigai, Ēkādaśi, Monday, corresponding to 9th July 1520. Records that Sadāśiva-Nāyaka provided ghee for lamps during the festival of Tirukkārtigai in the same temple, for the merit of chief (svāmi) Tirumalai-Nāyaka.

**163.** 362 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1444, Vriṣha. Records gift of ghee for the same festival by the daughter of the Kannāḍiya chief Dēvappuḍaiyār at Marudaraśar Paḍaiviḍu.

**164.** 363 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1447, Sarvajit. Records gift of ghee for lamps by Śrīraṅga-nāthar, the maṇiakāran (monegar) of *Idaitturai*, for the merit of Namassivāya-Nāyaka, son of Mallappa-Nāyaka of Marudaraśar-Paḍaiviḍu.

**165.** 364 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1454. The king bears Saḷuva titles. Records grant of the tax *Paṭṭādai-nūlayam*, at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *paṇam* per annum on each loom, to the temple, for the merit of Kāḷāttīśura-Nāyaka.

**166.** 365 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1446, Chitrabhānu, Tai, śu. di. 10, Uttiram, Saturday (= 28th March 1523). Records gift of land and a house in the dēvadāna village Śorappūṇḍi to Vaḍamalaiyar, one of the Paṇḍits (vidvan) of Arruvanpāḍi, by Viśvēśvara Śivāchārya of the Bhikṣhā-matha at Dēvakkapuram, the Kaikkōḷa-mudalis and other trustees of the temple. The record is stated to have been engraved on the *kumudappāḍi* of the temple. [See NA 155 above. Vaḍamalayar was probably the Tamil poet who wrote the *Muchchapurāṇa* and *Nidūrt-talapurāṇa*. See *Abhidānachintāmani*, p. 840. Viśvēśvarā might be the Śāktaic and Vira Śaiva author of the *Śyāmārchanatarāṅgiṇi* referred to in *Rais, Catal.* II, pp. 288 and 438; but it is doubtful. He ought not to be confounded with the Dharma-śāstraic author of the *Karma vipāka* (see *Des. Cat. San. MSS.*, Vol. II, p. 2626) or the Advaitic writers referred to in NA 190].

**167.** 366 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1444, Vikrāma, Kumbha, śu. di. full-moon, Friday, Uttiram, corresponding to 22nd February 1521. Records gift of land and two houses to a certain *Aṭṭavanai* Veṅkappa who secured for the temple the village of Śorappūṇḍi as a gift from the king.

**168.** 367 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1452, Sarvadhāri, Kārtigai, śu. di. 10, Uttiram, Saturday (= 29th March 1529). Registers that the trustees of the temple granted to a certain Ambalattāḍi the right of cultivating (*ulavu-kāṇi*) the dēvadāna village of Kāmākshi-rāvuttan-taṅgal and fixed 15 *paṇam* and 20 *kalams* of paddy to be paid to the temple every year.



169. 368 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1444, Vikrama, Kumbha, śu. di. 10, Saturday, Punarpūṣam which corresponded to 16th February 1521. Records gift of the village Uvattūr with its hamlet Tāraipāḍi, to the same temple by a certain Ammaiappa Nāyinār, as a *tirunāmakkāni*. On receiving this, Iśāna-Śivāchārya of the Bhikṣhā-maṭha and other trustees of the temple made the same donor the lessee of the village and presented a house. See No. 201.

170. 369 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1453, Viṛōdhi, Śittirai, śu. di. 10, Attam. Registers the permanent lease (*ulavu-kāṇiyākshi*) of Dēvarāyan-paṭṭāḍai to a Kannāḍiya-Nāyaka of Gaṅgapuram in Paṅgala-nāḍu.

171. 370 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1450, Sarvadhāri, Ani, śu. di. Uttiram, Monday (= 22nd June 1528). Records gift of ghee for a lamp.

172. 371 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1443, Vikrama. Records gift of ghee for a lamp by a lady of Marudaraśar-Paḍaivīḍu.

173. 372 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1431, Śukla, Makara (should be Kanni śu. di. 10), Sunday, Tiruvōṇam, corresponding to 23rd September 1509. Records gift of the hamlet Sīṅgayaṛvuttan-taṅgal near Kayilāyam as a *Kāṇiyākshi*, to a certain Tiruppāṇi Vasuvana-Uḍaiyār, by Tirumalai Nāyaka, son of Eṭṭappa Nāyaka, and others. The donee was evidently an officer in charge of the works connected with the temple.

174. 373 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya, son of Virapratāpa Narasa-Nāyaka in Ś. 1452, Vikriti, Makara, śu. di. 13, Monday, Pūṣam, corresponding to 30th January 1531. Records sale, by the trustees of the Dēvikāpuram temple, of land at Suvarappūṇḍi to a temple of Uḍaiyavar Sadaśivamūrti built by Tirumalai Nāyaka, son of Sadaśiva Nāyaka of Maṛudarasar-Paḍaivīḍu, at Vaḍa-Kayilam which was the *tirunāmakkāni* village of Tirumala Uḍaiyār. Maḍapatyam Kaḷāttisūra-Nāyaka and Bhikṣhāmaṭham Iśāna Śivāchārya are mentioned among the trustees.

175. 374 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya, son of Virapratāpa Narasa-Nāyaka in Ś. 1454, Vikriti (wrong) Paṅguni, śu. di. 11, Monday (= 27th February 1531). Registers that certain families of shepherds at Śēṛruppaṭṭu were dedicated to the temple as *tiruvīlakku-kudi* by Koṇḍama-Nāyaka, after securing their services

with the permission of Kālāttiśura-Nāyaka who was then governing the Paḍaiviṭṭuśirmai.

176. 375 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya, son of Vīrapratāpa Narasa-Nāyaka in Ś. 1452, Vikriti, Simha, śu. di. 14, Sunday, Tiruvōṇam, corresponding to August 7, A.D. 1530. Registers that the trustees of the temple leased out some lands at Piramanampākkam to Vīramahēsuran Mallikārjuna-Ayyan-maṭha at Śembiya-maṅgalam as *ulavu-kāṇiyākshi*, for maintaining the worship of the god Tirumalaudaiya-Nāyinār at Vasanta-maṇṭapam.

177. 376 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Śārvari Māsi, 14, that Mallappa Nāyaka and Śevvappa Nāyaka appointed certain shepherds to supply ghee for lamps to the same temple in order to secure merit to king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya. [Śevvappa was not improbably the brother-in-law of Achyuta and the founder of the Tanjore dynasty of Nāyakkas.]

178. 377 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1452, Vikriti, Simha (should be *makara*, *ba* II), śu. di. 11, Friday, Anusham, corresponding to 13th January 1531. Records gift of land by the residents of Mamanambākkam for the maintenance of worship in the Vasanta-maṇṭapa of god Tirumala Uḍaiyār, for the merit of svāmi Tirumalai-Nāyaka, Immaḍi Tirumalai Nāyaka and Kālāttiśura-Nāyaka.

179. 378 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivarāya in Ś. 1471, Saumya. The king receives Sāluva titles. Seems to record the supply of ghee for lamps to the same temple.

180. 379 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutavyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1457. Records gift of ghee by certain shepherds.

181. 380 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1455, Hēṇḷambi (wrong). Records gift of ghee for lamps.

182. 381 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Śubhakrit, Māsi, 17, gift of ghee for lamps by Nayinappa-Nāyaka, agent of Aḍaippam Mallappa-Nāyaka, for the merit of his master.

183. 382 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A damaged and fragmentary record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1458, Manmatha, Mīna, śu. di. 10, Friday, Tiruvōṇam (= 17th March 1536).

184. 383 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1464, Śubhakrit. Records gift of money for maintaining the festival Uttirattirunāḷ in the same temple by

Nayinappa-Nāyaka, agent of Aḍaippam Mallappa-Nāyaka for the merit of Sevvappa-Nāyaka. [The latter was evidently the founder of the Tanjore Nāik dynasty. See *Tanj. Gazr.*, p. 38.]

185. 384 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1456, Jaya, Kanni, śu. di. 10, Monday. Records gift of money for conducting a festival in the temple certain residents of Śembiyamaṅgalam.

186. 385 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1454, Virōdhi (wrong). Records gift of ghee for a lamp.

187. 386 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1454, Nandana. Records that Koṇḍama Nāyaka of Śēṛupattu granted land at Kaṇṇanūr as *ulavukāṇi* and arranged 10 *paṇam* to be paid annually to the temple.

188. 387 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1470, Saumya (wrong), Rishabha, śu. di. full-moon, Monday, Tiruvōṇam. Records gift of some temple land as *kāṇiyākshi* to a private individual.

189. 388 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkatadēva-Mahārāya, son of Tirumalaidēva Mahārāya in Ś. 1552, Sukla, Tai, 21st day, Monday, Pūṣam. Registers that a certain Nayinappa-Nāyaka, son of Krishṇappa-Nāyaka, improved a certain land by constructing a tank near it and by digging wells. He made it cultivable and presented the same to the temple. [It is difficult to say who this Veṅkata is. That he cannot be Veṅkata II is clear in the fact that his father is one Tirumalai dēva.]

190. 389 of 1912. - (Tamil.) On the east wall of the Naṭarāja shrine in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇayyadēva Mahārāya in Ś. 1436, Śrīmukha, Karkāṭaka (wrong for Rishabha), śu. di. 10, Friday, Uttiram (= 13th May 1513). Records gift of the village Śembiyamaṅgalam as a *ulavukāṇiyākshi* to Namaśivāya Nāyaka, son of Mallappa-Nāyaka of Marudaraśar Paḍaivīḍu. He was to pay 10 *paṇam* and 10 *kalams* of paddy in the first year, but in the fifth year, 50 *paṇam* and 50 *kalams* of paddy had to be paid. The trustees included Vṣvēśvara-chārya of Bhikṣhā-matha. [A Viśvēśvarāchārya is mentioned in Dr. Hultzsch's Rep. Sans. MSS. III, as the author of the *Padavā-kyārthapañchika*, a commentary on the *Naishadha*; A Viśvēśvara Paṇḍita, the author of a commentary on Śaṅkara's *Vākyavṛtti*, is also mentioned. There are also others referred to in No. 166 above. But there is no evidence to prove the identity of any of these.]

191. 390 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in Ś. 1437, Vibhava (mistake for Bhava), Jyēsthā, śu. di. 12, Saturday, Viśākha. Seems to record a gift to a Brāhmaṇa by the manager of the temple (kōyil-kēlvi) Viśvēśvara Śivāchārya and Tirumalai-Nāyaka. Refers to Vīra-Naraśiṅgarāya. See Nos. 190 and 166.

192. 391 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the kitchen in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivādēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1468, Parābhava, Vriśchika, Friday, Tiruvōṇam. Records gift of ghee to the temple by Śūrappa Nāyaka for the merit of Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka.

193. 392 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1453, Vikriti.

194. 393 of 1912.—(Grantha.) On the second gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. One Sanskrit verse in praise of Viśvēśvarāchārya. He is stated to have been the foremost devotee of Śrīgiriśvara (i.e., the god on the sacred hill). See Nos. 190 and 166.

195. 394 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1451, Virōdhi. Seems to record a gift by Mallappa Nāyaka, one of the *adaippam* servants of the king.

196. 395 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Śāluva king Immaḍi Narasimha-Tamayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1426, Raktākshi, Kanni, ba. di. 1, Wednesday, Aśvati (= Wednesday, 25th September 1504). Records gift of land in the village of Śembiyamaṅgalam together with money and houses to a private individual who worshipped in the temples of both the god and the goddess, by Tirumalai-Nāyaka, agent of Narasa-Nāyaka. Mentions Eṭṭappa-Nāyaka, the father of the donor. [Immaḍi Narasimha was the son of Śāluva Naraśiṅga, the usurper who had to give place to Narasa Nāik.] See No. 254 below.

197. 396 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same wall. A record of the Śāluva king Immaḍi Narasimharāya-Mahārāya, son of Śāluva-Narasimharāya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1426, Raktākshi, Kumbha, ba, di. 14, Sunday, Tiruvōṇam, Śivarātri (= 2nd February 1505). Records gift of the village Maṇalpākkam *alias* Śōmāśipuram south of Śeyyāru in Kaṇchhūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Palakunra-kōṭṭam in Muṇḍamaṅgalaiparṇu, by Samarapuṅgava-Dīkshita, to the temples of the god and the goddess, for oblations. The village was originally granted to him for *agnihōtra* (i.e., keeping the sacred fire) by Tirumalai-Nāyaka. See No. 158 above.

198. 397 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same wall. A record in Kaḷi 4990, Ś. 1811, Virōdhi and A.D. 1889, November 27. Abhinavapūrnapiya Śrīnivāsa Rao Sahib, Jaghirdar of Ārṇi, piously

performed the *aṣṭabandhana-kumbhābhishēka* of Kanakagiriśvara, on this day.

**199.** 398 of 1912.—(Marathi.) On the same *gōpura*, left of entrance. A record of the Tanjore Mahratha king Tulajarāja Saheb (1763-87), son of Maharaja Saheb Saraphaji in Kshaya Phalguna, ba. di. 10, Monday. Records consecration of the image of the goddess which perhaps had become shaky on its pedestal.

**200.** 399 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Śrīraṅgadēva-Mahārāya (i.e., Raṅga II) in Ś. 1499, Īśvara, Kumbha 28 (wrong for 27), ba. di. Sunday, *dvitīya*, Hasta, corresponding to 22nd February 1578. Registers a gift made to the temple for the merit of Agastyappa-Nāyaka of Vēlūr. Mentions also Bomma-Nāyaka of Vēlūr.

**201.** 400 of 1912.—(Grantha.) In the same place. Records that Īśanaśiva-Yōgīndra, the head of the Gōḷaki-matha, obeyed the command of Śiva (i.e., died). [Was he the teacher of the Paṇḍyan king and writer Varatuṅga? Was he the same as the author of the *Śaivasiddhānta paddhati*? We have no means of answering definitely. He was of course different from his namesake of the Bikshā-matha referred to in N.A. 169, etc.]

**202.** 401 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in Ś. 1401, Viḷambi, Mithuna, śu. di. 7, Monday, Uttirattādi, Śubhayōga and Garajā-karaṇa. Registers that a number of maid-servants (*dēvaḍimai*) were provided for the temples of Tirumalai-Nāyinār and Periya-Nāchchiyār, by Ettappa-Nāyaka, for the merit of Īśvara Nāyaka.

**203.** 402 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. An unfinished record of the Sāḷuva king Naraśingaraya-Uḍaiyār (the usurper) in Ś. 1401, Viḷambi, Mithuna, su. di. 7, Monday, Uttirattādi, Śubhayōga, Garajā-karaṇa. "Perhaps Monday, 22nd June, A.D. 1478."

**204.** 403 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the first *gōpura* of the same temple. A damaged and unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1493, Kshaya (wrong). Seems to register a gift for the merit of Kṛishṇappa Nāyaka and Era-Bomma-Nāyaka and Nalla-Bomma-Nāyaka of Vēlūr.

**205.** 404 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same *gōpura*. Records in Vijaya the levy of taxes on looms for the merit of Liṅgama Nāyaka, while Ēkāmbara-Nāyaka, son of Rāmayappa-Nāyaka, was governing.

**206.** 405 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Gaṇēśa temple at the fresh water tank in the same village. Records that the temple and the tank were the gift of one of the merchants (*nagarattār*) of the Vaiśiya (i.e., Vaiśya)—Vāṇiyan sect.

**207.** 406 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the *gōpura* of the Kanaka-giriśvara temple on the hill in the same village. A record in Kali

4990, Ś. 1811, Virōdhi and A.D. 1889, November 27. Copy of No. 397 above.

*Mullaṇḍram.*

**208.** 396 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Svayambhunāthēśvara temple. Records in Raudri that the Mahājanās of Prauḍhadēvarāyapuram *alias* Agaram-Mullaṇḍam, including the poet Diṇḍimakavi, assigned house-sites to certain masons in the Kannālatтеру. This charter was engraved on the temple of Tāndōṇīśvaram-Uḍaiyār. [The local chronicle *Vivēkavibhāga-patrika* says that Prauḍhadēva who named the village after himself granted it to eight Brahman families, the Diṇḍimas being one. Mr. Krishna Sastri surmises that this Diṇḍimā might be the author of the *Sōmavallīprahasana* and commentary on Śaṅkara's Saundaryalahari (सौन्दर्यलहरी). But as a matter of fact there were a number of Diṇḍimas who figured in the literary world from the eleventh century onward.]

**209.** 397 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Aruṇāchalēśvara shrine in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1472, Sādhāraṇa, gift of land by a Brāhmaṇa lady to the shrine of Aṇṇāmalainātha built by her, in the temple of Svayambhunātha for the merit of herself and her husband Kumārar-Diṇḍimar Aṇṇāmalaināthar.

**209-A.** On a stone to the east of the south gate. Records that in Krōdhana, Diṇḍimakavi of the village granted to a certain "Rajagocharnum Banda Deva" a house-site. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 27, No. 3.

*Pūṇḍi.*

**210.** 58 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Jaina temple of Ponniṇātha. A record of Śambuvārāya. Records the building of a Jaina temple called Viravīra-Jīnālaya and the gift of a village to it.

**211.** No. 25 of *Sewell's List*.—A copper plate grant in five plates recording a double gift by the Vijayanagar sovereign Achyutadēva Rāya in Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556). The first part bestows the village of Naṅgamaṅgalam, in the district of Chandragiri, in the province of Posturi, on a Rāja whose name is omitted, but who is noted as the son of Sālaka Rājendra and Tippambika. The second part of the grant bestows the village of Vīrukombu on 54 Brahmins.

**212.** No. 26 of *Sewell's List*.—It records that the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēvarāya, in Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), *Jaya*, endowed the temple of Viṭṭhalēśvara (probably the temple of Viṭṭhalasvāmi in Vijayanagar) with the village of Teṅgūru "in the Chandrāchala district (Chandragiri?), of the province of 'Toṇḍēramaṇḍalam.'

*Puttūr near Arni.*

**213.** 55 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Vidyānāthēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Devarāyamahārāya (II), son of Vīra-Vijayārāyamahārāya in Ś. 1350 expired, Saumya. Records gift of land.

**214.** 56 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A damaged record of the Uḍaiyār king Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār II, son of Vīra-Bokkaṇa Uḍaiyār (II) in Ś. 1292 expired, Sādhāraṇa. Built in. See *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 26, No. 1. The latter says that one Sōmanātha Jīyar was appointed manager of the maṭha and temple.

**215.** 57 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A damaged record of the Uḍaiyār king Harihara-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1299 expired, Piṅgaḷa. Records a gift of land.

**215-A.** On a stone south of the Mahāmaṇṭapa. Records the gift of one-fifth of the village of Puttūr and two *manais* in Ś. 1340, Subhakrit, by the local people to the local deity. *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 26, No. 2.

*Vellēri (Vellary).*

**215-B.** On a stone in the Sōmēśvara temple. Dated in the third year of Vikramachōla. Records that the inhabitants of the village resolved to pay a custom of a “Volapek” (?) of grain for every 100 kuḷis of land to the temple. *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 27, No. 4.

*Vilappakkam.*

**216.** 53 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in front of the Nāganāthēśvara temple. A record in the thirty-eighth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records the sinking of a well by the female disciple of Arishta-nēmipīḍārar of Tiruppānmalai (i.e., Pañchapāṇḍavamalai), the preceptor of the local Jains.

**217.** 54 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in front of the Nāganāthēśvara temple. Records an order of Śambuvārāyan.

*Vinnamangalam.*

**218.** 21 of 1899.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the Perumāḷ temple. A much damaged record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōḷadēva. The historical introduction is identical with that of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendradēva (1050—63).

**219.** 22 of 1899.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A much damaged record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Vīrarājendradēva.

**220.** 23 of 1899.—(Tamil.) On an erect slab at the north-east corner of the big tank at the same village. A record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Rāmanāthadēva, the date of which is doubtful. Mentions a certain Goppaya-Daṇḍanāyaka and refers to a tank at Vikrama Śōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. [Vīra Rāmanātha was the son Vīra Sōmēśvara and brother of Vīra Narasimha III, 1254—91. He was the Viceroy of the Southern conquests of the Hoysala dynasty, as is proved by Salem and Trichinopoly epigraphs.]

**221.** 24 of 1899.—(Tamil.) On a Virakkal planted in the bed of the same tank. A record in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Mentions Viṇṇamaṅgalam.

### CHEYYĀR TALUK.

#### Ālattūr.

A village of this name exists both in the Cheyyār and Tiruvannāmalai taluks. The former is perhaps the one referred to in the following plates described by Mr. Sewell.

**222.** No. 203 *Sewell's List*.—(Telugu.) Records grant of lands, in Ś. 1501 (A.D. 1579) (see No. 204). The donor and donee are both Nāyudus.

**223.** 204 of *Mr. Sewell's List*.—(Telugu.) Records grant of lands to a Brahman for temple worship by a Nāyudu. The year of the grant, as given, is "Ś. 1051, Pramādi;" but these years do not agree, 'and the style of the characters, coupled with other particulars, lead me to think that the entry is a clerical error for "Ś. 1501, Pramādi," which years coincide.'

#### Atti.

**224.** 296 of 1912.—(Tamil verse.) On the south wall of the Agastīśvara temple. The record eulogises Pallavaṇḍar *alias* Kaḍavarayar who conquered Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam and was the son of Kūḍal-Ālappirandān *alias* Kaḍavarayar. [The inscription is important for the information it gives in regard to two kūḍal (Cuddalore) chiefs who claimed Pallava descent and to have conquered Toṇḍamaṇḍalam. The Government Epigraphist argues that the earlier of these whom he calls Kaḍava I should have been a Chōḷa feudatory who defeated an invasion of the Kākatiyas, saved Toṇḍamaṇḍalam, and got the title of 'Protector of Mallai'; that the second (Kaḍava II) was the same as kūḍal-avaniāḷappirandān Kōpperuṅjīṅga, the final expeller of the Kākatiyas after a sanguinary battle at Śevūr, the hero who marched as far as Drāksharāma and who declared independence by imprisoning Rājarāja III. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1913, p. 126-7.]

**225.** 297 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājadhiraḷadeva (II). Records gift of 32 cows and a bull by Nīraṇḍan



*alias* Sēdirāyan of Panaṅḡḍi in Uyyakkonḍār-vaḷaṇaḍu, a district of Śōḷa-maṇḍalam, to the temple of Tiruvagattīśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Atti *alias* Kēraḷāntakanallūr in Perunagarnāḍu, a subdivision of Venkunṇa-kōttam in jayaṅḡonḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam.

226. 298 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛishṇa-dēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1447, Pārthiva, 'Mina, ba. di. 3, Thursday, Chitra, corresponding to 1st March 1526. The king bears Saḷuva *birudas*. Records that Śōḷīśuramuḍaiyār of Paḍaivīḍu, having secured, tax-free, land at much personal trouble and expense, for the temple of Ediriliśōḷīśuramuḍaiya-Nāyinār at Atti in Atti-parṇu adjoining Rājagambhīran-malai of Marudaraśār Paḍaivīḍu in Paḷagunṇa-kōttam, a subdivision of Jayaṅḡonḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam, was granted along with other rights the privilege of holding the accountant's place in that temple.

227. 299 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya, 'who took every country,' in Ś. 1448, Vyaya, Mithuna (should be Simha), su. di. 13, Monday Tiruvōṇam corresponding to 20th August, A.D. 1526. Records that the *tirumēnikāval-kāṇiyākshi* (i.e., the right of watching) was granted to Timmu-Nāyaka, son of Pappu Timmu-Nāyaka of Śattirapāḍi in Kalavai-parṇu, who recommended Anaiyar-Nāyinār, the *mathā-pati* of the temple, to Adaippattu Vaiyappa-Nāyaka and Pōttu-Nāyaka. On taking this, Anaiyar-Nāyinār got the village of Atti *alias* Kṛishṇarāyapuram from Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāya while he was encamped on the bank of the Kṛishṇavēṇi river, granted as a sarvamānya, to the temple of Uḍaiyavar (i.e., Siva?) and Perumāḷ of that village. [Uḍaiyavar was not Siva but the Vaiṣṇava philosopher, Rāmānuja who is generally known by that name among the orthodox. The Government Epigraphist suggests that the king should have been at Kṛishṇavēṇi in order to meet his enemy Virarudra Gajapati and come to terms with him. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1908, p. 118, for further reference.]

228. 300 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. In modern characters. Registers in Prabhaya that the Paḷḷans had excluded from their (communal) conspiracy the two villages Atti and Āḷappirandān.

229. 301 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1447, Tāraṇa, Māśi, 25, Monday, Uttirāḍam. The king bears Saḷuva *birudas*. Records gift of land to the temple of Ediriliśōḷa-Chōḷīśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyinār at Kṛishṇarāyapuram *alias* Atti *alias* Kēraḷānta-viṇṇagar. The real date is Saturday (Māśi 24), 18th February 1525, which was Uttirāḍam.

230. 302 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Karīya-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A record in the eighth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladēva. Records

gift of land by the prince (pillaiyār) Rājarāja Śambuvārāyar at Periyānallūr in Kaliyūr-Kōttam, to the temple of Ediriṁśōla-Vinnagar-Emberumān, in Atti, a village of Vengunṇa-kōttam, for repairs.

**231.** 303 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record in the eighteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva. Records gift of three velis of land at Periyānallūr, by Āḷappirandān *alias* Rājarāja Śambuvārāyan to the shrine of Venṇaikkadiyarulīna-Pillai (i.e., Krishṇa) founded by Ammaināchchi *alias* Pālārṇil-venṇār, in the temple of Ediriliśōla-Vinnagar-Emberumān.

**232.** 304 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in front of the same temple. Records in Durmati that the Mahā-maṇṭapa, the central roof and the well of the temple of Kariya-Perumāḷ at Atti, were the gift of a certain Śennappan.

#### *Kārāṇai.*

**232-A.** 293 of 1895.—(Tamil.) On a stone in the temple. A mutilated record of the Uḍaiyār king Vīra Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār (II), son of Vīra . . . Uḍaiyār in K 4472, Ś. 1293, Virōdhikrit.

#### *Kūḷambandal.*

**233.** 413 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Śiva temple. A record in the thirty-third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājadhiraḷadēva (I or II). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**234.** 414 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in twenty-second year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of land and gold to 24 dancing girls. Says that the temple was built by the priest Īśānaśiva Paṇḍita. (See *S. Ind. Ins.*, II, No. 9.)

**235.** 415 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Rājadhiraḷa I (1018—53).

#### *Kuraṇaṇimuttam.*

(So called because the monkey, the squirrel and the crow worshipped Śiva) was an ancient centre of religious life as it is sung in the *Dēvārāṇam*.

**236.** 290 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Koyyāmalaṇṇiśvara temple. A record in the tenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērīmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land to the temple of Tirukkuraṇaṇimuttamaḍaiya-Nāyanār at Paḷṭavapuram, a village in Mūvēndur-parṇu which was a subdivision of Erikil-nāḍu in Kaliyūr-kōttam. The assessment paid on the land and the taxes realized are enumerated.

**237.** 291 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III), 'who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.' Records gift of Sattimaṅgalam *alias* Ammainallūr in Erikil-nāḍu, to the temple of Tirukkurangaṇimuttam Uḍaiyār at Tirukkuraṅgaṇimuttam in Kaliyūr-kōttam, as a dēvadāna village, by Niraṇiṇjān Śedirāyan under orders from Śambuvarāyar.

**238.** 292 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōnērmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of five *velis* of land for offerings and repairs to the same temple. The land was made rent-free on payment of 25 *pon*. The different items of income are enumerated.

The record is signed by Tunjalūruḍaiyān. *Dusi* is mentioned as one of the boundaries of the land.

**239.** 293 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the maṅṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III). Records gift of money for a lamp by the residents of Pallavapuram.

**240.** 294 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1451, Virōdhi, ba. di. 5, Saturday, Uttirattādi (which should be Pūrattādi). Records gift of the village Pallapuram for maintaining worship (*pūja vritti*) in the temple of Koyyāmalarṣūḍuvar at Tirukkurangaṇimuttam of Mavaṇḍūr, in Erikil-nāḍu, for the merit of the king. The date corresponded to Saturday, 26th June, A.D. 1529.

**241.** 295 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the rock-cut cave in the same village (similar to Māmaṇḍūr and Pallāvaram caves). A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛṣṇa III), who took Kachchi (Conjeeveram) and Tanjai (Tanjore). Records gift of land for providing *śribali* in the temple Kalmaḍai-kāttālvār (i.e., the lord who resides in the stone cave), at Pallavapuram in Kaliyūr-kōttam, a subdivision of Erikil-nāḍu, by the residents of that village.

#### Narasamaṅgalam.

**242.** 260 of 1906.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the ruined Śiva temple on the hill. A record in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Jaṭavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva I, (1251—61). Begins *samasta* jagadādhara, etc. An incomplete record. Registers a public sale of the village of Naraśiṅgamaṅgalam in Mavaṇḍūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kaliyūr-kōttam, a district of Jayaṅgaṇḍa-Chōla maṇḍalam.

**243.** 261 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a stone set up on the bund of the tank in the same village. Records in Ś. 1560, Bahudhānya, the construction of the tank by Venkaṭappa-Nayaka, son of

Chennappa-Nāyaka. It was called Chenna-sāgaram and was provided with a feeding channel from the Palar. [This Nāik is closely associated with the history of Madras. See Col. Love's *Vestiges of Madras*, I, 23, 24, 188 and 347 and II, 328.]

244. 262 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same stone. A record in Ś. 1560, Bahudhānya. A Tamil copy of No. 243.

245. 263 of 1906.—(Grantha.) On another stone in the same place. A record in Jaya. The tank is called Chenna-sāgara and Venkaṭappa makes provision for the maintenance of it.

246. 264 of 1906.—(Nagari and Sanskrit.) On third stone in the same place. Refers in Ś. 1560, Bahudhānya, to the fact of Venkaṭappa-Nāyaka having built the tank.

*Tiruppanangādu.*

247. 233 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Tālapurīśvara shrine in the Śiva temple. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivaram *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī Rājādhirāja-dēva (I or II?). Records gift of land.

248. 234 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-second year or the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva I, (1011--53). Records sale of land.

249. 235 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of a lamp. The temple is called Tiruppanangādu-Uḍaiyār in Kalumala-nāḍu, a district of Kaliyūr-kōttam, a subdivision of Jayanṅṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam. The donor was a native of Kīlvēṅgai-nāḍu, a subdivision of Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu, a district of śōlamaṇḍalam.

250. 236 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Virūpāksha I), son of Vīra-Hariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Ś. 1310 expired, Vibhava. Records gift of land.

251. 237 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the shrine. *The length of the measuring rod of the district in which Tiruppanāṅgādu was situated is given. At each end of the inscription is a palmyra tree.*

252. 238 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Karipānāthasvāmin shrine in the same temple. An unfinished record. Begins with the *birudas* of some Vijayanagara king whose name is omitted. The inscription records a gift to stone masons.

253. 239 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Virūpāksha I), son of Vīra-Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Ś. 1313 expired, Prajāpati. Refers to a famine in the Pramōda year.

**254.** 240 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇadēva-Mahārāya, son of Gaṇḍakattāri Śāluva Vanyavēṭṭaikandarūḷiya Narasanāyakka-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1432 expired, Pramōda. Mentions Tirumalai-Nāyakkar, son of Eṭṭappa Nāyakkar. See N.A. 196 above.

**255.** 241 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the maṇṭapa in front of the Tālapurīśvara shrine in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Virūpāksha I), son of Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Ś. 1303 expired, Dundhubi. The temple is called Āḷuḍaiyār Tiruppanāṅgāvuḍaiya-Nayanār at Tiruppanāṅgaḍu in Brahmadeśapparru, a subdivision of Kaḷumalanāḍu in Kaliyūr-kōṭṭam, a district of Jayaṅgaṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam. Mentions Vāsavanan-tiruvīdi and Aḍaruṅgaḷal Perumāl Tonḍaimānār-manai. Refers to a breach at the sluice of a tank which deprived the villagers of the means of paying the tax called *śūlavari*.

**256.** 242 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. Records in Sarvadhārin an agreement between the temple authorities and the weavers.

**257.** 243 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. Refers in Vikārin to the setting up of the images of Dakṣiṇāmūrti, Mahāviṣṇu, Brahma and Durgā.

**258.** 244 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Kripānāthasvāmin shrine in the same temple. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Rājakeśarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp to the temple of Uḍaiyār Tiruppanāṅgaḍu-ḍaiyār in Kaḷumalanāḍu, a subdivision of Kaliyūr-kōṭṭam, a district of Jayaṅgaṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam.

**259.** 245 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin śrī-Rājarājadēva. Records gift of 32 sheep for a lamp by an agent of Śambuvarāyar. [The king is not improbably Rājarāja III, 1216—48. See Nos. 230 and 231 above.]

**260.** 246 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. ‘Those who fell the living Palmyra tree (shall be subject to punishment inflicted under) the royal order.’

**261.** 247 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records that some hunters who claimed to belong to the family of Tirukkaṇṇappar made a gift for merit of Śambuvarāya.

**262.** 248 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east and north bases of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār II, son of Vira-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (i.e., Bukka I) in Ś. 1291 expired, Saumya. Records that three men were made over to the temple under orders from the king to look after the lamps.

**263.** 249 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Śadhāraṇa (i.e., Ś. 1293). Registers a similar arrangement made by Aḍaiṇṇattu Ilakkappār and Anaikundi Viṭṭappār under orders from the king. See the above inscription.

**264.** 250 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Kumāra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (i.e., Kampaṇa II) in Ś. 1289 expired, Kīlaka. Records that a certain Vijayasimhadēva of the Bōdhāyana-sūtra and the Bhāradvāja-gōtra was appointed temple manager.

**265.** 251 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Virūpāksha I), son of Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (i.e., Harihara II) in Ś. 1303 expired, Dundubhi. Records that the temple authorities sold some of the temple lands in order to repair the breaches of the village tank, because they had no funds and because the lands under it remained uncultivated for a long time.

**266.** 252 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutaiyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1460 expired, Viḷambi. Records gift of land to the temple of Tiruppanāṅḡvuḍaiya-Nāyinār Anbuḍaiya-Nāyinār for the merit of the king.

**267.** 253 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutaiyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1453 expired, Khara. Records that Bhōgayadēva-Mahārāja granted again the *jōḍi* amounting to 50 *pon* for the merit of the king with the permission of Tirumalaiyadēva-Mahārāja.

**268.** 254 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the inner side of the west wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya-Uḍaiyār (I), son of Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Ś. 1320 expired, Īśvara. Mentions a water channel and the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Veṅgi-Tribhuvanamalla Sameyadēva, son of Sūryadēva Mahārāja.

#### *Tiruvattūr.*

**269.** 76 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prākāra of the Vēdapurīśvara temple. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of a lamp. [See N.A. Manual, Vol. II, p. 309 for the local tradition.]

**270.** 77 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakeśarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 16 cows for a lamp, by a man who, while on a hunting excursion, missed his aim and shot a man, the

gift being made at the instance of an assembly of the people of the district. Examples of this method of expiation are numerous.

**271.** 78 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. A record in the fifth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of 64 cows and 2 bulls. [Was this king the same as the Jaṭavarman Vīra Pāṇḍya who came to the throne in 1253, who conquered Īlam, Koṅgu and Śōlamanḍalam and who had the anointment of victors at Perumbaṟṟuppuliyūr ?]

**272.** 79 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land for a lamp.

**273.** 80 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. An incomplete record in the second year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Vīrarājendra Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 90 cows for three lamps.

**274.** 81 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. A record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp.

**275.** 82 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. Records an order of Madurāntaka Pottappi-Chōḷa, dated in his second year.

**276.** 83 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prākāra. A record in the twentieth year of Peruṅjiṅgadēva. Records the gift of 32 cows for a lamp by Tiruvēgambamuḍaiyār *alias* Ēkāmbraḥbhatta of Kanchikkuri, who describes himself as a Santānika-Śaivāchārya.

**277.** 84 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prākāra. An incomplete record in the twenty-first year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva. Records gift of a lamp.

**278.** 85 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prākāra. A record in the second year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājendra Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**279.** 86 of 1900.—(Grantha and Sanskrit.) On the south wall of the same prākāra.

**280.** 87 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prākāra. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records a sale of land under interesting circumstances. A big flood destroyed both the village and the crops and the villagers, on account of their incapacity to pay the taxes, sold 2,000 *kulis* of wet land for 25 *kāśu* to one Ādittan Uyyavandān (who made

it over to the pujāri of the temple). A measuring rod equal to the royal foot which measured the whole world is mentioned, and this might be that of Kulōttuṅga I in whose sixteenth year it was adopted. [See 125 of 1896 at Shiyali and 84 of 1897 at Tirunāgēsvaram in Tanjore district.]

**281.** 88 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prākāra. A record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records sale of 4,250 *kulis* of dry land by the same villagers for 20 kāṣu. The purchaser was a native of the Chōḷa country and he made it over tax-free to those who had to look after the streets of the Tiruvottūr temple.

**282.** 89 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same prākāra. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of a village by Śeṅgēṇi Attimallan Śambuvarāyan *alias* Edirili-Śōḷa-Śambuvarāyan. [The king was evidently Rājarāja III (1216—48).]

**283.** 90 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of land for a lamp.

**284.** 91 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of land for a flower-garden.

**285.** 92 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the twenty-second year of the Pāṇḍya king Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records an order of Kulaśekhara-Śambuvarāyan.

**286.** 93 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—1216). Records gift of two gold ornaments.

**287.** 94 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the thirty-third year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) “who took Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.” Records gift of land by Śeṅgēṇi Ammaiappan Aḷagiya-Śōḷan *alias* Edirili-Śōḷa-Śambuvarāyan. See No. 282 above.

**288.** 95 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the twenty-second year of Peruṇjiṅgadēva. Mentions a previous gift made in the seventeenth year of the reign of Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III) and records a sale of land.



**289.** 96 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the seventh year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa-Śambuvārāyan. Records gift of land.

**290.** 97 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twelfth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land for forty lamps by Vīra-Champanāyan *alias* Śambuvārāyan. Venkayya identifies the Pāṇḍyan with the paricide Sundara, the opponent of Vīra Pāṇḍya (Tīra Pāṇḍya) of the Mussalman historians), who fled to Delhi in 1310. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1900, p. 7, para. 13. Also *Ind. Antiq.*, January 1914.

**291.** 98 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in Krōdhana gift of land to a maṭha called after Kēdārinādar.

**292.** 99 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa. Records gift of land.

**293.** 100 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Chidam-barēśvara shrine in the same temple. A mutilated record in the twenty-first year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I). Records a gift of land.

**294.** 101 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A damaged and incomplete record in the twenty-seventh year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva "who took Kachchi and Tanjai" (Kṛishṇa III).

**295.** 102 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp.

**296.** 103 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records the building of the Śāṃkaranāraṇa-Īśvarāgaram by Ādittakuttiyar for the merit of his elder brother Śāṃkaranāraṇa, and the grant of a flower garden thereto by the sabha of Tiruvottūr.

**297.** 104 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of two lamps.

*Ukkāl.*

The epigraphical name of this place is Bhuvanāmaṇikka Viṣṇugriham. An inscription of Rājarāja calls the deity *Tiruvāymolitēvar* after the prabandhic work of St. Nammālvār. In Pallava times the village was evidently called Utkār, Śivachūḷamani—ch. V.M., Vikramābharaṇa C.M. and Aparājita C. V.M. It was in Paḡur nāḍu, in Kāliyūr kōṭṭam, in Toṇḍamaṇḍalam or Jayaṅkoṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam.

**298.** 19 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the shrine in the Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman dated in his twenty-third year. Dr. Hultzschr surmises that he might be Aditya I, father of Parāntaka I. Records that a certain Brahmādhiraḷa deposited 200 kaḷanju with the village assembly for feeding twelve learned Brahmans out of interest. The donor was one of the Āḷuṃgaṇattār of Uttaramaḷlūr. *S.I.I.*, III, No. 1, pp. 2-3.

**299.** 20 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North and west walls of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājarājakēsarivarman (II), dated in his thirteenth year. Records that a native of the Chōḷa country purchased 550 *kulis* of land and gave it to the assembly for supplying four nāḷis of rice daily as interest. Signed on the Sabhā's orders by the *Madhyastan* "Āirattirunūṇṇavan, son of Nāḷayiravan." *S.I.I.*, III, No. 2, pp. 4-5.

**300.** 21 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājarāja-Kēsarivarman, dated in his fourteenth year. Records that a native of Chōḷa country bought two pieces of land, one from a private person and the other from the assembly, and deposited it with latter for maintaining a flower garden. *Ibid.*, No. 3, pp. 5-6.

**301.** 22 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the same shrine. A record of the twenty-ninth year of Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarāja (I). Records that a man dug a well near Ukkāl, which he named after the king and assigned an allowance of paddy for the men who distributed water in a shed erected near it. *Ibid.*, No. 4, pp. 6-8. The rate of salary is interesting.

**302.** 23 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the same shrine. A record of the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman (II). Records supply of rice and oil to the local temple of *Mahāśāsta* (Aiyānār). The tank supervision committee of the Sabhā was entitled to levy a fine of one kaḷanju in favour of the tank-bund from betel-leaf sellers outside the Piḷāri temple. *Ibid.*, No. 6, pp. 9-11.

**303.** 24 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the same shrine. A record of Kampavarman dated in his tenth year. A certain Śaḍayan made over 400 kāḍi of paddy to the assembly, which was to feed two Brahmans daily for the annual interest of 100 *kāḍi*. *Ibid.*, No. 8, pp. 13-14.

**304.** 25 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the same shrine. A record of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇarādēva (Kṛishṇa III), dated in his sixteenth year. Appears to record the purchase of certain lands of the Sabhā by individuals, subject to certain restrictions. *Ibid.*, No. 7, pp. 11-13.

**305.** 26 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the same shrine. A record of Kampavarman, dated in his fifteenth year, saying that a

certain Śaḍayan made over 1,000 *kāḍi* of paddy to the *Sabhā*, which pledged itself to supply 500 *kāḍi* every year to the temple. *S.I.I.*, III, No. 5, pp. 8-9. [So the interest is 50 per cent !]

**306.** 27 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the same maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I), dated in his fourth year. Records that the assembly of Ukkāl sold 3,000 kuḷis of land and 5 water levers to a servant of the king who assigned the land for the maintenance of two boats in the village tank. *Ibid.*, No. 10, pp. 15-17.

**307.** 28 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman, dated in his sixteenth year. Records grant of land to temple by the assembly at the request of the manager Chakrapāṇi Nambi. *Ibid.*, No. 11, pp. 17-18.

**308.** 29 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the same maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājarāja-kēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva I, dated in his twenty-fourth year. [See *S. Ind. Ins.*, Vol. III, No. 9 and *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1897, p. 2. It deals with defaulters of land revenue in villages held by the Brahmans, the Vaikhāṇasas and Jainas in the Chōḷa, Pāṇḍya and Tondamaṇḍalam countries and authorizes the villagers to confiscate and sell the lands if taxes were unpaid for two full years. The royal secretary and a chief secretary are referred to. For similar documents see Tiruchchirai, Kōṇērīrājapuram, Tirumālam and other inscriptions.]

**309.** 30 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa-Kō-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I), dated in his thirty-seventh year. *Ibid.*, No. 12, pp. 18-20. There is reference to the village committees of general supervision, of tanks, and gardens.

**310.** 31 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman, dated in his seventeenth year. *S.I.I.*, III, No. 13, pp. 20-21.

**311.** 32 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman, dated in his fourth year. *Ibid.*, No. 14, pp. 21-2. [As the king is said to have deprived Vīra Pāṇḍya, Dr. Hultzsch identifies him with Āditya Karikāla II, the elder brother of Rājarāja I.] Records that one Śēnai granted one patti of land, from the proceeds of which water and fire-pans had to be supplied to a maṇṭapa frequented by Brahmans.

**312.** 412 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On detached stones of the ruined maṇṭapa in front of the Perumāḷ temple. A mutilated record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin-Vijayaṅgaṇḍagōpālādēva. Records gift of land.

## GUDIYĀTTAM TALUK.

*Amuṇḍi (ancient Aimbūṇḍi).*

This was in Miyagaraināḍu in Paṅgalanāḍu, a division of Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōḷamaṇḍalam.

**313.** 62 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the southern wall of the Īśvara temple. A record of Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?) *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 130, p. 135.

**314.** 63 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record on the southern wall of the Īśvara temple. Gift of land from the inhabitants of Aimbūṇḍi to the Muppanayīśvara temple. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 131, pp. 135-36.

**315.** 64 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the southern wall of the Īśvara temple. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērīmēṅkoṇḍa-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III). Mentions Śeṅḡeṇi Ammayappan Vikramachōḷa Śambuvārāyan. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 132, p. 136.

**316.** 325 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the Tritalīśvara temple. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva.

*Arumbarutti.*

**317.** 39 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva, dated Ś. 1488 (Sunday, Aparap. 12, Kumbha, Akshaya). Gift by Rāmarāja-Tirumalaiyadēva Mahārāja, at the request of Vellore Chinna Bomma Nāik, of the village of Arumbarutti to Jvarakaṇḍēśvara, the Lord of Vellore. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 45, pp. 71-72.

*Kirmuttugur.*

**318.** 66 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On stones. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Kō-Vijaya-Narasimhavarman. [Same as No. 325 below.]

**319.** 67 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On stones. A record in the eighteenth year of the Pallava king Kō-Vijaya-Narasimhavarman. [Same as No. 324 below.]

**320.** 68 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On stones. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman. [Same as No. 322 below.]

**321.** 62 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On stones. A record in the thirty-second year of Madirai-koṇḍa Kō-Parakēsarivarman. [Same as No. 323 below.]

**322.** 1 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On a stone in the same place. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I). Records the death of a

warrior who was killed after he had recovered some cattle which the Permāṇaḍigaḷ (evidently W. Gaṅga king) had seized. See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, 178-79; *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 136, p. 137.

**323.** 2 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On another stone in the same place. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Madirai-koṇḍa-Ko-Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I). It marks the spot at which an inhabitant of Muttukūr killed a tiger. See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, p. 179; *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 137, p. 137.

**324.** 3 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On another stone in the same place. A record in the eighteenth year of "the Gaṅga-Pallava king" Kō-Vijaya-Narasimhavarman. "The most archaic epigraph of the place." "Below it are figured in bas-relief, an elephant and a goose. As the elephant appears at the top of three inscriptions of the W. Gaṅga dynasty which have been published by Mr. Kittal (*Ind. Antiq.*, VI, p. 101) and as the goose is said to have been the device of the mythical Gaṅga king Koṅkaṇi (*S. Ind. Inscrns.*, II, 387), it may be assumed with some probability that Narasimhavarman belonged to the western Gaṅgas." See also *Ep. Ind.*, IV, pp. 177-78.

**325.** 119 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On a stone in the same place. A record in the third year of Kō-Vijaya-Narasimhavarman. Records the death of a warrior, during a cattle-raid, which had been organized by a certain Śanmadura. The warrior was Attimattar Murugan, an inhabitant of Pākkam and a servant of Valimadura, the chief of Tagaḍūrnaḍu, who ruled over the northern bank of the river in Viṇṇunaḍu. See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, pp. 360-62. Also *S.I.I.*, I, No. 135, p. 137.

#### *Koṇḍyāta.*

**325-A.** A C.P. grant of Veṅkata II of the last Vijayanagara dynasty. Records that in Ś. 1558 (A.D. 1636), Dhātri, Aśhāḍha, Śu. di. 12, Veṅkata II, while at Penukoṇḍa, granted the village Koṇḍyāta or Gōpāla Śrīpura to Raṅganātha, son of Siṅgarāja, grandson of Lakkarāja, an ornament of Veṅkata's court, who belonged to the Kauśika Gōtra, Āpastamba Sūtra V Yajas-śakha. [See *Ind. Antiq.*, XIII, 125ff and *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 186-95.]

#### *Malayappattu.*

**326.** 70 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone in the Vira temple. A record of the time of the Karnāṭa king Veṅkataḍēva I in Ś. 1524, Śubhakrit. Gift by Nāṅgama Nāik, the son of Bomma Nāik, to the Vira temple (?) at Marīḷiyapattu. [*S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 138, pp. 137-38 and *N.A. Manual*, II, p. 358, and p. 419 where an alleged epigraph of Bommi Nāyuḍu is given to prove that he founded Vellore in Ś. 1320 l]

*Śēnūr.*

**327.** 393 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Agastyēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1461, Vikārin. Records gift of two villages to the temples of Tiruvagattiśuramudaiya-Nāyinār and Pachchaivarṇa-Perumāl at Śēnalūr, for repairs and worship.

**328.** 394 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same temple. A damaged and mutilated record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja Rājakesarivarman I (985—1013). Seems to contain portions of a historical introduction not copied so far and to record a gift of land to the temples of Tiruvagattiśuradēva and Tirumēṇṇalidēva, on account of the *drummers* who beat drums during the śrī-bali ceremony. [The introduction mentions the king's destruction of Madurai, his conquest of the haughty kings of Kollam, Kolladēśam and Koḍuṅgōlūr (Cranganore), and his being waited upon by the *Kadilaraśar* or kings of the sea. He had also the epithets Tennaparākraman and Kīrti-parākrama Chōla. The Tiruvālaṅgādu plates also refer to his conquest of the Pāṇḍya Amarabhujāṅga and the invasion of Paraśurāma's country.]

*Tiruvallam.*

This place occurs in the *Dēvāram*, and goes back to Pallava times. This is corroborated by the fact that inscription of the Pallava Nandivikramavarman, his Bāṇa contemporary Vikramāditya I and Gaṅga contemporary Prithvīpati I are found. Most of the Chōla kings, again have got their epigraphs, with occasional reference to their Gaṅga, Vaidumba and Śengēṇi feudatories. Tiruvallam (called also Tikkāli Vallam or Vāṇapuram) was in Mīyarai nādu or Karaivaḷi in Perumbānappāḍi, in Paduvūrkōttam, in Jayaṅkonḍachōlamanḍalam. For the local traditions see *N.A. Manual*, II, p. 356.

**329.** 75 of 1889.—On the west wall of garbhagriha of Bilvanāthēśvara temple. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendradēva (1050—62). Records that the temple authorities received 25 kaḷanjus from a person who was one of the commissioners of Aimbuni in Karaivaḷi for temple expenses, payment to Dīkshitar, etc. [The interest on 3 *kaḷanju* is said to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  kaḷanju per year. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 55, pp. III—3.]

**330.** 76 of 1889.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On a rock, 1 mile north-east of the same place. A record in the sixty-second year of Kō-Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman (the father, according to the Government Epigraphist, of Nripatuṅga and son-in-law of the Rāshtrakūṭa Amōghavarsha I). Records that a goldsmith granted some land to a temple at Vāṇapuram and Mahābalivāṇarāya

confirmed the grant. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 42, pp. 90—2. According to Prof. Dubreuil the king referred to is Nandivarman Pallavamalla whom he attributes to 717—779 A.D. See his *Pallavas*, pp. 74—5.

331. 77 of 1889.—On the west wall of *garbhagriha* of Bilvanāthēśvara temple. A record of the Bāṇa king Vāṇa-Vidyādhara-rāja *alias* Vāṇarāyar. Records gift of twenty kaḷanju by the Bāṇa queen (who is said to be the daughter of Kokuni Pratipati, i.e., Prithvipati I) to the assembly of Tiruvallam for supplying one *uri* of ghee every day for maintenance of a lamp in the temple. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 47, pp. 98—100.]

332. 78 of 1889.—On the west wall of *garbhagriha* in the same temple. A record of the Bāṇa king Vāṇa-Vidyādhara-rāyar *alias* Vāṇarāyar. Similar to the above. The queen's name is here given as Kundavai. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 48, pp. 100—1.

333. 79 of 1889.—On the west wall of kitchen of the same temple. A record in the third year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla-dēva. One Aḷagia Pallavan Edirili Śōḷa Śambuvarāyan (evidently the same as Aḷagia Śōḷan, the feudatory of Rājārāja III) remits 1/16 and 1/5 of the taxes. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 63, p. 123.

334. 80 of 1889.—On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the seventeenth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin "who conquered the goddess of fortune and took the earth."

335. 81 of 1889.—On the east wall of maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the twenty-third year Kō-Māravarmān Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva.

336. 92 of 1889.—On the north wall of the mahāmaṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva (I). Records that the assembly of Vānapuram sold 1,000 *kulis* of land to the Vaidumba Sōmanātha, son of Śaṅkaradēva (son of Tiruvaiyan), which he assigned to Tiruvaiya Īśvara. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 53, pp. 107—9 and No. 359 below.

337. 190 of 1894.—On the south, east and north walls of the same temple. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājēndradēva (1050—63).

338. 298 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the floor of the same temple. A record of Bāṇa king Vāṇavidyādhara. Printed in *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 46. Records gift of twenty kaḷanju of gold by the Bāṇa queen to the assembly to supply daily one *uri* of ghee for a lamp. Fine of five kaḷanju for a day's failure.

339. 299 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Naku-lēśvara shrine in the same temple. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva (I). Printed in *Ibid.*, No. 54, pp. 109—111. Records that Īrayirāvan Pallavaraiyan, an officer of Rājārāja I, built a shrine called

Rajarājēśvara and endowed 2,000 *kulis* of land (which he purchased for 50 *kāṣu* from the assembly of Tiruvallam) for two lamps. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 54.

**340.** 300 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the *maā - maṇṭapa*. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva. Printed in *Ibid.*, No. 59. Records the gift of a lamp by a Gaṅga chief, for the benefit of his daughter who was the consort of Vīrachōla. Dr. Hultzsch identifies the king with Kulōttuṅga I and Vīrachōla with his son, the Viceroy of Veṅgi.

**341.** 301 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the wall to the north of the tank in the same temple. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (III). Printed in *Ibid.*, No. 63, pp. 120-1. Śeṅgēṇi Miṇḍan Attimallan Śambuvarāyan grants the *triśūla kāṣu* and *kuraḍaṇḍa* to the temple.

**342.** 302 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (III). Gift of the income from the taxes of *vaḍaḡaṇḍam*, *kamugadi*, the tax on looms, *Ajīvakas* and *kuraḍaṇḍa* to the temple of Tikkali Vallam. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 61, pp. 121-2.

**343.** 303 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the *mahāmaṇṭapa* in the same temple. A record in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (III). Records the gift of two lamps by Ariyapillai, the queen of Amarābharaṇa Śīyagaṅga. See No. 10 of 1893 at Conjeeveram and the note to it. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 62, pp. 122-3. Śīyagaṅga was the patron of the great Tamil Grammarian Pavaṇandi, the author of the *Nannūl*.

**344.** 304 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the same temple. A damaged record in the seventeenth year of 'the Gaṅga-Pallava' king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman.

**345.** 149 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the ruined temple in the midst of the fields to the south of the same place. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōla (1118—35). Records a sale of land.

**346.** 150 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the ruined temple in the midst of the fields to the south of the same place. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōla (1118—35). Records a sale of land.

**347.** 1-a of 1890.—On the north wall of the *mahāmaṇṭapa* in the Bilvanāthēśvara temple. A record in the seventeenth year of Kō-Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman, recording the gift of three villages (called by the single name of Vidēlviḍugu Vikramāditya *chaturvedimaṅgalam*) at the request of the Baṇa king Vikramāditya I. The executor was Vidēlviḍugu kāḍuvēṭṭi Tamiḷappērarayan. [See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 43, pp. 92-4. The inscription furnishes the earliest mention of *Tiruppadiyam*.]



**348.** 1-b of 1890.—On the north wall of mahāmaṇṭapa in the same temple. A record of the Bāṇa king Mahāvali-Vaṇarāja in Ś. 810 (A.D. 888). Records that a Brāhmaṇa of Eṭṭukūr near Kāvērīpākkam paid 25 kaḷanju to the villagers of Vannippēḍu in Kāranāḍu for maintaining a lamp on its interest. Fine for failure 5 kaḷanjus a day. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 44, pp. 95-6.

**349.** 2 of 1890.—On the south wall of mahāmaṇṭapa in the same temple.

**350.** 3 of 1890.—(Three Sanskrit verses in grantha alphabet.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Bilvanāthēśvara shrine. A record of Vīra-Champa, son of Chōḷabhūpa, in Ś. 1236. Says that the maṇṭapa was constructed by an ascetic named Gñānātman or Gñānamūrti and named after a biruda of the king. A Gñānamūrti built also a Śiva shrine called Nāyaka Sivālaya it has been surmised that Virachampa was a Nāyaka or lieutenant of an unknown chief. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 70-1.]

**351.** 4 of 1890.—On the north wall of mahāmaṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the fifth year of Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011-43).

**352.** 5 of 1890.—On the south wall of mahāmaṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the second year of Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājamahēndradēva. A military officer purchased 800 kuḷis of land from the Tiruvallam assembly and gave them to temple. The cost was 64 kāsu which was equal to 22 kaḷanju and eight manjāḍi at the rate of 7 manjāḍi for each kāsu. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 56, pp. 113-4.

**353.** 6 of 1890.—On the west wall of the Nakuleśvara shrine. A record in the thirtieth year of Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājārājadēva (I).

**354.** 7 of 1890.—On the south wall of mahāmaṇṭapa. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011-53).

**355.** 8-a of 1890.—On the west wall of garbhagriha. A record in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājārājakēsarivarman (I). Records the setting up of an image of the goddess by a Brāhmaṇa and the endowment of a lamp. (1,700 kuḷis of land brought from the assembly of Mandiram in Tunāḍu, i.e., Mēlpādi. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 50, pp. 103-4.)

**356.** 8-b of 1890.—On the west wall of garbhagriha. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājārājakēsarivarman. (985-1013).

**357.** 9 of 1890.—On the base of the verandah round the Bilvanāthēśvara shrine. A record in the twenty-sixth year of Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I). Records the gift of a lamp to the temple by a native of Kalavaḷ in Śeṅgunṇanāḍu, a subdivision of Paḷakunṇa kōṭṭam. Refers to the

king's conquest over Vikramāditya VI and Jayasimha III. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, 58, pp. 118—20.

**358.** 10 of 1890.—On the south wall of *garbhagriha*. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājarājakēsarivarman (I). The date has been calculated by Kielhorn to be 26th Sep. 991. (See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, p. 66). The Inscription records the visit of Madhurāntaka Kaṇḍarādittanār to the temple, his performance of the God's Abhisheka with 1,000 jars and inquiry into temple finance. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 49, pp. 10—3.

**359.** 11 of 1890.—On the north wall of *garbhagriha*. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājarāja-Rajakēsarivarman (I). Records that the assembly of Vāṇapuram sold 700 *kuḷis* of land to one Śaṅkaradēva (who has the Gaṅga birudas, who granted it to the temple of Tiruvaiva Īśvara named after his father. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. III, No. 51, pp. 104—6. Śaṅkara was evidently the Vaiḍumba chief. See N.A. 336 above).

**360.** 12 of 1890.—On the south wall of *garbhagriha*. A record of Bāṇa king Mahāvali-Vāṇarāyar. Records that a man of Ponpaḍu kūttam (near kacchippēḍu) purchased some land and endowed it for offerings and lamp. The *Sabha* was entrusted with the duty. (40 kaḷanjus = 2 nilams and 1,700 *kuḷis*). *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 45, pp. 96—7.

**361.** 13 of 1890.—On the west wall of mahāmaṇṭapa. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōla-dēva (I, 1011—53).

**362.** 14 of 1890.—On the west and south walls of *garbhagriha*. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājarāja-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I). Records the gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by Nannamārāyar, the son of Vaidumba Tukkarai and ruler of Inḡaḷḷūr nāḍu in Mahārājapādi. An inscription at Miṇḍigal in Kōlār District mentions Mārājavāḍi 7,000 (279 of 1895), the capital of which was Vallūr in Cudappah District. Inḡaḷḷūr has been identified with Inḡanūr near Kālahasti. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, III, No. 52, pp. 106—7.

**363.** 15 of 1890.—On the north wall of mahāmaṇṭapa. A record in the third year and 200th day of Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Ādhirājendradēva (whom Dr. Hultzsch identifies with the son of Virā Rājendra I and brother-in-law of Vikramāditya VI). Gift of the village revenues of Kukkanūr in Tūy nāḍu and Mandiram by two royal officers to Tiruvallam temple. The inscription is of great fiscal interest. *Ibid.*, No. 57, pp. 114—8.

**364.** 16 of 1890.—On the south wall of mahāmaṇṭapa. A record in the sixth year of Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Virā-Rājendradēva (I? 1063—70).

**365.** 17 of 1890.—On the south wall of *garbhagriha*. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōla-dēva (I, 1012—53).

**366.** 18 of 1890.—A record on the south, east and north walls of mahāmaṇṭapa in the same temple.

*Udayēndiram.*

Corruption of Udayēndiramaṅgalam or Udayachandra-Maṅgalam, named after Udayachandra, the general of Nandivarman Pallavamalla. (717-779, according to Prof. Dubreuil.)

**367.** 546 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the floor of the Sundararāja-Perumāḷ temple. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman.

**367-A.** A C.P. grant of Śembiyam Māvalivāṇarāya Prithvīpati II Hastimalla, the Gaṅga-Bāṇa in grantha and Tamil. Records that with the permission of his suzerain Parāntaka I he made the village of Kāḍaikōṭṭūr one with Udayēndiram (in the fifteenth year of Parāntaka). See *Salem Manual*, Vol. II, p. 369 ff. and *S. Ind. Inscriptions*, II, No. 76, pp. 376—90.

**368.** C.P. grant of the Bāṇa king Vikramāditya II (Sanskrit), recording the gift of the village of Udayēndiramaṅgala to some Brahmans. The plates are incomplete. They give the genealogy of the dynasty from Bali to Vijayabāhu Vikramāditya II, "friend of Kṛishṇarāja." Dr. Kielhorn places the inscription in the middle of the 12th century, and Dr. Hultzsch in the 11th; but it belongs to the 9th. Kṛishṇa Rāja might be the Rāshtrakūta King Kṛishṇa II. The inscription has been published in *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. XIII, p. 6 ff. and in *Salem Manual*, Vol. II, p. 388 ff., and in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, 74 9.

**369.** C.P. of Vīrachōḷa (Grantha). Records that Vīrachōḷa, the feudatory of the Chōḷa Parakēsarivarman, granted, at the instance of his spiritual adviser Nīla, a village named Parakēsarichaturvēdimāṅgalam to Brāhmans. See *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. IX, p. 47 ff.; *Salem Manual*, Vol. II, p. 365 ff. and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, 79—82.

**370.** C.P. grant of Nandivarman (I) (Sanskrit). Records that the Pallava king Nandivarman, son of Skandavarman, grandson of Simhavarman and great-grandson of Skandavarman, gave the village of Kāñchivāyal and four pieces of forest land in the district of Adayāra, to Kuḷaśarman of the Kauśikagōtra, Taittirīya Śākha and Pravachanasūtra. Issued on the fifth lunar day of the bright half of Viśākha in the first year of his reign. [Kielhorn believes this to be a spurious document imitated in a later period from the Uravapalli grant of Viṣṇugōpavarman which is edited by Dr. Fleet in Vol. V, *Ind. Antq.* The fact that the inscription contains a Sanskrit endorsement which is found only in that of Nandivarman Pallavamalla and another in Tamil in the twenty-sixth year of Parāntaka I, does show that the present grant is a copy from earlier originals. See *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. VIII, p. 167 ff.;

*Salem Manual* II, p. 349 ff.; *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 142—7; also *S.I.I.*, [II, No. 74, pp. 361—74, where the sections dealing with Nandivarman's grant of the village of Udayēndram at the request of Udayachandra and the combination of this place with Kānchīvayal are dealt with. For a satisfactory settlement of Nandivarman's place in the genealogy and his date see Prof. Dubreuil's *Pallavas*, pp. 24 and 72.

*Vēppūr.*

371. 20 of 1890.—On the north wall of the garbhagriha of the Vasishthēśvara temple. A record in the Rākshasa year of Vīra-Bukkapaṇa-udaiyār.

372. 21 of 1890.—On the north wall of the Vighnēśvara shrine in the same temple. A record in the Parābhava year of Vīra, Kampaṇa-udaiyār. (Kampaṇa Uđaiyār II, son of Bukka I?).

POLUR TALUK.

*Kadalādi.*

373. No. 107, *Sewell's List*.—This is a Vijayanagar grant in five leaves, strung on a ring with a seal bearing the emblems of the boar, sun and moon. The grant, although it states that Narasa had only two sons, distinctly asserts that Kṛṣṇa Rāya's successor, Achyutēndra, was younger brother of Kṛṣṇa Rāya ("tadanujanma"). The inscription records the grant by Achyuta of the three villages, Kaḍalādi, Kūrnātūru, and Māmbākam, which he calls "ornaments of Jayanikoṇḍa Chōḷamāṇḍalam," in Ś. 1451, Virōdhi (A.D. 1529).

*Kōvilūr (Javudis).*

374. 346 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Śiva temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Dēvarāya *alias* Mallikārjunarāya, Ś. 1377, Yuva, Karkataka, śu. di. 7, Monday, Sodi (=Monday 21st July 1455). Records gift of the village Gaṇapatimaḍu in Maṅgala-nāḍu near the hill called Rājagambhīran-malai to the temple of Tirumūla-Nāyinār, by a certain Tīmmya-Nāyaka, for the victory of the king.

375. 347 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1353, Virōdhikrit, Maḍara, śu. di. full-moon, Thursday, Pūṣam, lunar eclipse. (=Thursday, 17th January 1432, lunar eclipse). Records gift of the village Palavarai-parṛu near Rājagambhīran to the temple of Tirumūla-Nāyinār in Maṅgala-nāḍu, by Appāmalainātha, son of Naraśiṅgadēva, chief of Malai-parṛu, for the victory of the king.

\* 376. 348 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of the same temple. Records the death of a certain Villi in a tiger hunt.

*Padavēdu.*

**377.** 93 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the east and north bases of Ammaiappēśvara temple. A record of Rajagambhīra Śambuvārāya, who was a contemporary of Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva, Ś. 1180, expired. Records a grant to Ammayappēśvara named evidently after a *biruda* of the chief of the family. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 78, p. 108.

**378.** 94 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south base of the same temple. Fragmentary. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 142, p. 138.

**379.** 95 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya (II) in Ś. 1356, Pramādi. Gift of 1 *vaḷavu* to the Ammayappa temple. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 79, p. 109.

**380.** 96 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya (II), in Ś. 1357. Records the gift of a village. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 80, pp. 109-110.

**381.** 97 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the walls of Sōmanāthēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Prandha Immaḍi Dēvarāya (II), in Ś. 1371 (expired), on the day of Uttarādam, the 13th lunar day of the month of Simha in year Śukla. Mentions the right and left hand castes. Incomplete. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 81, pp. 110-111, and *N.A. Manual*, Vol. II, p. 404 (which also gives a long account of the local traditions).

**382.** 98 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. Duplicate of the first four lines of above. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 143, p. 139.

*Tirumalai.*

The local rock is called Vaigaimalai and the village at its based Tiruvaigāvūr. See *N.A. Manual*, Vol. II, pp. 405-6.

**383.** 80 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the top of the Tirumalai rock. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman, *alias* Uḍaiyār-Rājendra-Chōladēva I (conqueror of Jayasimha). See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 67, pp. 95-99 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 229-233. The first part of the inscription (quoted in the *Virasōliyam*) describes his conquests. The second part records gift of money for lamp and offerings to a Jain temple on the hill by the wife of a merchant of Malliyūr in Karaivaḷi, a subdivision of Perumbānappāḍi. The Jain temple was evidently founded by Kuṇḍavi, the king's aunt, and was in the *pallichchandam* of Vaigāvūr, in Mugaināḍu, in Paṅgalanāḍu, Jayaṅgonḍachōla-maṇḍalam.

**384.** 81 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a buried rock between the Gōpura and the painted cave. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman, *alias* Uḍaiyār

Rājendra-Chōla-dēva (who conquered Jayasimha). Gift of money for two lamps by Chinnavai, evidently a Chōla princess and Pallava Queen. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 68, pp. 100-101.

**385.** 82 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a buried rock in front of the Gōpura. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Kōrāja-Rājakesarivarman, *alias* Rājarājadēva I. Records that a certain Guṇavīramunivan built a sluice called after a Jain teacher Gaṇiśekhara maru porchūriyan, the pure master who is said to have been skilled in the elegant arts (சுலேபுரியும், திற்புணர்வன் வெண்புழாண் கணிச்செகரர் மரு பொற்கூரியன்). [It is difficult to say who this Guṇavīra Munivar was. Tamil literary traditions speak of (1) Guṇasāgara who composed the *Yāpparaṅgalagārigai* whom the *Abhidhan* attributes to Ś. 300; (2) Guṇabhadra, the teacher of Maṇḍalapuruṣa, the author of the *Chūdāmaṇi nigantu* who was the contemporary of the Rāshtrakūta Kṛishṇa III; and (3) Guṇavīra Paṇḍita, the author of *Nēminātham* and *Vachchanandimālai*. The last of these was the contemporary of Tribhuvanavīra or Kulōt-tuṅga III.]

**386.** 83 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Inside Gōpura. A record of Rājarājadēva. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 141, p. 138.

**387.** 84 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the walls of a maṇṭapa at the base of Tirumalai rock. A record in the tenth year of the Paṇḍya king Kō-Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Paṇḍyadeva. Records that Ambalapperumāḷ, the headman of Paṇḍaiyūr in Tirumunaippāḍi nāḍu in Rājarājavalanādu built a sluice for a tank at Vaigai Tirumalai. *S.I.I.*, I, Vol. I, No. 69, p. 101.

**388.** 85 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the walls of a maṇṭapa at the base of Tirumalai rock. A record in the twelfth year of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuva-rāja, regarding the setting up of a Jaina image (Arhan) by a lady of Ponnūr. *S.I.I.*, 4 I. Vol. I, No. 70, p. 102.

**389.** 86 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record on the walls of a maṇṭapa at the base of Tirumalai rock. Gift of a well for the merit of one Siṛṛinaṅgai by an inhabitant of Aruḷmolidēvarpuram. *S.I.I.*, I, Vol. I, No. 71, p. 102.

**390.** 87 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the walls of a maṇṭapa at the base of Tirumalai rock. A record of Ommaṇa Uḍaiyār, son of Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār(II) and grandson of Vīrakampaṇa, in Ś. 1296, expired. The inscription is the receipt for the cost of some land which a certain Viṣṇu Kambḷi Nāyaka bought from the villagers of Śambukulapperumāḷagaram or Rājagambhīra Chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Murumaṅgala paṛṛu in Maṇḍaikula nāḍu in Paḷakunrakōttam in Janyaṅkōṇḍamandalam. *S.I.I.* I, Vol. I, No. 72, pp. 102-104.

**391.** 88 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In a small shrine below the painted cave. Records that one Arishtaṇēmi āchārya of

Kadaikottūr, a pupil of Paravādimalla of Tirumalai, caused the image of a Yakshā to be made. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 73, pp. 104-105.

**392.** 89 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Door-way of the painted cave. A record in the twentieth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of lands by Rājagambhīra Śambuvārāyan *alias* Attimallan Śambukula Perumāḷ to an Aṇḍāṅgaḷ Paṅgalarāyar of Vīranpākkam in Tamaṇūr nāḍu. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 74, p. 105.

**393 & 394.** 90 and 91 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Door-way of the painted cave. A record of the king Viḍukāḍaḷagiya Perumāḷ (Vyāmuktaśravaṇajvala), the Aḍigamān of the Chēra race and Lord of Takāṭa (Tagaḍūr). He was the son of Rājarāja and descendant of Yavaṇika, king of Kēraḷa or Eḷini, king of Vanji. Records the repair of the images of a Yakshā and Yakshi, the presentation of a gong and the construction of a channel. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 75, p. 106 and No. 76, p. 107.

**395.** 92 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record on the door-way of the painted cave. See *S.I.I.*, I, No. 77, pp. 107-108. Records the gift of a sluice to the Kaḍappēri tank by one Kariyaperumāḷ Vairādarāyan.

**396.** 65 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On a rock to the left of the painted cave. A record in the nineteenth year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king śrī-Kaṇṇaradēva (Kriṣṇa III), "who took Kachchi and Tanjai." Records gift of a lamp to the Yakshā on the Tirumalai at Vaigāvūr by a servant of Gaṅgamādēvi, queen of Kaṇṇaradēva-Pridigaṅgaraiyar. See No. 586 below.

**397.** 66 of 1907.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for feeding one devotee (*adigaḷ*) daily in the paḷḷi on the Tirumalai at Vaigāvūr in Paṅgala-nāḍu, a subdivision of Paḷa-guṇrakōttam.

**398.** 67 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On a pillar set up in front of the Śikhāmaṇinātha temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Pratāpa Inmaḍi-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II, 1422-47) in Ś. 1373 expired, Prajāpati. The king is said to have witnessed the elephant hunt.

**399.** 68 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On nine detached stones lying in the courtyard of the same temple. Fragments of record in the twenty-second year in which the king's name does not appear.

**400.** 69 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On a boulder in the tank at the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virāpratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in Krōdhana. Seems to provide for the removal of silt in certain tanks.

*Viralur.*

**401.** 349 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the Pūṅgaya-nattamman temple. Refers to a guild of merchants. The record may be of about the time of Rājarāja I.

**402.** 350 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the Gaṇeśa temple in the same village. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in Kīlaka (i.e., Ś. 1351). Records that four hamlets in Śirumuri-Paṅgala-nāḍu were caused to be granted by the king at Vijayanagara, to the temple of Arulālanātha-Nāyanār and Uṇṇāmulai-Nāchchiyar, while Mallappa-Daṇṇāyaka was the Prime-Minister.

#### TIRUPPATTŪR TALUK.

##### *Tiruppattūr.*

**403.** 248 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Brahmēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Vijayabhūpatirāya, son of Vīra-Dēvarāya (I) in Ś. 1331, Virōdhi. Built in, in the middle. Records gift of land to the temple of Brahmīśvaramudaiya-Nāyanār at Tiruppēṭūr *alias* Śrī-Mādhava-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Eyyilnāḍu, a subdivision of Nigariliśōla-maṇḍalam.

**404.** 249 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallāḍēva (III, 1291–1342) in Ś. 1256, Bhava. See *Mys. Gazr.*, Vol. I, p. 341.

**405.** 250 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Hoysala king Viśvanāthadēva (the son of Vīra Rāmanātha and grandson of Sōmēśvara) (1233–54). Built in, in the middle. Records that from the year quoted, the dēvadāna villages belonging to the temple of Brahmīśvaramudaiya-Nāyanār, were made rent free.

**406.** 251 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (I) in Ś. 1338, Durmukhi. Built in, at the beginning. Mentions a number of divisions (nāḍu) and subdivisions (paṛṇu) belonging to the Mulvāy-rājya and says that the maṇṇāḍis of these districts were ordered by the king to pay a fee for the grazing of sheep and cows in the forest. The divisions were Tagaḍu nāḍu, Eyyilnāḍu, Kalinga-rai-paṛṇu, Pārūr-paṛṇu, Mukkanūr-paṛṇu, Perumalaināḍu, Arpūr-paṛṇu, Paiyūr-paṛṇu, Kuḍivūr-paṛṇu, Tenśīrmaṅgalam-paṛṇu and four others.

**407.** 252 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On four detached stones built into the platform round the flag-staff in front of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājarājadēva (I) the date of which is lost. Contains portions of the historical introduction. Mentions Vīranārāyana-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a brahmadēya in Rājendraśiṅga-valanāḍu.

**408.** 253 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a pillar set up in front of the same temple. A record in Prabhava. Gift of lamp by Mādappa-



Daṇṇāyakkar *alias* Vallāladēva, younger brother of the Mahā-pradhāna Śingaya-Daṇṇāyakkar, to the temple of Aṇaikāṭṭa-Perumāl at Mādhava-chaturvēdimāṅalam.

## TIRUVANṆĀMALAI TALUK.

*Arappākkam.*

409. 38 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva, dated Ś. 1488. Records a grant made to the Jvarakaṇḍēśvara temple of Vēllore, at the request of Chinna Bomma Nāyaka, by Mahāmaṇḍ Tirumalaiyadēva Mahārāya (the younger brother of Rāmarāja). See Vilppāka grant of Vēṅkata I for Vēllore chiefs. *S.I.I.*, I, No. 43, pp. 69—71.

*Avūr.*

410. Grant of land to the Śiva temple by private parties. *Antiquities*, I, p. 205.

411. In the Śiva temple. A private grant in Ś. 1393 (A.D. 1471), during the reign of Narasimhadēva of Vijayanagar. *Ibid.*, p. 205.

*Cheṅgama.*

In his *Antiquities* Mr. Sewell mentions five inscriptions in this place.

412. 105 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Rishabhēśvara temple. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva. Records gift of land to the temple of Iḍavandurai at Sēngaimā.

413. 106 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Rishabhēśvara temple. An incomplete and damaged record in Ś. 1180.

414. 107 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Rishabhēśvara temple. Registers a political compact entered into by three chiefs, —between Karikālachōla-Āḍaiyūr-nāḍālvān and Sēṅgēni Ammayappan Attimallan or Vīkramasōla Śāmbuvarāyan on the one hand and Viḍukāḍaḷagiaperumāl on the other—that they should not fight with each other but help one another in case of attack by others, and form no alliance with certain chiefs among whom Śīyagaṅga was one. See No. 422 below.

415. 108 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva. Records gift of land.

416. 109 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Mentions a certain Āṭkoṇḍān of Kaṇṇanūr. [The Tamil poet Villiputtūrār was patronised by a king Varapati Āṭkoṇḍān but

it is extremely doubtful whether the Āṭṭkonḍan of this inscription is the same as he.]

**417.** 110 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-first year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrīvallabhadēva. Built in.

**418.** 111 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records verses in praise of a certain Vikki, king of Magada.

**419.** 112 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record of the Uḍaiyār king Viruppaṇṇa Uḍaiyār, son of Hariyaṇṇa Uḍaiyār (i.e., Harihara II) in Ś. 1318 expired, Dhātri. Records gift of land. [Viruppaṇṇa Uḍaiyār is the second of that name. He is the same as Virūpaksha I.]

**420.** 113 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Mārayarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Parākrama-Pāṇḍyadēva, in his sixth year and Ś. 1262 (A.D. 1340). Built in; records a gift of land. Venkayya suggests that he might have been the successor of Vīra Pāṇḍya, "who became established on the Pāṇḍya kingdom after the flight of Sundara Pāṇḍya to Delhi in A.D. 1310." *Ep. Rec.*, 1900, p. 8, para. 14.

**421.** 114 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Virarājendradēva. Built in; records a gift of land.

**422.** 115 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III, 1216—48). Registers a political compact between two chiefs, Karikālachōḷa-nāḍāḷvān and Sēngēni Ammayappan Attimallan. See No. 414 above. Vidugādalāgia Perumāḷ is here excluded.

*Tiruvannamalai.\**

**423.** 469 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Aruṇāchalēśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, who took the head of the Vīra-Pāṇḍya, the date of which is doubtful. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp. [The king referred to is probably Parāntaka II Uttama Chōḷa, "the destroyer of Vīra-Pāṇḍya."]

**424.** 470 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for a lamp by the Chēra queen Kiḷānaḍigaḷ.

\* In *Ins. S. Dts.*, pp. 122—25 eleven inscriptions have been given under this heading, I have not thought it worth while to mark the corresponding epigraphs in the text. Two C.P. grants, however, which have not been noted by the Department I have given, under Nos. 548-A and B.

**425.** 471 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivaman, who took the head of Vīra-Paṇḍya. Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp. See note to No. 423 above.

**426.** 472 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is doubtful. Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**427.** 473 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**428.** 474 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is lost.

**429.** 475 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kannaṇadēva (Krishna III), the date of which is doubtful. Records gift of twenty cows.

**430.** 476 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**431.** 477 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012--43). Records gift of land for offerings by a servant of the king.

**432.** 478 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra Chōla I (1012--43). The inscription opens with the usual historical introduction of Rājendra Chōla I. Records sale of land.

**433.** 479 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra Chōladēva (I, 1012--43). Records gift of land.

**434.** 480 of 1902.--(Tamil verse.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. A record of the Pallava king Niṣṣaṅkamalla Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjīṅga, the protector of Mallai (Māvaliveram). Records gift of ornaments by the king and the erection of buildings by his son. [The latter claims to have driven the "Teluṅgar" to the north to perish. Venkayya thinks it might refer to his fighting against the Kākatiyas who, during the time of Gaṇapati, took possession of Conjeeveram. (*Ind. Antq.*, XXI, p. 197.) Venkayya believed that the victor was one of the princes who took advantage of the subsequent weakness of the Kākatiyas, and was able to go far as Drākshārāmam itself. In his view, the Kopperuñjīṅgas of Conjeeveram, Drākshārāmam and Tripurāntakam were identical.]. See No. 444 below.

**435.** 481 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same *prākāra*. A record in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśekharaḍēva. Records gift of 54 cows.

**436.** 482 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same *prākāra*. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśekharaḍēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull by Śrīraṅganāthar *alias* Maḷavachakravartin of Vāraṇāvasi. [Śrīraṅganātha was probably a member of the Yādavarāya line.]

**437.** 483 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same *prākāra*. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vira-Virupaṇṇa-Uḍaiyār II (i.e., Virupāksha I), son of Hariyappa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Ś. 1311, Śukla. Records gift of land. See Nos. 100 and 107.

**438.** 484 of 1902.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the west wall of the same *prākāra*. A record in the twentieth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśekharaḍēva (I ?). Records gift of 73 cows and 25 calves by Parākrama-Pāṇḍyaḍēva.

**439.** 485 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same *prākāra*. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva III (1216—48), corresponding to Saturday, 22nd May, 1232. Records gift of land to an image set up by Meykaṇḍaḍēvan of Tiruveṇṇainallūr. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 268. [The inscription gives a clue to the date of Meykaṇḍa, the disciple of Paraṇjōti Muni and the author of *Śivagnānabōdham*, the chief Bible of Śaiva Siddhānta philosophy. It is thus very important in the history of Tamil literature.]

**440.** 486 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷaḍēva. Records rules regarding the sale of house-sites in the temple street.

**441.** 487 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first *prākāra* of the Aruṇāchalēśvara temple. A record in the thirty-sixth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuṇjīṅgaḍēva (contemporary of Rājārāja III). Records gift of 32 cows and one bull by Kakkū-Nāyakadēva, son of Madhusūdanadēva, who was the younger brother of Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-gōpāḷaḍēva. See Nos. 434 and 444.

**442.** 488 (a) of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III? 1216 - 48). Records gift of vessels and ornaments by the queen of Sadum-Perumāḷ. See Nos. 434 and 444.

**\*443.** 488 (b) of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin

Kopperuñjīgadēva. Records gift of silver vessels by the same queen. See No. 434.

**444.** 489 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Pallava king Aḷagia Śīyan Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjīgadēva. Records gift of land. From the fact that Mahārāja Simha of Tripurāntakam (Kurnool district) had the same birudas as Peruñjīga, and both had the title of Śīya, Venkayya infers that both are identical. See 197, 198 and 202 of 1905 at Tripurāntakam. Also see note to No. 12 above. See No. 434.

**445.** 490 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III ?). Records gift of land by Rājarājadēvan Vānakōvaraiyan for the merit of Ponparippina Perumāḷ. See Nos. 487 and 513.

**446.** 491 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III, corresponding to Friday, February 7th, A.D. 1248. Records gift of 32 cows and 1 bull for a lamp. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 6.

**447.** 492 of 1902.—(Tamil.) A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḷaiyār Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of gold. [Evidently Rājādhirāja I, 1018—52, is intended, as he alone ruled for more than 32 years.]

**448.** 493 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III ?). Records that a number of people joined together to reclaim certain land which had been neglected.

**449.** 494 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III), corresponding to Sunday, 13th November 1233. Records gift of 120 sheep by the daughter of an officer of Yādavarāyar. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 269.

**450.** 495 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III ?). Records gift of land, 32 cows and 1 bull by Tirukkāḷattidēvan.

**451.** 496 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III ?). Records that two persons pledged themselves not to leave the service of prince Pirudi Gaṅgar.

**452.** 497 of 1902.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III ?). Records gift of land by Rājagambhīra Chēdiyarāyan of Kīḷiyur. See No. 489 below.

**453.** 498 of 1902.--(Tamil and Grantha.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year (i.e., 1250-51) of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājendra-Chōladēva (III). Records gift of land by Simhaṇa-daṇḍanātha for the merit of his uncle Kampaya. [See 501 of 1904 at Vēdaraṇyam in Tanjore district for a probable reference to the same chief.]

**454.** 499 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Hoysala king Pratāpachakravartin Vira-Vallāladēva (III) in Ś. 1262, Vikrama. Records gift of land by Vallappadaṇṇāyakar. See No. 482 below.

**455.** 500 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuṇjiṅgadēva. Records gift of land by the king. See Nos. 434 and 444.

**456.** 501 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?), the date of which is doubtful. Records gift of 32 cows and 1 bull for a lamp.

**457.** 502 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift of 32 cows and 1 bull for a lamp.

**458.** 503 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III), corresponding to Wednesday, April 22, A.D. 1248. Records gift of land by Umai-Aḷvār, queen of Ilakkumadēvar. *Ep. Ind.*, VIII, p. 6. Compare No. 465 below.

**459.** 504 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III. Records gift of 50 cows by Vēṇavuḍaiyān, the younger brother of Śōlakōn, an officer of Kōpperuṇjiṅgan. Compare *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 272; where it is pointed out that the date corresponded to Sunday, December 17, A.D. 1245.

**460.** 505 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuṇjiṅgadēva. Records gift of 96 cows and 3 bulls for three lamps by Nīla-Gaṅgaraiyan.

**461.** 506 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of land by Tikkanai Perumāḷ.

**462.** 507 of 1902.--(Tamil verse.) On the same wall. Praises Vānadivākaran Ponparappinān *alias* Magadai-Perumāḷ. See Nos. 487 and 513.

**463.** 508 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuṇjiṅgadēva. Records gift of a golden spoon and cup by the queen of Sadum-Perumāḷ. Compare No. 488 (a).

**464.** 509 of 1902.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Hoysala king Pratāpachakravartin Virā-Vallāḍa-dēva (III), in Ś. 1262. Records gift of land by Vallappadannā-yakkar. Compare No. 472 above.

**465.** 510 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the thirtieth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift of a lamp by Umai-Ālvār, the queen of Ilakkumadēvar. Compare No. 458 above.

**466.** 511 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp by the queen of Katti-Araśar.

**467.** 512 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Pallava king Aḷagia Śrīyan Sakalabhuvana-chakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records an order of Kōpperuñjiṅgadēvan. See No. 444 above.

**468.** 513 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of a necklace by Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. See Nos. 434 and 444.

**469.** 514 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pallava king Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva, the date of which is doubtful. • Records gift of 48 cows and 2 bulls for one and a half lamp by Kūttāḷuvān *alias* Chēdirāyan. See Nos. 434 and 444.

**470.** 515 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of money.

**471.** 516 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttunga-Chōḷadēva (III), who took Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records that several chiefs promised allegiance to the king and to Chēdirāyadēva, apparently the Prime Minister, and not to act against their interests or orders. See No. 455.

**472.** 517 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Subrahmanya shrine in the same temple. An incomplete record in the twenty-seventh year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of land. Mentions Nīla-Gaṅgaraiyar. See Nos. 434 and 444. •

**473.** 518 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Pallava king Aḷagia Śrīyan Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records that Naṅgai-Ālvār, queen of Nīla-Gaṅgaraiyar, granted land to an image which she had set up in the temple. See Nos. 434 and 444.

**474.** 519 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Ekāmra-nātha shrine in the same temple. A record in the thirteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjingadēva. Records gift of cows for lamps. See Nos. 434 and 444.

**475.** 520 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Rājendra-Chōladēva. Records gift of land by Rājādhirāja-Karkatā-mārāyan.

**476.** 521 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjingadēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp by a merchant.

**477.** 522 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the eleventh year, Chitrabhānu, of the Chōla king Tribhuvanavīra-Chōladēva. Records gift of land by a queen. [Dr. Kielhorn points out that the king referred to here is not Kulōttuṅga Chōla III as the date does not agree; that the only date between 1000 and 1500 A.D. which is equal to the date of the epigraph is Friday, 23rd August 1342, and that we have therefore to infer that there was a king named Tribhuvanavīrachōla who began to rule some time between August 31, 1331 and August 23, 1332. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 7-8.]

**478.** 523 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south and west walls of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1470, Kīlaka. Records gift of land. Mentions Rājanārāyaṇapuram, *alias* Ārkāḍu (the modern Arcot).

**479.** 524 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 16 cows for half a lamp.

**480.** 525 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Chidam-barēśvara shrine in the Aruñāchalēśvara temple. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (?). Records that 52 cows and one bull were given for one and a half lamp by a private person (Nāgan Kailāyan) in order to atone for having accidentally killed another (Śōlan dēvan) when aiming an arrow at an antelope. [The expiation of grievous hurt was always made in Chōla times in this manner. See N.A. 700 below.]

**481.** 526 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of gold and land.

**482.** 527 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp.



**483.** 528 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of a lamp. [*Vīra Rājendra* was the title of the king who ruled from 1063 to 1070 and Kulōttuṅga III. Very probably it is the latter that is referred to here.]

**484.** 529 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājadhīrājadēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp.

**485.** 530 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the Kīḷi gōpura in the same temple, right of entrance. A record in the twenty-first year of the Pallava king Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp. See Nos. 434 and 444.

**486.** 531 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of an ornament by Vīra-sēkhara Kaḷavarāyan.

**487.** 532 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III). Records gift of 96 cows and 3 bulls for 3 lamps by Rājārājadēvan Ponparappinān *alias* Vānakōvaraiyan of Arakalūr. See No. 513 below.

**488.** 533 of 1902.—(Tamil prose and verse.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land by the same person.

**489.** 534 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III). Records gift of land for a lamp by an officer of Rājagambhīra-Chēdiyarāyan. See No. 455 above.

**490.** 535 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of ornaments by Kulōttuṅga-Chōla-Malaiyakularāyan. [The last-mentioned chief was evidently Chēdiyarāya.]

**491.** 536 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of Malaiyanūr in Tagadanaḍu by Rājārājadēvan *alias* Aḍiyamān of Tagaḍur (Dharmāpuri) in Gaṅga-nāḍu. Dr. Venkayya identifies the Chōla king with Kulōttuṅga III as "we know from other inscriptions that the son of that Rājārāja was a vassal of the same Chōla king." See Nos. 487 and 513.

**492.** 537 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land.

**493.** 538 *of* 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III (1178-1216), who took Madura, Ceylon and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land by Malaiyan Narasimhavarman *alias* Karikāla-Chōla-Adaiyūrnāḍ-ālvān.

**494.** 539 (*a*) *of* 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III?). Records gift of land by Malaiyan Vinaivenṇān *alias* Karikāla-Chōla-Adaiyūrnāḍ-ālvān.

**495.** 539 (*b*) *of* 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III?). Records gift of two villages by Nīla-Gaṅgan Kariya-Perumāl.

**496.** 540 *of* 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 64 cows and 2 bulls for 2 lamps.

**497.** 541 *of* 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp by a chief of Tagaḍūr.

**498.** 542 *of* 1902.—(Grantha.) In the same place. Records the building of the gōpura by the minister Bhāskara. [We have no evidence to say whether this person was Bhāskara Rāya, the author of the *Vaidika nigantū*, and *Bhāvanōpanishadprayōgavidhi* or Bhāskara, the author of the *Siddhāntakaumudivilāsa*. His name also reminds us of Bhāskara Irugappa Daṇḍanātha who compiled the *Nānārtharatnamālā* and of the author of the *Sāmarājagāna prayōga*. See Dr. Hultsch's *Rep. Sans. MSS.*, Vol. III.]

**499.** 543 *of* 1902.—(Tamil verse.) On the Kīlī gōpura in the Aruṇāchalēśvara temple, right of entrance. Mentions Magadan Vānarpirān.

**500.** 544 *of* 1902.—(Grantha.) In the same place. Alludes to the gilding of the temple by a Bāṇa chief.

**501.** 545 *of* 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records gift of taxes.

**502.** 540 *of* 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same gopura, left of entrance. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III?). Records gift of land by a chief of Paṅgalanāḍu named Piridivi-Gaṅgan Vaṇṇiya-Mādevān. See No. 451 for a feudatory of Rājārāja III of this name.

**503.** 547 *of* 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of money by a *guild* of merchants.

**504.** 548 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-ninth year of Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land by Śedirān Vānarāyan.

**505.** 549 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 2 cows for a lamp.

**506.** 550 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records that certain merchants vowed to supply a flag at each of the three annual festivals.

**507.** 551 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp by Edirili-Chōla-Śambuvarāyan. See No. 509.

**508.** 552 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva (I or II?) Records repairs to a tank.

**509.** 553 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp by Vikrama-Chōla Śambuvarāyan. See No. 507.

**510.** 554 of 1902.--(Tamil verse.) In the same place. Praises Ponparappinān *alias* Magadai-Perumāḷ. See Nos. 462, 487 and 513.

**511.** 555 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp.

**512.** 556 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land.

**513.** 557 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanaviradēva (Kulōttuṅga III). Records the gilding of the central shrine and 'the gift of three villages by Rājārājadēvan Ponparappinān *alias* Vānakōvaraivan of Arkalūr. The date corresponded to Sunday, 2nd June, A.D. 1213. See No. 487 above and *Ep. Ind.*, VIII, p. 4.

**514.** 558 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva (III), who took Madura, Ceylon and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land by Chōlēndrasimha Prithivi-Gaṅgan. See Nos. 451 and 502.

**515.** 559 of 1902.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin

Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. States the purposes for which the proceeds of certain taxes had to be utilised.

**516.** 560 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records that the temple authorities assigned certain land to two persons in recognition of benefits conferred on the temple.

**517.** 561 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva. Records gift of 24 sheep for a quarter lamp.

**518.** 562 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the Vallāḷa gōpura in the Aruṇāchalēśvara temple, right of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Ariyaṇṇa Uḍaiyār (i.e., Harihara II) in Ś. 1299, Piṅgaḷa. Records gift of paddy and money for the maintenance of the watchman at the Vira-Vallāḷa gate. See Mr. Sewell's local list, No. 11 (*Antiquities*, I, p. 207).

**519.** 563 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1433, Pramōdūta. Records gift of land. [This is apparently Mr. Sewell's No. 12 in the local list where it is said to record an exchange of land between some private parties.]

**520.** 564 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Vijayabhūpatirāya Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra Dēvarāya (I), in Ś. 1340, Viḷambin. Orders that the Idangai and the Valaṅgai castes of Tiruvannāmalaḥ should enjoy the same privileges. See Sewell's local list No. 8 in his *Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 207.

**521.** 565 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Viruppaṇṇa Uḍaiyār (II, i.e., Virupāksha II), son of Ariyappa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Ś. 1310, Vibhava. Records remission of taxes to the temple.

**522.** 566 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Dēvarāya Mahārāya, the date of which is lost. See Mr. Sewell's local list, No. 7.

**523.** 567 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya in the Ś. 1489, Prabhava. Records remission of certain taxes in the villages belonging to the temple by order of Achyutappa Nāyaka. [This is evidently No. 9 of Mr. Sewell's local list, which is however doubtful.]

**524.** 568 of 1902.—(Tamil and Grantha.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Vijayabhūpatirāya-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra Devarāya Mahārāya (I) in Ś. 1335, Vijaya. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp by Annadāta Uḍaiyār, son of the minister Śavundapp-Uḍaiyār.

**525.** 569 of 1902.—(Tamil and Kanarese.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1350, Piṅgala. Records gift of land.

**526.** 570 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Mallikārjunarāya (son of Dēvarāya II) in Ś. 1375, Śrīmukha. Records gift of land.

**527.** 571 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-second year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī Vallabhadēva. Records remission of taxes.

**528.** 572 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the second prākāra of the same temple, right of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇṇa-Uḍaiyār (II, i.e., Virūpāksha I), son of Hariyanna-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Ś. 1310, Vibhava. Records that the king's cousin Jammaṇa-Uḍaiyār (son of Kampaṇa II and grandson of Bukka I) granted land to provide for five persons who had to recite the Vēda for the merit of his deceased father Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār II. [In *S. Ind. Ins.*, Vol. I, No. 72 Jammaṇa is misread as Ommaṇa. In *Mack. MSS. (Ins. S. Dts., p. 123, No. 2)* the Śaka date is given as 1312.]

**529.** 573 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the gōpura in the west wall of the third prākāra of the same temple, right of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Jammaṇa-Uḍaiyār, son of Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār II, son of Vīra-Bokkanna-Uḍaiyār I, in Ś. 1296 Ānanda. Refers to the same grant. See note to the previous inscription.

**530.** 574 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of 1,000-pillared mantapa in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1438, Dhātu. Refers to the king's conquests of Udayagiri, Rauttarāya Mahāpātra, Addaṅki, Vinukonda, Bellamkonda, Koṇḍaviḍu, etc., the capture and pardon of Virabhadrayya, the son of Pratāparudra of Orissa, Naraharidēva, son of Kumāra Hammīrapātra, Mallu Khan of Rāchūr, etc. To commemorate this he built the Amarēśvara temple at Dharanikōta. The inscription records that at Tiruvanṅāmalai he built the thousand-pillared mantapa, the tank near the same, the gōpura of eleven storeys, etc. [See the Amarāvati and Śēndamaṅgalam inscriptions. See also *Ins. S. Dts., p. 122, No. 1* and *Antiquities*, p. 206, No. 2 in the local list.]

**531.** On certain copper pots for camphor lamp. Records that Venkaṭapati Rāya, "the Prime Minister of Mysore Samastānam" gave in Ś. 1668, Akshaya, a pot (4½ bharas in weight) to God Aruṇāchalēśvara. *Ins. S. Dts., p. 123, No. 3.*

**532.** A.C.P. in the 'Pareyanad' maṭham. Records that in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāya, a certain "Aravalutha modalian" and the inhabitants of the 56 Nāḍus erected a maṭham for the Tambirān of "aleyarum conda", besides the Vimāna of the Ammaṇ temple, and gave the village of Melapalayūr (?) as a free gift to the

temple for the maintenance of the Tambirāns, besides an allowance of 6 *paṇams* in marriage, rice and cloth. See *M.S.S. Dts.*, p. 123, No. 5.

### VELLORE TALUK.

#### *Ambur (Āṇmaiṇṇ of the inscriptions).*

**533.** 4 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Nāgēśvara shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Rājaśekharamahārāya, son of Mallikārjunadēva, in Ś. 1390 expired, Sārvadhārin. Mentions Śaḷuva-Naraśingayadēva (the usurper) and Śennayadēva.

**534.** 5 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up near the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachākravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift to the Nāgēśvara temple at Āṇmaiṇṇ by the inhabitants of Śittiramēḷi-nāḍu. [For the local legend of the Nāgēśvara temple see *N.A. Manual* II, p. 425.]

**535.** 6 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the base of the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Hoysaḷa king Vīra-Vallāladēva (III) in Krōdhana, Ś. 1248. Records gift of land to the Nāgēśvara temple at Āṇmaiṇṇ.

**536.** 7 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up in the Kaṅgareṭṭika Street in the same place. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Pallava king Kō-Vijaya-Nripatuṅgavikramavarman. [This, as well as the next stone, has a bas-relief representing a warrior, with bow and sword, chauris, lamp, fruits, etc., as he is pierced by arrows. The inscriptions record the death of a son and a nephew of one Akaḷaṅkatturāyar in a cattle-raid of the ruler of Nuḷambapāḍi against Āṇmaiṇṇ.] See *Ep. Ind.* IV, 180-3.

**537.** 8 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up to the right of No. 7. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Pallava king Kō-Vijaya-Nripatuṅgavikramavarman. [See the previous inscription.] The soldier was the immediate servant of Pirudi Gaṅgaraiyar whom Dr. Hultzsch identifies with the W. Gaṅga Prithvipati I (son of Śivamāra II, conqueror of Varaguṇa Pāṇḍya and opponent of Amōghavarsha I).

#### *Ariyur (Arugūr).*

**538.** 37 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone in the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadaśivadēva in Ś. 1488. See *S.I.I.* I, No. 44, p. 71.

#### *Attīyūr.*

**539.** A. C. P. is given in *Ins. S. Dts.* (in *Mack. MSS.*, p. 27, No. 5) granting the village of Attīyūr as a free gift to Brahmans by Bukka Rāya.

*Gāṅganur called Gāṅgēyanallūr in Karaivali Āṇḍināḍu.*

The inscriptions of this place are not in their original order and it has therefore been inferred that either the original temple was destroyed and rebuilt or that it was built of stones belonging to another old temple.

**540.** 16 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record in the Gaṅgeśvara temple. Ammayappēśvara Nāyanār is mentioned. Noticed in *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 99, p. 129.

**541.** 17 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same temple. A record of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambava. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 1060, p. 129. [This king came to the throne in 1337.]

**542 to 546.** 18 to 22 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Fragmentary record in the same temple. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, Nos. 101 5.

**547.** 23 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same temple. A record in the forty-first year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. This is noticed in *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 106, p. 129.

**548.** 24 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the north wall of Perumāḷ temple. A record of the seventeenth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Vengumankonda Śambavarāya, the details of the date being Monday, Pūrvapaksha prathamai, Rōhiṇi nakshatra, in Rishabha in *Pramāthi*. Records that one Tiruvēṅgaḍam Udaiyān sold to the assembly of Gāṅgēyanallūr or Nīlakanthachaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ and that of Śrī Mallināthachaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ one *kāṇi* of land for 170 4. (ஓரசுபுடர் வீரசுமப்பன் குளிகை [4] ரைய). *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 52, pp. 77 8.

*Karaṇipākkam. (Kalanipākkam.)*

**549.** 65 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Front wall of a maṅṭapa. A record of the Karnātic king Vīra-Vēṅkaṭapatirāya II in Chitrai 5 of Śrīmukha, S. 1556. Records that a Gōvindappa Nāik built a maṅṭapa to serve as a watershed and choultry and endowed lands. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 133, pp. 136-7.

*Mūnjūrpattu.*

**550.** 25 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record inside the Perumāḷ temple.

*Nelluvāyi. (Nelvay.)*

**551.** 26 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a pillar in front of Rāmasvāmi Perumāḷ temple. A record of Vīra-Vēṅkaṭapatidēva II in Ś. 1557, Yuva. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 107, p. 130.

*Pallikoṇḍai.*

**552.** 71 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record on the wall of Śrī Rāṅganāyaka-Perumāḷ temple, dated Ś. 1554 (expired),

*Durmati* (not consistent). 1554 is evidently mistake for 1544. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 139, p. 138. [For the local legend and religious importance. See N.A. Manual, p. 424.]

*Perumai (Perumugai.)*

**553.** 43 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone. A record of the Karnāta king Raṅgadēva (1578–86). Gift of the village by Krishṇappa Nāik at the request of Chinna Bomma Nāik to the Jvara-kaṇḍēsvara shrine at Vellore. Other details same as in Nos. 565 and 563 below. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 49, p. 75.

*Poygai.*

Poygai was called in Chōla times Rājēndrachōlanallūr. It was noted for its Aruḷalaperumāl or Chitrameḷimalai-maṇḍala-Viṇṇagar temple.

**554 & 555.** 72 and 73 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the Perumāl temple. A record in the twenty-second year of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājarājadēva (III) in Ś. 1160. Records gift of the village of Kumāramaṅgalam and two others, by a Kērala merchant Ādi Rāma, which he bought from Śēṅḡēni Virāsāni Ammayappan Aḷagia Śōlan Edirili Śambuvarāyan. The taxes and cesses are enumerated. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, Nos. 59 and 60.

**556 & 557.** 74 and 75 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same temple. A record in the twenty-fourth year of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājarājadēva (III) in Ś. 1161. Records the gift of the village of Puttūr. *Ibid.*, No. 61. The inscription is of value in enumerating all items of village revenue. These are divided into two heads, viz., *nellāya* (தெல்லாயம்) in kind and *kāśāya* (காசாயம்) in cash. Amidst the former are enumerated. பாடிக்காவல், சில்வரி, எடுத்துக்கொட்டி, அரிமுககை, etc., and amidst the latter கார்த்திகை யரிசி, கார்த்திகைக்காசு, கார்த்திகைப்பச்சை, வேலிப்பயிறு, நீர்நிலக்காசு, தறியிறை, சடையிறை, காலகதப்பாட்டம், தட்டாரப்பாட்டம், ஆசுவக்கடமை, செக்குக்கடமை, ஏரியீன்காசு, இநவரி, பட்டோலைக்காசு, etc. : *Antarāya*; Veṭṭi and other taxes like those on documents, Ajivakas, cloths, oil-mills, washermen.

**558.** 76 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record in the same temple. A duplicate of the above.

**559.** 77 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same temple. A record in the twenty-eighth year of Rājarājadēva (III) in Ś. 1165 (expired). Records the gift of the village of Attiyūr, bought from the same Śambuvarāya and endowed by the same donor. *Ibid.*, No. 64, pp. 92–3.

*Śaduppēri.*

**560.** 27 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone in the Grāmadēvata temple. A record in the fifty-second year of the



Pallava king Kōvijaya-Nandivikramavarman. Noticed in *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 108, p. 130.

**561.** 28 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On an *Alavukkal* in the tank. A record of the Chōḷa king . . . Kō-Parakēsarivarman. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 109, p. 130.

**562.** 40 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone in the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva, in Ś. 1488 *Akshaya* (same date as in Ariyūr and Arumbarutti records). Records gift of the village by Tirumalaiya dēva at the request of Chinna Bomma Nāik to the *Jvarakandēśvara* temple at Vēllore. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 46, pp. 72-3.

*Sampanginellūr.*

**563.** 42 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone. A record of the Karnāṭa king Raṅgadēva (I). Gift of the village by Krishṇappa Nāik at the request of Chinna Bomma Nāik. Date same as that at Śatuvachchēri. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 48, pp. 74-5. See also No. 553 above.

*Satyamaṅgalam.*

**564.** A C.P. grant of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya (II). (Sanskrit in Nandināgari aphalbet) is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 35-41. It records the gift of the agrahāra of Chiteyātūru (renamed Dēvarāyapuram) in Āṇḍa-nāḍu, a subdivision of Marataganagarapśānta, on Monday, new moon, Āshāḍha, Ś. 1346, Krōdhi, which corresponded, according to Dikshit, to Monday, 26th June, A.D. 1424. The grant was made at the Virūpāksha temple on the banks of the Tuṅgabhadra river. A summary of the epigraph is also given in *Ep. Rep.*, Oct. 1890, p. 2.

*Sattuvachchēri.*

**565.** 41 of 1887. (Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone. A record of the Karnāṭa king Raṅgadēva (I, 1578-86) in Ś. 1497 (expired). Records grant to the Vellore temple of the village of Sattuvachchēri by his feudatory Kṛishṇappa Nāik at the request of Vellore Chinna Bomma Nāik. [For another inscription of Kṛishṇappa dated Ś. 1500, see *Mys. Inscrns.*, p. 220. The details of the date are Ś. 1497, Yuva, Wednesday, Kṛishṇapaksha Trayōdaśi in Makhara. The inscription has been edited in *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 47, pp. 73-4.] See Nos. 553 and 563 above.

*Seduvalai.*

**566.** 78 of 1887. (Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva in Ś. 1489, *Prabhava*. Gift to Mārgasahāya, the deity of Viriñchipuram. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 140, p. 138.

*Śekkanūr.*

**567.** 29 of 1887. (Grantha and Tamil.) A record on a stone in the same place, saying that the village was granted to the Vēllore temple. *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 50, p. 76.

*Śembakkām.*

**568 to 570.** 30—32 of 1887.—(Archaic Grantha and Tamil.) On the base of Īśvara temple in the same place. All are fragmentary. The first (on the west base) records some gift by the assembly of Vēlūr alias Paramēśvaramaṅgalam to Ādidāsa Chaṇḍēśvara. The second, which is a similar gift, mentions Śemmanpākkam and Rājēndrachōlēśvara, evidently the name of the temple itself. The third (on the south base) begins with the description of the boundaries of some gift. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, Nos. 110—2, p. 130.

*Śevūr.*

**571.** 33 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On three stones in the wall of Perumāḷ temple. A record of Dēvarāya II of Vijayanagar. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 113,—pp. 130-1.

*Śōḷapuram (8 miles south of Vēllore.)*

The ancient name of this place was Kāṭṭuttumbūr and it was included in Paṅgalanāḍu in Paḍuvūr kōttam, in Jayankōṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam.

**572.** 421 of 1902 and 11 of 1887.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the ruined Śiva temple. A damaged record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājakēsarivarman alias Rājārājadēva (I). Uyyakkōṇḍān Śōḷapuram is said to have belonged to Mugaināḍu, a subdivision of Paṅgalanāḍu (which included Vēllore, Tirumalai near Pōḷūr, etc.).

**573.** 422 of 1902 and 12 of 1887.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman alias Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I. Records gift of a lamp. Noticed in *S. I. I.*, Vol. I, No. 96. p. 128.

**574.** 423 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east base of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Parāntaka I, the date of which is lost. Records gift of land to the Nandikampēśvara temple at Kāṭṭuttumbūr.

**575.** 424 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the thirty-first year, the king's name in which is lost. Records gift of land by Prithivī-Gaṅgaraiyan. See note to No. 586.

**576.** 525 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same temple. An incomplete record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman alias Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva.

**577.** 426 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up at the Kāliyamman temple in the same village. A damaged record. Mentions the wife of 'Prithivī Gaṅgaraiyar.' See note to 586.

**578.** 427 of 1902.—(Grantha.) On the north wall of the Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A fragment of record. Mentions Prithivī Gaṅgarasaṅkar.

**579.** 428 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a rock east of the Kaḷḷaṅguṭṭai tank close to the hill in the same village. A record of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva in Ś. 871. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, VII, page 194 f. The inscription says that (in year 2 of the reign of Rājāditya, i.e., 948-9) Kaṇṇaradēva killed Rājāditya, and entered Toṇḍamaṇḍalam. On this occasion a pond was constructed for the merit of Kaḷḷinaṅgai, the daughter of the Gaṅga Hastimalla Kaṇṇara Prithivī Gaṅgaraiyar, who died at Aruṅgunṇam. See Nos. 586, 592 and 633.

**580.** 429 of 1902 and 13 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On three stones unearthed in the tope opposite to the Śiva temple in the same village. A record in the eighth year of the Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Kampa, whom Dr. Hultsch proves to be the son of Vijaya Nandivikramavarman, grandson of Dantivarman and brother of Nripatuṅga. The inscription says that in the eighth year of Vijaya-Kampa king Rājāditya, son Prithivī Gaṅgaraiyar, constructed the Īśvara temple on his father's death. [Prithivī Gaṅgaraiyar was evidently Prithivīpati II.] See Nos. 586, 592 and 633. *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 192-3.

**581.** 14 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the inner wall of the Perumāḷ temple. A record in the twenty-third year of the Pallava king Kōvijaya. [Kampa] . . . Vikramavarman. Edited in *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, I, pp. 78-9 (No. 53) and *Ep. Ind.*, VII, pp. 193-4 which corrects mistakes in the former edition. The inscription records the building of the temple of Nārāyaṇa, named after the village of Kanakavalli in which some land was granted to it.

**582.** 15 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone on the tank-bund. A record of the Karnaṭa king Veṅkatappa-Nāyaka in Ś. 1546. *S.I.I.*, I, p. 28, No. 198.

**583.** 343 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the ruined Śiva temple. Records in the tenth year of Kulōttuṅga (III) the gift of certain taxes (*silvari*) to the temple of Rājaraṅgēśvaramuḍaiyar at Uyyakkonḍān Solapuram, by Seṅgeṇi Ammaiappan Kaṇṇuḍai-perumāḷ alias Vikrama-Chōḷa Śambuvarāyan.

**584.** 344 of 1912.—(Tamil.) A fragmentary record of the twentieth year of Parakes. Rājendrachōḷa (I) registering a sale of land (14,000 kuḷis by the *padināruśaṅkol*) to the Mahādēva temple by the local residents.

**585.** 345 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On two detached stones in the same temple. Records gift of land by Kaṇṇaradēva or

Prithivigaṅgaraiyar, i.e., Prithvīpati II, first subordinate of the Chōla Parāntaka I. and then of the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III. See No. 586.

**586.** 346 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the base of the ruined Śiva temple. A record of the Western Gaṅga king Hastimalla (Prithvīpati II.) alias Kaṇṇaradēva-Prithvigaṅgaraiyar in Ś. 875. Records a gift of ninety sheep for a lamp to a temple of Īśvara and mentions Kāṭṭuttumbūr (i.e., Sōlapuram). The inscription shows that Prithvīpati became a vassal of the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III. after Parāntaka I. [See Nos. 579, 592 and 633. The inscription has been edited in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 195—7.]

#### *Tellūr.*

The name of this village in Vijayanagar times was Teḷḷiyūr or Pukkalappuram and it was included in Vaḍapuri Āṇḍinaḍu, in Paṅgalanāḍu in Paḍuvūr kōṭṭam.

**587.** 34 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the base of Īśvara temple. (A record of the Chōla king Uḍaiyār Kulōttuṅga, on a stone.) A record of Virapratāpa Dēvarāya Mahārāya (II) of Vijayānagara, in Ś. 1353, *Sādhārāṇa* (Monday, pūrvapaksha pañchami, śravaṇa, in karkāṭaka). Records Nāraṇan and others as servants of the temple. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, No. 54, pp. 79—80.

#### *Vellore.*

A long description of the local history and antiquities is given in *N.A. Manual*, II, 417—22. Vellore was situated in Paṅgalanāḍu in Paḍuvūr kōṭṭam.

**588 to 591.** (603—6) 6 to 9 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Record the perpetual devotion of a certain Chandrapillai of Kāṭṭēri. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, Nos. 91—4, pp. 126—8.

**592.** 10 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record on top of Bavāji hill of the Pallava king Kaṇṇaradēva (i.e., Krishna III, whose contemporary was the Pallava chief) Tribhuvanadhīra Nuḷamba in his twenty-sixth year. The inscription mentions Virachōla, i.e., Hastimalla Prithvīpati II, who, as the N.A. 633 shows, was first a feudatory of Parāntaka I and then of Kṛishṇa III, Nuḷamba was the feudatory of Virachōla. See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, pp. 81—3 and *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, p. 75.

**593.** 41 of 188.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Stone put up inside the inner gōpura of the temple. Āhavamalla twice mentioned. [Āhavamalla might be the Chāḷukya king who ruled from 1042 to 1068.]

#### *Vēppambattu.*

It was in Āṇḍinaḍu in Agapaṟṟu.

**594.** 35 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the Virūpāksh-ēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Bukka (II) in

S. 1328 expired, Vijaya (Thursday, *Jyēshtha bahula-amāvāsyā*). Records gift of revenue (which is mentioned in *Kulapramāṇas* of pon, *kōvais* and *paṇams*) from two villages to the temple of Virūpāksha at Vēppambattu. [The inscription is of value in the history of finance, currency and numerical palæography. See S. *Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 55, pp. 80—2.]

595. 36 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same temple. A record of Tirumalai-Nāyaka in Ś. 1443, making a gift to the temple. See S. *Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 114, p. 131.

*Vakkaṇāpuram (near Viriñchipuram).*

596. 79 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record on the walls of the Īśvara temple. Records that a number of people founded the Okkaninṅanāyanār temple and granted to it a maḍaiviḷagam and 3 vēlis of land. The grant was entrusted to one Kadambavanabhata. The villagers bear royal names like Viraśōḷa Brahmarāyan, Chēdirāyan, Mūvēndirāyan, etc. The record mentions that in other lands a tax of one kalam and 4 nālīs of paddy and a quarter *paṇam* on every 100 kuḷīs will be collected. See S. *Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 65, pp. 92—4.

*Viriñchipuram.\**

Included in the Paḍavēḍu rājya (known after Paḍavēḍu in Polūr taluk) which was a division of Jaynkoṇḍa toṇḍamaṇḍalam.

597. 44 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Inside the front gōpura to the left. A record of the Vijayanagara king Immaḍi Narasimharāya in Ś. 1418, Rākshasa. Mentions Periya Timmarāṣu Uḍaiyār and a maṇṭapa built by Eṇṇama Nāyaka at Tiru-Viriñchipuram. See S. *Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 115, p. 131.

598. 45 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Gaṇḍa-kattāri śāluva Dharanivarāha Narasimharāya in Ś. 1395, Nandana. A gift to vaḷittuṇai Nāyanār, the deity. See S. *Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 116, p. 131.

599. 46 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same place. A record of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa. See S. *Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 117, p. 132.

600. 47 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva in Ś. 1463, Plava. Mentions a certain Kṛishṇama Nāik. See S. *Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 118, p. 132.

\* It may be pointed out here that the temple of this place is celebrated by *Nāvanīta-kavi*, the son of Vēdapuriṣa Vajvan of the Vādhūlagōtra, who was a native of this place. It is called *Viriñchipurānāthacharita*. See Dr. Hultsch's *Rep. Sans. MSS.* III, p. VII and No. 2186. See also *N.A. Manual*, II, pp. 425—7, for an excellent description of the historical and religious importance of the place.

**601.** 48 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Inside the front gōpura to the right. A record of the time of the Vijayanagara king Saluva Narasimhadēva in Ś. 1404 expired, Śubhakrit current-recording gift to the deity by Nāgama Naik. [It is impossible to say definitely whether this Nāgama Nāik was the father of Viśvanātha, the founder of the Nāik dynasty of Madura. See *Ind. Antq.*, Jan. 1914 ff.]

**602.** 49 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Devarāya in Ś. 1347 expired [Wednesday, Anusha, 6th lunar and 3rd solar day, Paṅguni, in Viśvāvasu.] Records that all classes of Brahmans in Paḍaivīḍu Rājya [Kannadigas, Tamiḷas, Teluṅgas, Ilātas of all gōtras, śūtras and śākhās] met in the presence of God Gōpinātha and settled the sacred law that they should conclude marriage by *kanyādāna* and not after receiving gold, the penalty being excommunication and then punishment by king. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 56, pp. 82—4.

**603.** 50 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva in Ś. 1457 expired, Nandana. Seems to record the gift of a number of kuḷis of land to two Brahmans Timmappaiyan and Śaivādirāyar Vasan-tarāyaguru. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 120, p. 132.

**604.** 51 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the base of the back of the front gōpura, to the right. A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishnadēva in Ś. 1435 expired, Śrīmukha current. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 121, p. 132.

**605.** 52 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the back gōpura of the temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishnadēva in Ś. 1432 expired, Pramōdūta. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 123, p. 133.

**606.** 53 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) Inside the back gōpura of the temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva in Ś. 1454 expired, Nandana. Records gift of the villages of Śīraḷēri, Vīraraśur, etc., by the Kārnikka Vīrappaiyan of the Gautamāṇvaya. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 123, p. 133.

**607.** 54 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On stone built into courtyard floor of the temple. A record of the Pallava king Kōvijaya-Nandivikramavarman, in his ninth year. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 124, p. 133.

**608.** 55 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same place in the temple. A record in the forty-seventh year of the Pallava king Kōvijaya-Nandivikramavarman. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 125, p. 133.

**609.** 56 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakeśarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyar

Rajēndradeva (conquered Ahavamalla). Records that the villagers of Gaṅgamārttāṇḍapuram in Miyārināḍu in Adhirājēndravaḷaṇāḍu Jayaṅkoṇḍa Chlōa-maṇḍalam gave lands to God Somēśvara for flower garden and lamps. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 127, pp. 134-5.

610. 57 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Kō-Parakēsarivarman. (Parāntaka I). See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 126, p. 133.

611. 58 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the temple. A record of Aḷagiya.....Śambuvarāya. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 129, p. 135.

612. 59 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the temple. A record of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyana Śambuvarāya. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 128, p. 135.

613. 60 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the temple. A record of the king Bommunāyakka in Ś. 1471, *Saumya*. (Thursday, Punarvasu, Pūrvapaksha Saptami of Mēsha), saying that the king, for the merit of Mācha Nāik of Vellore, laid the pavement round the temple. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 57, pp. 84-5. *N.A. Manual*, II, p. 427.

614. 61 of 1887.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a stone at the south entrance. A record of the Karnāṭa king Vēṅkatapatidēva I, in Ś. 1514 (*Nandana* year, 6th Tai), saying that Periya Eṇṇama Nāik of Punnāṇṇūr granted a house for the location of a *matha* to Ānanda Namaśivāya Paṇḍaram, disciple of Chidambaram Gurunamaśivāyamūrti. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 58, pp. 85-6. [The inscription is of literary importance as it gives a clue to the date of Guhainamaśivāya and his disciple Gurunamaśivāya. The latter was the author of *Paramarāhasyamālai*, *Chidambara veṇba*, *Amṇāmalai veṇba*, etc. For his career see *Abhidānachintāmaṇi*, p. 302. His preceptor, so called from his residence in a *guhāi* or cave at Tiruvannāmalai, was the Siddha who wrote the *Arunagirandādi*. See *Ibid.*, p. 288.]

#### WALAJAPET TALUK.

##### *Ayal (Ayilam).*

614-A. No. 138, *Sewell's list*—(discovered at Ayal).—(Nandinagari characters.) Records a grant of the Vijayanagara king. It evidences the bestowal of the village of Dēvarāyapuram, as an agrahāram, by the sovereign Dēvarāya II, in Ś. 1349 (A.D. 1427), cyclic year Parābhava, on his household priest Narasimhachārya. The latter divides his village into shares between himself and eight other Brāhmaṇas.

##### *Gudimāllūr (Kuḍimallūr).*

615. 416 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Bhūmīśvara temple. A record in the fourth year of

Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambubarāya. Registers a gift of land to the temple of Kaḍāraṅḡḇachōḷṣvaramuḍaiya-Nāyinar in Karaivaḷi-Valliyūr, a village of Kalavaipparū in Paḍuvūr kōttam. See *N.A. Manual*, II, p. 435.

616. 417 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēvar Mahārāyar in Ś. 1472, Sādhāraṇa. The king bears Śāluva birudas. Mentions Kalavaipparū in Perundimiri-nāḍu, a subdivision of Paḍuvūr-kōttam. Records certain arrangements made with regard to the digging of a river channel (ārukkaḷ). Mentions Kumāra Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka and Chinna-Bomma-Nāyaka, the chiefs of Vellore.

617. 418 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tirubhuvanachakravartin Vīra Pāṇḍyadēva. Mentions the temple of Kiḍāraṅḡḇachōḷṣvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Malliyūr. [The inscription reminds the student of the biruda of the Chōḷa king Rājādhirāja I "who took the head of the Pāṇḍya," who was "the conqueror of Vīra Pāṇḍya of Mallayur." It seems to me that, after conquering Vīra Pāṇḍya, Rājādhirāja should have established the temple in his father's name.]

618. 419 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva [I?]. Built in. Mentions the temple of Kiḍāraṅḡḇachōḷṣvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Karaivaḷi-Valliyūr, a village in Kalavaipparū, a district of Paḍuvūr-kōttam. There is reference also to the right and left hand castes.

619. 420 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa-Śambubarāya. Registers a remission of taxes in favour of Palatali (temple) at Karaivaḷi-Kālpparū, a village in Kalavaipparū.

620. 421 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Registers in Virōdhikrit, an order of Bommu-Nāyan-Liṅgama-Nāyakar to the weavers of Valliyūr.

621. 422 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Dundubhi, i.e., Ś. 1305. Refers to a fight between the right and left hand castes which lasted for four years. See the inscriptions of Ūttattūr in Trichinopoly district or *Ep. Rep.*, 1913, p. 109, for details about these two caste divisions.

622. 423 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Jatāvarman Perumāḷ Sundaṛa-Pāṇḍyadēva, the date of which is lost. Built in at the beginning. Seems to record a gift of land.

623. 424 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south and east walls of the same shrine. A record in the ninth year of Rājanārāyaṇa-Śambubarāya Tirumallinādan. Records gift of land.



**624.** 425 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record in the seventh year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa-Śambubarāya. Records that the king remitted taxes payable both in money and in kind on lands whose crops had suffered in Kalavaipparū (a portion of modern North Arcot). Such lands could not otherwise be taken up for cultivation. This order was to be engraved in the temples at Tiruvallam, Guḍimallūr (in the temple of Mannai-Nāyanār) and Kalavai.

*Kaḍappēri.*

**625.** No. 82, *Sewell's list*.—(Grantha.) Records a grant by Śrīgiriṇdra Mahārāja, son of Vijaya Bhūpati and brother of Dēva Rāya II, of a village named Nipatatāka or Kaḍappēri, re-named Vijayarāyapuram, as free gift, to a number of Brahmans and to two temples in Ś. 1346 [Mr. Sewell gives a wrong reading of the date, namely, Ś. 1425 (A.D. 1503), cyclic year Krōdhi. He also mis-reads the name of the village and believes that it might be Vijaya-gōpālapuram in the Kālahasti or Vijayapuram in Kārvētinagar Zamindari. [The inscription has been edited by Mr. M. Narayanasami Aiyar in *Ep. Ind.*, VIII, pp. 306-17, and the mistakes of Mr. Sewell have been corrected. The inscription says that while Dēvarāya (II) succeeded to the throne of his father, his younger brother Śrīgiriḥbhūpāla went to the country of Maratakapuri and ruled it, and then made a grant of land to Sampatkumāra Paṇḍita and other learned men on Friday, Rēvati Nakshatra, Uttānadvadaśi, Krōdhin, Ś. 1346, which corresponded, according to Kielhorn, to Friday, the 3rd November, A.D. 1424. Sampatkumāra is said to be the son of a very learned doctor named Gōvinda Paṇḍita. Vijayarāmapuram of Mr. Sewell is wrong reading for Vijayarāyapura. Venkayya identifies Maratakapuri with Viriñchipuram, and Mr. Narayanasami Aiyar has identified Nipatatāka with Kaḍappēri (Walajapet taluk). The inscription refers also to Kalavai, Kāvēripakkam, etc.]

*Kalavai.*

**626.** 228 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Tirukkalīśvara temple. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Adhirājēndradēva. Records sale of land to the temple of Tirukkalīśvara at Ulagaḷanda-Śōlachaturvēdimāṅgalam.

**627.** 229 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118-35). Records gift of land. Kalavai is here called Rājanārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam.

**628.** 230 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambubarāyan. Records that the king remitted certain taxes on fields, the crops of which had suffered.

629. 231 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva. Records gift of land, two lamps and two cows.

630. 232 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine, left of entrance. A record in the seventeenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1216-35). Begins with *Samasta-jagad-ādhāra*. Records a gift of land to the Tirukkariśvara temple at Kalavai.

*Viravalli (near Lalapet).*

630-A. 611 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a rock in the Paḷḷar street. A much damaged record in Ś. 1405 of the Vijayanagara king Mallikārjuna.

*Panchapāṇḍavamalai (near Arcot) also called Tiruppāmalai.*

See *N. A. Manual*, II, p. 310, for a description of the local Jain antiquities.

631. 10 of 1895.—(Tamil.) On a boulder. A record in the fiftieth year of the Pallava king Nandipōttaraśar, saying that the images of a Yakṣhi named Ponniyakkiyār and a saint Nāganandin which are preserved to the present day were cut out of the rock by Nāraṇan, the son of Maruttivar of Puḡaḷālaimaṅgalam. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 136-7. Yakshas and Yakshis were guardian deities of Jain temples. See *Dcs. Cat., Sans. MSS.*, XVI, pp. 6367-8, for a work on their method of worship.

632. 19 of 1890.—On the rock. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājarājakēsarivarman (i.e., Rājarāja I). Mentions Tiruppāmalai which mentions Peruntimiri nāḍu, a division of Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam. Records a gift to the sanctuary on the hill by "a certain Lātarāja Vīrachōḷa who seems to have been a vassal of Rājarāja."

*Sholingur.\**

633. 9 of 1896.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a boulder near the tank. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parāntaka I. The inscription mentions the Gaṅga feudatory Prithvīpati II,

\* The Chōlasimhapura of the *Guruparamparas* and Chōlapuri of the inscriptions. The temple on the local hill, dedicated to Narasimha, is noticed in the *Prabandhas* and so very ancient. The *Guruparamparas* and *Viśvaḡṇāḍarśa* of Venkaṭādhvarin also refer to it. The orthodox name of the hill is Gaḍḡgai or Ghaṭikāchalam. On account of its antiquity and sanctity it has always been a prominent centre of Vaishnavism and some of the great leaders of the creed are connected with it. Ādivan Sāthakōpasvāmi, the founder of the Ahōbīlam maṭha had, says the *Satsampradāyamuktavali*, the management of the temple, but it subsequently came into the hands of the influential family of Doḍḍāchārya, a contemporary of Appaiya Dikshita and Kōḷikanyādānam Tātāchārya and a learned writer on Viśiṣṭādvaitism. For a short but excellent account of the place see *N. A. Manual*, II, pp. 435-7.

Hastimalla or Virachōla [see Nos. 592, 579 and 580], lord of the Bāṇas and conqueror of an unnamed enemy in the battle of Vallāḷa. Hastimalla is also called Lord of Parivīpura (Viḷippuram taluk?) and is said to have executed the gift by Parāntaka I of a paddy field for the upkeep of a tank (evidently the large local tank). See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 221—25.

634. 10 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On a stone in the north-west corner of the Narasimhasvāmin temple in the same place. First line of the record is lost.

635. 11 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a boulder in the Añjanēya temple on a hill in the same place. A record on the Vijayanagara king Rāmadēvamahārāya of Penugonḍa in Ś. 1542 expired, Raudra. Beginning only copied. (Rāma dēva was the claimant who eventually succeeded in the civil war which, as Barrados says, immediately followed the death of Venkaṭapati I. See Sewell's *Forg. Empe.* and my *Hist. Naik. King. Madur.*).

*Kārikkāl (near Sholingur).*

636. 12 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On a slab forming the roof of the Ponni-Amman temple. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Kō-Rājākēsarivarman. Dr. Hultzsch identifies him with the son of (Parakēsarivarman?) Gaṇḍarāditya. *Ep. Ind.*, IV, p. 331. It is doubtful however whether Gaṇḍarāditya was a Parakēsarivarman. [Some of the ruined temples here are traditionally attributed to Narasimha Rāya of Vijayanagar. See *N.A. Manual*, p. 347.]

*Puduppāḍi.*

637. 426 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Bharadvājēśvara temple. A damaged record in the second year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35).

638. 427 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A damaged record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records the gift of a lamp to the temple of Tirukkuraṅguttu-Mahādēvar in Puduppāḍi.

639. 428 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Ādhirājēndradēva [son of Vīra-Rājendra I, 1063-70]. Built in at the end. Records sale of land by the villagers of Puduppāḍi in the district of Perumbāṇappāḍi to the temple of Tirukkuraṅguttisvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēvar. The land sold was situated on the bank of the Pālār and had become unfit for cultivation in consequence of a flood in the river, which led to the fields getting silted up with sand.

**640.** 255 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a stone kept in the Public Works Department bungalow. Contains the words *svasti śrī-Iravikulamānikkapperumballi* in characters belonging roughly to the eleventh century A.D.

**641.** 256 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the central shrine in the Vēdanārāyaṇa-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. Records in Raktākshi, gifts to the temple of Vēdanārāyaṇa-Perumāḷ at Karaivaḷi-Puduppāḍi in Kalavaipaṇṇu.

**642.** 257 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records in Ś. 1418 expired, Naḷa, gift of land apparently by a Nāyaka.

**643.** 258 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On the same wall. A record in Raktākshi. A Kanarese version of No. 641.

**644.** 259 of 1906.—(Telugu.) To the left of entrance into the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. A much damaged record in 1502.

*Tiruppārkadal.*

**645.** 685 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Kharapurīśvara temple. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Built in the middle. Records gift of gold for a lamp. The supervision of this charity was entrusted to the annual "*tank supervision*" (*committee*).

**646.** 686 of 1904. — (Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Built in the middle. Records gift of a lamp.

**647.** 687 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. The temple is called Tirukkarapuram, at Kāvīḍippākkam *alias* Amani-nāraṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam.

**648.** 688 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records a gift of gold. [This and the next two inscriptions mention various village committees besides those for garden and tank supervision, e.g., the great men for supervision of wards, the great men for supervision of the village, "The two hundred," the great men for supervising the *Udāsīnas* (translated as ascetics), etc. These together with the learned men and other distinguished men of the village formed the village assembly.]

**649.** 689 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall in the same shrine. An incomplete record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for two lamps.

**650.** 690 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Built in at the end. Records gift of gold for a lamp and for offerings.

**651.** 691 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman.

**652.** 692 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the same temple. An incomplete record in the third year of Parthivēndravarmān. Records gift of land. [It was in his time evidently that the name Kaviḍipākkam was changed into Kaveripākam.]

**653.** 693 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I, 906—47). Records gift of gold for feeding four Brāhmaṇas. The village is called Kāvaḍippākkam. [The inscription refers to an invasion by the Pāṇḍya and the king of Ceylon. In this it confirms the Udayēndiram plates dated in his 15th year which state that he defeated Rājasimha Pāṇḍya and slew an immense army despatched by the Lord of Laṅka. Venkayya points out that this invasion should have been during the first of two wars against Ceylon. The second was fought in the latter part of the king's reign. See Wijesinh's *Mahāvamsa*, ch. 52, p. 80, quoted in *Ep. Rep.*, 1905, p. 50, and inscriptions 488 and 605 of 1904 at Madura, at Kūram and *Ep. Ind.*, V, p. 43.]

**654.** 694 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara Dēvarāya-Mahārāya II (1422—49) "who witnessed the elephant hunt," in S. 1364 expired, Durmatī. Records the remission of certain taxes in favour of the temple by the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gaṇḍakaṭṭari Sāluva Tippayadēva-Mahārāja. See No. 663 below.

**655.** 695 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the thirtieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III). The temple is called Tirukkarapuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Tiruppārkaḍal.

**656.** 696 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II), son or Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (I) in Ś. 1294 expired, Paridhāvin.

**657.** 697 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same prakāra. A record of the Vijayanagara king Ariyanna-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II), son of Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (I) in Ś. 1303 expired, Dundhubi. Records gift of land.

**658.** 698 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prakāra. A damaged record in the thirtieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Seems to record a gift of land.

**659.** 699 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva. Records a gift of land to the temple of Tirukkara-puramuḍaiya Nāyanār at Tiruppārkaḍal. The king is called Madurāntaka-Pottappi-Chōla at the end.

**660. 700 of 1904.**—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin-Kopperuñjiṅgādēva. Mentions Sakkaramūdūr, an independent village (*taniyur*) in Dāmar-kōttam; also Kasirambēḍu-nāḍu in Kāliyur-kōttam.

**661. 701 of 1904.**—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same prakāra; right of entrance. A damaged and mutilated record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Kampanā-Uḍaiyār (II), son of Vīra-Bukkana-Uḍaiyār (Bukka I) in Ś. 1291.

**662. 702 of 1904.**—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the fourteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērin-maikōṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍya, "who took every country," i.e., Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I (1251-64). Records gift of land. The king's order was issued from Kaṇṇanūr. [This place had been the capital of Vīra Somēśvara (1234-at least 1262) and in 1264 it was in the hands of the Pāṇḍyan king.]

**663. 703 of 1904.**—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the Raṅganātha Perumāl temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II), "who witnessed the elephant hunt" in Ś. 1364 expired, Durmati. Records that the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gaṇḍakattāri Śāluva-Tippayadēva-Mahārāja remitted certain taxes in favour of the temple. See No. 654 above.

• *Vēlappakkam.*

**663-A.** The Vīlpāka grant of Veṅkatapati I. Published in *Ind. Antq.*, II and *Ep. Ind.*, IV, 269-78. Sanskrit and Nandināgari. Records that Veṅkata I of the last Vijayanagara dynasty gave in Vaiśākha Śukla 12, Ś. 1521, Plava (A.D. 1601-2), in the presence of god Veṅkatēśa, the village of Vilapāka to Tiruvēṅgalanāthārya, son of Anantabhatta of Urputtūr and grandson of Sūryadēvārya-bhatta of the Śrīvatsagōtra, Āpastamba sūtra and Yajus-Śakha. The grant was made at the request of Liṅga, the son of Bomma and grandson of prince Virappa Nāik. [These Chiefs are Liṅgama Nāyaka, his father Chinna Bomma Nāyaka and his father Virappa Nāyaka of Vellore. Chinna Bomma was the patron of Appaiya Dīkshita. See N.A. 151 above and references given therein.]

• WANDIWASH TALUK.

*Anaibhōgi.*

For the legendary origin of this place see *N. A. Manual*, II, 446.

**663-B.** A C.P. grant in the village. (Grantha.) Records that Achyuta Rāya granted the two villages of Anaibhōgi and Viraguḍi

to the Brahman Sūrya Dīkshitar in Ś. 1429, Kaḷayukti. See *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 150, No. I.

*Dēśūr.*

664. 244 of 1909.—(Tamil poetry.) On the west wall of the Karivāḍa-Īśvara temple. Records in S. 1450, Sarvadhāri, the building of a temple for Śeṅgai-Vēḷayudan at Dēśūr.

*Kaḷambūr.*

665. 245 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the Śelliyamman temple. A damaged record in Ś. 982. Records the gift of a lamp to the god Alagiyaṁaṇḍālvār in the temple of Kalikēsariviṇṇagar and mentions the village assembly of Vikkīramaśōlachaturvēdi-maṅgalam. See note to the next inscription.

666. 246 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the Vēnugōpālasvāmin temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 892 gift of lamps to the temple of Kalikēsari-Viṇṇagardēvar by the assembly of Kaḷamūr. [Mr. Krishna Sastri surmises that the Parthivēndra-varman of the Tāyanūr, Madhuramaṅgalam (Chingleput district) and other inscriptions who had the title of Kalikēsari was perhaps the builder of this temple.]

667. 247 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On three detached fragments built into the wall of the Kāśivīśvanāthasvāmin temple in the same village. One of the fragments contains a portion of the historical introduction of Parakēsarivarman Rājēndradēva (1050—63). The other two mention a Viṣṇu temple and the village of Kaḷamūr *alias* Vikkīrama-śōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Paṅgala-nāḍu.

*Marudāḍu (Maratāḍu).*

668. 407 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the central shrine in the Purandēśvara temple. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king. Built in. Begins with the historical introduction of Rājēndra-Chōla I (*tirumanni vaḷara*, etc.). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp to the temple of Peruntirukkōyil-uḍaiya-Mahādēva of Marudāḍu *alias* Vikkīrama-śōlanallūr in Marudāḍu-nāḍu, a subdivision of Venkunṇa-kōttam in Jayaṅgōṇḍāśōla-maṇḍalam. Registers also a sale of land for digging a tank.

669. 408 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I) "who abolished the tolls and who ruled the country dispelling darkness." Built in. Records gift of land by purchase from the residents of Marudāḍu, for offerings to the temple of Umāskanda . . . Avanimulududai-Nāyaka.

670. 409 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman (i.e., Rājārāja I). Built in in the middle. Records gift of sheep for a lamp to

the temple of Peruntirukkōyil at Marudāḍu in Marudāḍu-naḍu, a subdivision of Venkunṛa-kōṭṭam.

**671.** 410 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇan Śambuvārāyar. Records sale of a channel by the residents of Marudāḍu *alias* Vikkiramāśōlanallūr to the residents of Kōttai-ūr in Vaḍavūr-naḍu, a subdivision of Venkunṛa-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅgaṇḍaśōlamanḍalam.

**672.** 411 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (i.e., Rājarāja I). Records gift of land for a lamp by the residents of Marudāḍu, to the temple of Peruntirukkōyil-Ālvār for the merit of a private individual of Māganūr-Puttuṛai who fell in order that Marudāḍu (a village in Marudāḍu-naḍu of Venkunṛa-kōṭṭam) may not be destroyed (*aliyāmai-yanru.*) See *Ep. Rep.*, 1909, p. 120 and *Mys. and Coorg*, pp. 186—8.

**673.** 412 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman, "who destroyed the ships at Śālai," (i.e., Rājarāja I). Records gift of seventy sheep for a lamp to the same temple by Śeṇbar *alias* Uttamanīli Rājarāja-Aṇukkappallavaraiyan.

**674.** 413 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Naraśiṅgaḍēva-Mahārāya, son of Śāluva Naraśiṅgaḍēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1429, Kshaya, Paṅguni two, Mīna, śu. di. 5, Attam, Sunday. Contains only the introductory passage and the date. [Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai says that the date is probably Sunday, 28th March 1506, but *Mina Paṅguni* should be 2 *Mēsha* and *Attam* should be *Rōhini*. The king is evidently Immaḍi Narasimha Tammarāya, the son of the great usurper.]

**675.** 414 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records gift of the village of Vādikuppam, a hamlet of Marudāḍu, for providing worship in the temple of Peruntirukkōyiluḍaiya-Tambirānār, by Timmarāja, agent of Jagatāpi Errayadēva-Chōlamahārāja, for the merit of Erramarāja, i.e., perhaps his master Errayadēva-Chōlamahārāja.

**676.** 415 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutaḍēva-Mahārāya in Vijaya, Tai, 1, Sunday, śu. di. 12, Saṅkrāmāpunyakāla (= 28th December 1533). Records gift of the two villages Anṛilēri and Vādikuppam for the merit of the king's accountant (rāyar-kāraṇikam), Piḷaiporutta-Pillai, during the management of Tiṭṭan, a clerk (Ōlaiyeḷuttu) of the temple.

**677.** 416 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in the same temple. Anṛilēri is stated to be the sarvamānya gift of the temple Peruntirukkōyiluḍaiyār.



**678.** 417 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying near the big irrigation tank in the same village. A record in the twelfth year of the 'Gaṅga-Pallava king' Kō-Vijaya-Nripatuṅgavarmān. Registers that a certain Koṅgaraiyar Ninṇa-Perumān constructed a bank of stones (*kaliṇju*) for the tank of Marudāḍu and had the head of the irrigation channel renovated.

*Mēlpādi.*

This place, six miles north of Tiruvallam, figures in the Karkāḍ plates of the Rāshtrakūṭa Krishṇa III as the place of his encampment in 959 and is thus ancient. The inscriptions of Rājarāja I and Rājendra Chōla I in it corroborate the fact. They show that of its two temples the deserted Chōlēśvara temple, *at first known* as Ariṇjigai-Īśvara temple, was built by Rājarāja I, in honour of "the king who died at Arrūr". The name Rājāśrayapuram applied to the village, and the naming of its two streets after Mummudichōla, Arumōḷidēva, show also the connexion of the place with Rājarāja. It belonged to Tūynāḍu in Perumbānappādi in Jayāṅkoṇḍa-chōḷamaṇḍalam. According to tradition its ancient temple was Jain but made Śaivite by the Dēvāram saints. See *N.A. Manual*, II, p. 347 for details.

**679.** 83 of 1889.—On the base of garbhagriha of the Chōlēśvara temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarāja-dēva (II, 1146--78), recording the gift of the hamlet of Pulikkunṇam to the Peruñjigai Īśvara shrine. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. III, No. 16, pp. 24-5.

**680.** 84 of 1889.—On the base of garbhagriha of the Chōlēśvara temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I). The citizens of Mērpādi grant to Ariṇjigai-Īśvara temple 5136½ *kulis* of land as tax-free, and the accountant of the 'city' writes it. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. III, pp. 23-4.

**681.** 85 of 1899.—On the north wall of garbhagriha of the same temple. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōla-dēva (I). Some shepherdṣ of the place make a declaration before Lakulīśvara Paṇḍita, the head of the matha connected with the temple, to supply ghee for a lamp. Hultzsch suggests that the Mēlpādi matha was a branch of the Lākulīśa-Pāsupatas of Kārōhaṇa in Gujerat. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. III, No. 18, pp. 27-9.

**682.** 86 of 1889.—On the north wall of garbhagriha of the same temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Kō-Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarāja-dēva (I), making the gift of a lamp to the same shrine. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. III, No. 17, pp. 26-7.

**683.** 87 of 1889.—On the south wall of garbhagriha of the Sōmanāthēśvara temple (called formerly Chōlēndrasimhēśvara).

A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Mummuḍi-Chōladeva *alias* Kō-Rājarāja-Rajakēsarivarman (I), recording that Irāyiravan Pallavaraiyan, a well-known officer of Rājarāja I and Rājendra Chōla I, made over 15 kaḷanju of gold to Tiruvallam assembly who in return assigned 1,000 *kulis* of land for the Chōlendrasimhēśvara temple. See *S. Ind. Incrns.*, Vol. III, No. 19, pp. 29-30.

**684.** 88 of 1889.—On the south wall of mahāmaṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the eighth year of Rājarājadēva.

**685.** 89 of 1889.—On the south wall of mahāmaṇṭapa in the Sōmanāthēśvara temple. A record in Plava-samvatsara of Vīra-Kampapa-Uḍaiyār.

**686.** 90 of 1889.—On the south wall of mahāmaṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the sixteenth year of Śamburāyar, "who conquered the goddess of fortune and took the earth."

*Nedunṅuṇṇam.*

**687.** 704 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prakāra of the Rāmachandra-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1466 expired, Krōdhin. Records gift of land.

**688.** 705 of 1904.—(Tamil.) In the same gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. Mentions in Rākshasa a certain Sōṇātri-Aiyan, agent of Raghunātha-Nāyakkar-Ayyan (Tanjore Nāik). [This and other local inscriptions show that every Tanjore Nāik had agents at Nedunṅuṇṇam. Mr. Kuppusami Sastri points out, on the basis of Yagnanārāyaṇa Dikshita's *Sāhitya-ratnākara*, that the eleven-storeyed gōpura at Tiruvaṇṇāmalai was completed by Chinna Śevvappa Nāik of Tanjore, which is confirmed by two inscriptions there in 1574-5. (*Ep. Rep.*, 1905, p. 61.) It is thus clear that this part of the country was much under the influence of that dynasty.]

**689.** 706 of 1904.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records in Rākshasi, gift of land to a private individual. Mentions the agent of Raghunātha-Nāyaka referred to in the above epigraph.

**690.** 707 of 1904.—(Tamil.) In the main gōpura of the Rāmachandra-Perumāḷ temple, left of entrance. Sōṇātri-Aiyan is mentioned in Virōdhikrit as the agent of Āriyappa-Ayyan. Records gift of land.

**691.** 708 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Dīrghāchalēśvara temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāyar in Ś. 1454, Sarvajit (wrong). Records gift of land. The cyclic year would correspond to Ś. 1450.

**692.** 709 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine, right of entrance. Records in Vishu,

a gift of land by the agent of Achyuta-Vijayarāghava-Nāyakkar-Ayyan. [The last of the Tanjore Nāik dynasty. See *Tanj. Gazr.* p. 40 and my *Hist. of the Nāik dynasty of Madura.*]

693. 710 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Veṅkatapati-dēva-Mahārāya (Veṅkata I, 1586--1615) in Ś. 1518 expired, Durmukhi. Records a gift of money by Achyutappa-Nāyakkar-Ayyan for the merit of Dikshitar-Ayyan. [Achyutappa was the Tanjore Nāik from 1572 to 1614. Dikshitar was either the celebrated Gōvinda Dikshita or more probably, Appaiya Dikshita. For the latter see N.A. 151 and N.A. 663 (*a*) *ante.*]

*Nerkunam.*

694. 86 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of the Silaiyamman temple. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman. Records gift of Ērippatti by Nambiyamallanār, son of Nripatuṅgamaṅgalappēraraiyar, for the benefit of the tank at Nerkunam in Śiṅgapura-nādu.

695. 87 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the big sluice of the tank in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya (II), son of Vijayarāya-Uḍaiyār (Vijaya Rāya I) in Ś. 1352, Sādhāraṇa. Records permission to dig earth in the tank at Nerkunam.

*Siyyamaṅgalam.*

696. 60 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the verandah in front of the Stambhēśvara temple, right of entrance. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of land by an inhabitant of the Pāṇḍya country to the temple of Tirukkarrali-Mahādēvar at Siyyamaṅgalam in Tennārrūr-nādu, a subdivision of Paḷakunṇa-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Sōla-maṇḍalam. [The Tirumalai and Tiruvallam inscriptions give the same districts. Tennārrūr is a village in Wandiwash taluk.]

697. 61 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. A record in the twenty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Refers to a hall (*māligai*) built by Kulōttuṅga-Sōla-Śambuvarāyan in the Tūṇāṇḍār temple at Siyyamaṅgalam. [For the description of the temple see *N.A. Manual*, II, p. 445.]

698. 62 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records a gift of land by Kulōttuṅga-Sōla-Śambuvarāyan. [Was this "Chembu Rāja," the traditional founder of the place?]

699. 63 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king

Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118--35.) Records gift of the proceeds of certain taxes by Śeṅḡeni-Nālayiravan Ammaiappan *alias* Rājendra Sōḷa-Śambuvarāyan. See No. 715.

**700.** 64 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?). Records gift of sixteen cows for a lamp, by an individual who shot a man by mistake, after the decision to that effect by the governor and people of the district assembled. See N.A. 480 above.

**701.** 65 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. Records in Viśvāvasu a private agreement referring to the temple.

**702.** 66 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?) in his ninth year. Records gift of a lamp.

**703.** 67 of 1900.--(A Sanskrit verse in Ārya metre.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple, right of entrance. A record of the Pallava king Laḷitāṅkura. Records the building of the shrine called Avani-bhājana-Pallavēśvara. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 320, where Dr. Hultsch edits the inscription. *Laḷitāṅkura* is proved by the Vallam inscription to be the title of Mahēndrapōtarāja whom Venkayya identifies with Mahēndravarman I. [Dr Hultsch therefore infers that he excavated this shrine as he did the Trichinopoly, Vallam and Mahēndravāḷi ones. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, I, Nos. 33 and 34; *Ibid.* Vol. II, No. 72; *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, No. 19. Also *Mudr. Ep. Rep.*, 1900, p. 5.]

**704.** 68 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the third year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman, whom Dr. Hultsch identifies with the father of Nripatuṅga. Records the building of the maṇṭapa in front of the cave temple by a certain Aḍavi, headman of the village of Perumbālaiyūr in Ūṟṟukkāttukkōttam, with the permission of a Gaṅga chief named Nergutti (who was a vassal of Nandivarman). See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, pp. 320--22.

**705.** 69 of 1900.--(Tamil.) On the rock in the south-east corner of the same temple. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Paṇakēsarivarman (unidentified). Records gift of land, to the temple of Tirukkarralimahādēva of Śiṅgaṁḡalam. Mentions a feudatory named Gaṅgachūlāmaṇi, Mummudichōḷa Śembiyan Śrīgaṅgaraiyar, evidently a local feudatory connected with the Gaṅga chiefs Śaṅkaradēva and Sōmanātha mentioned in the Tiruvallam inscriptions as the contemporaries of Rājārāja I and Rājēndrachōḷa I. *Ep. Rep.*, 1900, p. 9. *S.I.I.*, III, 104 and 107.

**706.** 70 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the rock in the north-east corner of the same temple. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman, “who took the head of Vīra-Pāṇḍya.” Built in at the bottom. [The king was either Āditya II or Parāntaka II Sundarācōla.]

*Śrīpurushamaṅgalam.*

**707.** 59 of 1900. (Grantha and Tamil.) On the west wall of the Maṇikanthēśvara temple. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records the gift of the village of Śrīpurushamaṅgalam to the Brāhmaṇas of Sundara Pāṇḍyachaturvēdimaṅgalam founded by the king to the south of the Arulāpperumāl temple at Conjeeveram. [The king is the same as Jātavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I, 1251—64, the conqueror of the Kākātīya Gaṇapati, the coverer of the Śrīraṅgam temple with gold and the anointer of heroes at Nellore.]

*Tellāru.*

**708.** 71 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Mūlēśvara temple. A record in the sixth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land. Mentions a certain Vikrama-Pāṇḍya-Mābalivāṇarāyar among the signatories. [It is not improbable that the king was the same as the one who ascended the throne in 1282 and who was the conqueror of the Kākātīya Gaṇapati and Vīragaṇḍagōpāla.] See *N.A. Manual*, II, p. 445 which refers to the local mud fort of Nanda Rāja and Jains.]

*Vallam.*

[Vallam is derived from Vālmīkam in which Śiva is said to have manifested himself here.]

**709.** 74 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the Śiva temple. A record in the twelfth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of five lamps. [The king intended is probably Jātavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, 1251—64.]

**710.** 75 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Naraśiṅgayadēva in Ś. 1391 expired, Virōdhin. Records gift of land. [The king referred to was apparently the usurper Śāḷuva Naraśiṅga.]

*Vallimalai (near Tiruvallam).*

The following epigraphs show the importance of this place as a Jain centre. The tradition connecting it with Valli and Goḍ Subrahmaṇya of Tiruttanigai is of later origin. See *N.A. Manual*, II, pp. 347–48.

**710-A.** 91 of 1889.—Rock inscription in a *Jaina* cave on the hill. A record of the Gaṅga king, Rājamalla (I), the son of Raṇavikrama, grandson of Śrīpurusha (725—776), and great-grand son of Śivamāra (I, 679—713 circa). Rājamalla was the excavator of the cave.

**710-B.** 6 of 1895.—(Kanarese in Grantha characters.) On the rock. A record of the Gaṅga king Rājamalla. Records the founding of a *Jaina* shrine. (A better copy of No. 91 of 1889.)

**710-C.** 7 of 1895.—(Kanarese in Grantha characters.) On the same rock. The record of a Baṇa king. Records the setting up of the image of Dēvasēna, the pupil of Bhavānandin and the spiritual preceptor of the king. [The teacher Bhavānandin who figures here is apparently different from the author of the *Bhavānanda*, a treatise on Nyāya, to whom Dr. Hultsch refers in his *Rep. Sans., MSS.*, No. 1631.]

**710-D.** 8 of 1895.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. Records the setting up of a *Jaina* image, “by the *Jaina* preceptor Aryanandin.” The erection of the image in the above epigraph is also attributed to this saint.

**710-E.** 9 of 1895.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. A damaged record.

*Valugūr (Valūr).*

**711.** 51 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Brahmapuriśvara temple. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōt-tuṅga-Chōladēva III, who was pleased to take Madura and the crowned head of the ‘Pāṇḍya’. Records gift of money for six lamps to the temple of Āludaiyār-Tiruvayanśuram-Uḍaiyār at Valugūr in Irumbēdu-nādu, a district of Venkunra-kōttam in Jayaṅḡḇa-Chōla-maṇḍalam.

**712.** 52 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in Kshaya. Records gift of land.

**713.** 53 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Pramōduta. Mentions Śēmbiyadaraiyar and Ponnaṅḡṭṭi Gāṅḡeyar.

**714.** 54 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the fifth year of Ravivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva. Records the gift of the village of Śāttanūr in Irumbēdu-nādu, a district of Venkunra-kōttam, by the villagers of Chālukkippaṇṇu to the temple of Tiru-Ayanśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār.

**715.** 55 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of 22½ kāṣu by a devotee for burning 4½ lamps in the temple of Tiruvayanśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Valugūr. Mentions a

certain Kakku-Nāyaka-bhattāra *alias* Nārppattēṇṇāyira-bhatta. See No. 699.

**716.** 56 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Vīrarājendradēva. Records gift of paddy to the same temple for offerings at the early morning service (*tiruppalli-elichchi*) by a native of Ārpākkam in Magaral-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kāliyūr-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam.

**717.** 57 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III ?). Records gift of 23 cows and one bull for a lamp by Seṅgēṇi Virapperumāl *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōla Śambuvārāya.

**718.** 58 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of taxes in the village of Puravarinallūr for offerings and repairs by Seṅgēṇi Vīrarākkada Śambuvārāya who styles himself a Pallava.

**719.** 59 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III). Records gift of money for a lamp by Puttulan Periyān Śambuvārāya-Pallavarāyan.

**720.** 60 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III ?). Records gift of two lamps by Ammai-yappa Savaka and others.

**721.** 61 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. Refers in Prabhava to an earlier transaction, whereby the two persons mentioned in No. 53 got certain lands as a free gift from the temple. The relinquishment of these lands back to the temple in the year Pramōdhūta (Pramōḍa) and the receipt of money in return are also recorded.

**722.** 62 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Bhūpati-Uḍaiyār (1422-3), son of Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II) in Ś. 1332, Vikrita. Purchase of land for the temple by the Sthānattār and the Kaik-kōḷar of Vaḷugūr *alias* Kalikadindaśōlanallūr.

**723.** 63 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Śrīgirinātha Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Vijaya Bhūpatirāya (1422-3) in Ś. 1348, Viśvāvasu. Mentions Vaḷugūr *alias* Kalikadindaśōlanallūr. See N.A. 625 above.

**724.** 64 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Kāmarasavalli-amman shrine in the same temple. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Vibhava, Mentions Kṛishṇappa Nāyakkaraiyan.

**725.** 65 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the east wall of the *prākāra* of the same temple. A much damaged record. Seems to fix the taxes on looms, etc., payable by the residents of *Valuvūr*.

**726.** 66 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutayyadeva Mahārāya, son of Vīrapratāpa-Naraśiṅgadeva, in Ś. 1460, Hēvilāmbi. Receives the Śāluva titles Medinimisāra, Gaṇḍakattāri and Śāluva.

**727.** 67 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same *prākāra*. In modern characters. Appears to record in Sarvadhārin a compact (*iśai-yōlai*) entered into by the villagers of *Valugūr* in connection with an unknown offence committed by a certain Mīnavarayar. Mentions *Taṇḍagā-nāḍu*.

**728.** 68 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the sluice of the tank in the same village. A record in the sixth year of the 'Gaṅga-Pallava' king Nripatuṅgappōttaraiyar. Records the construction of the sluice (*tumbu*) by a private person. The village is called *Valagūr*.

*Vēḍal.*

**729.** 69 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Nīlakanthēśvara temple. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Jātavarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadeva. Records gift of land to the temple of Karaikkāṇḍīsuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at *Vīḍal* in *Vīḍar-parṟu* *alias* Vikrama-Pāṇḍya-vaḷanāḍu, a district of Venkunṇa-kōttam in Jāyaṅgoṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam. [It is difficult to identify this king. Jātavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I ruled only for thirteen years (1251-64). The exact duration of the second and third kings of that name who ascended the throne in 1270 and 1276 is unknown.]

**730.** 70 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladeva.

**731.** 71 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Chakravartin Rājadhīrājadeva (I or II?).

**732.** 72 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. An unfinished record in the sixteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Jātavarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadeva.

**733.** 73 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladeva. Records gift of the village of Siviri of the inhabitants of Tellārrupparṟu to the temple mentioned in No. 729 above.

**734.** 74 of 1908.--(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the fifteenth year of



Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇerimēlkoṇḍan. Records gift of land for offerings and for expenses during the festival of Kōḍaṇḍarā-manśandi called after the king.

**735.** 75 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Bhūpatirāya Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra Dēvarāya (I) in Ś. 1329, Sarvajit. Records gift of land at Putēri in Ponnūrpaṇṇu in Śiṅgapuranāḍu, a district of Venkunṇa-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōḷa-maṇḍalam, by a certain Tuṇaiyirundān Virupparaya kkaṅgayar, for a festival (śandi) named after himself, for offerings and for lamps.

**736.** 76 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Virūpāksha I), son of Hariyaṇa Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Ś. 1314, Āṅgiras. Appears to record a gift of land for a lamp and for daily offerings. Mentions Viḍal in Ponnūr paṇṇu, a subdivision of Śiṅgapuranāḍu.

**737.** 77 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twenty-fifth year of Kulaśekhara Śambavarāya. Records gift of land for conducting the festival called Seyyāṇṇu-venṇān tirunāl.

**738.** 78 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kumāra Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār II, son of Bukkaṇa (I) in Śādhārana. Built in at the beginning. Records gift of land for a lamp, for offerings and repairs.

**739.** 79 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Paridhāvin that Kuṇjaramallaraśar made a gift of land at Śirumūr which belonged to the temple.

**740.** 80 of 1908.—(Grantha.) On the gōpura of the same temple. Two verses in praise of the god Śiva called Nilgrīva (Karaikaṇḍa in Tamil) at Viśhapura (which is perhaps the Sanskrit translation of the modern name Veḍāl).

**741.** 81 of 1908.—(Tamil.) Above the entrance into a maṇṭapa in front of a cavern on a hill in the same village. A damaged record in Vijaya. Records the gift of the maṇṭapa which was perhaps intended for a *matha*.

**742.** 82 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a boulder near the natural cave known as Aṇḍār-maḍam on another hill in the same village. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pallava king Nandi. Mentions Viḍal and Viḍār-paḷli (probably) "the Jaina temple (paḷli at Viḍal."

**743.** 83 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same boulder. A damaged record. Mentions Mādēvi Arindamaṅgalam also spelt Mādēvi-randamaṅgalam.

**744.** 84 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a second boulder in front of the same cave. A damaged record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman. Mentions Kanakavīra-kuratti, a discip le

of Guṇakīrttibhaṭṭarar; also refers to Viḍal *alias* Madevi Arindamangalam in Śīgapura-nāḍu. [I have tried in vain to gain information about these. Guṇakīrti reminds us of Guṇavīra; but the identification of these with each other would be one of pure surmise. See N.A. 385 above.]

**745.** 85 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the maṇṭapa in front of the same cave. A damaged and incomplete record in the nineteenth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905-47) Mentions Viṇṇagar Vayiramēghan and a *Kāḷamukha* Dāsa-pūriyan of the Hārīta gōtra and the Āpastamba-sutra.

*Veṅkuṇṇam Hill.*

**746.** 72 of 1900.—(Sanskrit.) On a slab set up at the foot of the hill. Records in Ś. 1619. Īśvara the building of a rest-house near the hill.

**747.** 73 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On a rock on the Veṅkuṇṇam hill close to the Dhavalagiriśvara temple. A record in the sixth year of the Pallava king Nandipōttaraiyan. Records sale of land by the assembly of Veṅkuṇṇam to a resident of Nelavāyil and includes in the sale "all the paddy . . . all the gold, all the ghee (?) and everything else."

## ARCOT SOUTH DISTRICT.

## CHIDAMBARAM TALUK.

*Chidambaram.*

A connected account of Chidambaram based on the inscriptions of its temples is given in *Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1914, p. 88. It is remarkable that while the history of the place goes to the age of the *Prabandhas* and the *Dēvāram*, i.e., the Pallava times, no records of even the early Chōlas are to be found in its walls, the earliest being those of Rājendra Chōla I and Kulōttuṅga I. The records of Vikrama-chōla then follow and give details of his holy works and the works of his predecessor. The local inscriptions are given in Mackenzie's list in *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 162—7, in various and scattered notices in *Rais. Catal.* Vol. III and in the original *Mack. MSS.* Owing to the enormous difficulty involved in comparing these and the unprofitable nature of such an examination and comparison, I have not attempted it fully. I have given therefore the departmental list alone, and identifications of six of the sixteen inscriptions in *Ins. S. Dts.* For a full account of the local history, antiquities, etc., see *S. A. Gazr.*, p. 265—74.

1. 115 of 1888.—Outside first *prākāra*, east. Two Sanskrit verses, which praise the victories of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla (I) over the five Pāṇḍyas and the Kēraḷas, and which record that he burnt the fort of Kōttāra (near Cape Comorin) and put up a pillar of victory on a peak of the Sahyādri mountains. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, p. 168 f. and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 103—4. The king's fame is said to be sung even on the further shore of the ocean by the young women of the Persians (Parsi).

2. 116 of 1888.—On the maṇṭapa in front of the east entrance into the first *prākāra*. Sanskrit fragment.

3. 117 of 1888.—Outside first *prākāra*, north. Dated in the forty-sixth year of Kulōttuṅga-Śōla-dēva; mentions Mādurāntaki, "the younger sister of our lord." Śiṅṅambalam, here also called Puliyūr, became Chidambaram in Sanskrit, and a different interpretation came to be given to the latter to be "the space of Chit." The other names of the place Puliyūr, Perumbarrappuliyūr and Tillai are mentioned both in the *Prabandhas* and *Dēvāram*. Chidambaram had as many as 14 hamlets as its inscriptions show.

4. 118 of 1888.—Outside first *prākāra*, north. A record of Kō-Rajakēsarivarman, *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Śōla-dēva I, twenty-fourth year. This is the earliest record in the temple.

5. 119 of 1888.—Outside first *prākāra*, north. The inscription records several gifts to the god (Āḷuḍaiyār) of Chidambaram

(Tillai or Tiruchchirrambalam) by Rājarājan-Kuṇḍavai, the daughter of the E. Chālukya Rājaraja I (A.D. 1022—63) and younger sister of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Śōḷadēva (I). Further it records, that Rājendra-Śōḷadēva [II, i.e., Kulōttuṅga I] put up in the wall of a hall in front of the temple a stone, which he had received from the king of Kāmbōja. [A portion of this inscription was published in *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 298 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 70. It is dated in forty-fourth year of *Jayadhara*, a *biruda* (according to the *Kaliṅgattupparaṇi*) of Kulōttuṅga I and Kielhorn calculates the details of the date to be Friday, 13th March, A.D. 1114. Also see *Ep. Ind.*, V. p. 105-6.]

6. 120 of 1888.—Outside first prakāra, west. Long defaced inscription in Sanskrit verse.

7. 121 of 1888.—Inside second prakāra, west, left of entrance. A record of Kō-Parakēsarivarman, *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin . . . The inscription which is much worn, mentions Ammaṅgai, the daughter of Kulōttuṅga-Śōḷa-dēva.

8. 122 of 1888.—Inside second prakāra, west, right of entrance. A record of Kō-Parakēsarivarman, *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Rājendradēva, in his fifth year.

9. 123 of 1888.—East gōpura. A record of Vikrama-Pāṇḍya.

10. 124 of 1888.—West gōpura. A record of Kō-Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkhara-dēva, in his twenty-eighth year. [Most probably the king was Kulaśēkhara I who ruled from 1268 to 1308.]

11. 170 of 1892.—(Tamil verse.) Right of entrance to the east gōpura of the Natarāja temple. A record of the Pāṇḍya king.

12. 171 of 1892.—(Tamil verse.) Right of the entrance to the east gōpura of the Natarāja temple. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍya (i.e., Jātavarman who ascended the throne in 1251).

13. 172 of 1892.—(Tamil verse.) Right of the entrance to the east gōpura of the Natarāja temple. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍya. See note to (12).

14. 173 of 1892.—(Tamil verse.) Right of the entrance to the east gopura of the Natarāja temple. A record in modern characters.

15. 174 of 1892.—(Tamil.) Left of the entrance to the north gōpura of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēva (1509—30). Records the building of the gōpura.

16. 175 of 1892.—Left of the entrance to the north gōpura of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēva (1509—30). Sanskrit version of No. 15 above.

17. 176 of 1892.—(Tamil.) Right of the west entrance to the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of Toṇḍaimān.

Opens with the usual Sanskrit *birudas* of Sundara-Paṇḍya (1251—64), whose vassal the donor appears to have been.

18. 177 of 1892.—(Sanskrit verse.) Right of the west entrance to the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Paṇḍya king Sundara Paṇḍya (1251—64).

19 to 23. 178 to 182 of 1892.—(Sanskrit verse.) South wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Paṇḍya king Sundara-Paṇḍya (1251—64).

24. 183 of 1892.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Paṇḍya king Sundara-Paṇḍya (1251—64).

25. 184 of 1892.—(Sanskrit verse.) Right of the west entrance to the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Paṇḍya king Sundara-Paṇḍya (Jatavarman, 1251—64).

26. 455 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the second prakāra of the Natarāja temple. A record in the thirty-sixth year of the Pallava king Avaniyāḷappirandān Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgādēva. Records gift of land. [He was the contemporary of Rājārāja III (1216—48) who made himself master of an extensive part of Chōla dominions and ruled from 1243 to 1280. See S.A. 329, S.A. 124, etc., for details.]

27. 456 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-sixth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgādēva. Records an order of Vēṇaḍuḍaiyaṇ, referring to a gift of land. See S.A. 329 and S.A. 32.

28. 457 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year (and eighty-eighth day) of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III. Published in *South Ind. Inscr.*, Vol. III, No. 86, p. 210—3. Records a grant of land to temple by a certain Kēraḷarājan, for a flower garden. The inscription gives very minute fractions of *velis* and land measures and is thus of value to the historian of land tenure and revenue.

29. 458 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year (and one hundred and eighteenth day) of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III. Published in *Ibid.*, No. 87, p. 213—7. Records the king's sanction of a grant of land to the temple by a certain Vaḷuvarāyan for the maintenance of a flower garden.]

30. 459 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgādēva. Records an order of Śōlakōṇ of Aragūr or Perumāḷ Pillai, one of the king's chief officers. He was the brother of Vēṇaḍuḍaiyaṇ referred to in S.A. 32.

31. 460 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgādēva. Records an order of Śōlakōṇ. See S.A. 329

for details about Kopperuñjiṅga. [In *Ins. S. Dts. (Mack. MSS.)*, p. 163, No. 5, an inscription of this chief in this year granting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *vēlis*, etc., to the Goddess and houses for worshippers, is given but it is doubtful whether it is the same.]

**32.** 461 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the second prakāra of the Naṭarāja temple. A record in the thirty-fourth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records an order of Veṇaḍuḍaiyān, brother of Śōlakōn.

**33.** 462 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records gift of land. Compare *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, page 166.

**34.** 463 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records an order of Śōlakōn.

**35.** 464 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records an order of Śōlakōn.

**36.** 465 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records an order of Śōlakōn.

**37.** 466 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records an order of Śōlakōn.

**38.** 467 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records an order of Śōlakōn.

**39.** 468 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records an order of Śōlakōn.

**40.** 390 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the Tillaiyamman temple. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records gift of land.

**41.** 391 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records sale of land.

**42.** 392 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records in the third year sale of land. The king's name is not mentioned.

**43.** 393 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records sale of land.

**44.** 394 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the fifth year of the

Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgadēva. Records sale of land.

45. 395 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in the third year sale of land. The king's name is not mentioned.

46. 396 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The king's name is not mentioned. Provides in the fourteenth year for the supply of saffron, etc., required for the temple of Tillaivanamuḍaiya-Paramēśuri.

47. 397 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgadēva, the date of which is doubtful. Records sale of land.

48. 398 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fifth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgadēva. Records sale of land.

49. 399 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgadēva. Records sale of land.

• 50. 400 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south and east walls of the Bhairava shrine in the same temple. A record of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgadēva, the date of which is doubtful. Records an order of Śōlakōṇ.

51. 401 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the eighth year (A.D. 1250) of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgadēva. Mentions the temple of Vārāṇavāsi-Māḍēvar, and records a sale of land to Śōlakōṇār for building a temple of Piḍāriyar. See N.A. 302.

52. 260 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Bhīmēśvara temple at Śiṅgārattōppu near the same place. A record in the sixth year, Karkataka, first day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—1216). Records gift of land at the hamlet of Maṇālūr for two lamps to the temple of Tirukkiḷāñjēdi-Mahādēva at Perumbarrappuliyūr, a taniyūr in Rājādhirāja-vaḷanādu.

53. 261 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year, Mēsha. . . . fifth day of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjiṅgadēva. Records sale of nine *mās* of land, for 5,000 kāśu to the temple of Nāyanār Tirukkaḷāñjēdi-Uḍaiyār at Paṇṇaṅguḍichchēri *alias* Paramēsarinaḷlūr, a hamlet of Perumbarrappuliyūr. The land sold was a field of the western hamlet of Ilanāṅgūr *alias* Sudaraśōḷapāṇḍyanallūr which was situated in Gaṅgaikōṇḍaśōḷappērilamai-nādu and the sale was witnessed by the assembly of the village. [It is not improbable that Sundaraśōḷapāṇḍyanallūr owed its name to the son of Rājēndrachōḷa I.]

• 54. 262 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in the second year and one hundred and

twenty-fifth day of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III, 1178—86). Registers an order of the king that, from this date, the assessed lands (*taram-pera-nilam*) standing in the name of the Subrahmanya-Piḷaiyār shrine in the Arumoliśvara temple of this village be included with those of the latter, that lands declared to be superior to the eighth class be assessed as per those of the eighth class (*ettām-taram*) and that those below the eighth class be allowed to continue as before and that the site of the temple of Tiruttonḍattogai-Īśvaram-Uḍaiyār, its enclosures, premises and the sacred tank, till now included in the account of assessed lands, be removed from that register. The order was executed by the 'land-survey' committee (*nilam-aḷavupadi-ppercumakka!*) of the village assembly of Perumbarrappuliyūr. Full details of the lands (extent, boundaries, etc.), thus dealt with are recorded. [The inscription is of great value in the history of land revenue assessment. Similar land survey and assessment were made in the time of Rājarāja I and Kulōttuṅga I, e.g., see No. 109 below.]

55. 263 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year, and one hundred and twenty-first day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva *alias* Karikāla-Chōladēva. Refers to the order registered in No. 262 (i.e., S.A. 54) and states that it was issued by Villavarāyan at the request of Vaiḍumbarrāvan. The document is signed by ten officers of the king of whom the Tirumandira-ōlai-nāyaka was Nārāyaṇa-Mūvēndavēḷān. As these officers occur in the inscriptions of Kulōttuṅga Chōla III, the Government epigraphist surmises that Rājādhirāja Karikāla was another name of his.

56. 264 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year, Kanni, twenty-first day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III (1178—1216), 'who took Madurai (Madura) and was pleased to take the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.' Records gift of interest on 1,100 kāṣu for maintaining a lamp and a lampstand. It is stipulated that the grant is to be renewed at the end of every five years, after it is produced after each period *before the assembly and the sthānattār*.

57. 265 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record on the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III (1178—1216), 'who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Iḷam (Ceylon) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya,' in his twentieth year and one hundred and twenty-first day. Seems to record a gift of lamp.

58. 266 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the first prakāra, of the Natarāja temple, right of entrance. A record in the seventeenth year and two hundred and seventy-second day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift



of land belonging to the village of Paṇḍūr *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōlan Vallam in Rājādhirāja vaḷaṇāḍu for maintaining the feeding house named Arapperuñjelvi-śōlai at Perumbaṛappuliyūr in the west street called Muḍittalaigoṇḍa Perumāḷ-tiruvīdhi.

59. 267 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourth year and two hundred and fiftieth day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of land for the offering called *tiruppāvāḍai* on the day of Pushya in the month of Tai to the god Āḷudaiyār. The inscription was ordered to be engraved on the Kulōttuṅga-śōlan-tirumāligai by the Tirumandiravōlai Rājanārāyaṇa-Mūvēndavēḷan.

60. 268 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the third year and ninety-fifth day of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records gift of land by a native of Tiraimūr in Tiraimu-nāḍu which was a district of Uyyakoṇḍār-vaḷaṇāḍu at Manārkuḍi-kattalai, a hamlet of Jayaṅḍaśōla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Mērkal-nāḍu, a subdivision of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-vaḷaṇāḍu, for a flower garden. Also records another gift of land in Pannaṅḍuchēhēri *alias* Parakēsarinaḷlūr which was a hamlet of Perumbaṛappuliyūr with four tenants (*kuḍi*) for maintaining the garden and for providing the *mantrapushpa* in the temple of Tiruchiṛāmbalam-Uḍaiyār.

61. 269 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the eighth year and fifty-seventh day of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman-Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Registers that under the orders of Vikrama-Pāṇḍya Gāṅgēyarāyan some land was set apart for building a quarter to be inhabited exclusively by the weavers (*Śōliya-Śāliyar*) and named Teriyavaraniṅṇaperumāḷ-puram, on condition that these weavers supplied four new cloths (every year) to the goddess Śivakāmasundari on the day of the *tiruppudiyidu* festival and five other small cloths for the shrines of Tiruṅnāsambandan. See S.A. 71 below, for the identity of the king. The *Śāliyars* are described in Mr. Thurston's *Castes and Tribes*, Vol. VI, 276—9.

62. 270 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fifth year and two hundred and seventieth day of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Built in at the beginning. Registers that, under orders of Gāṅgēyarāyan, land was granted for supplying garlands on the occasion of the service called Rājakkalṇāyan-śandi after the king, and on the day of a festival called *Rājakkalṇāyanṇcriyatirunāl*. See S.A. 71 below.

63. 271 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Śrīraṅgarāya (VI) in Ś. 1565, Svabhānu, Paṅguni, 7, Pañchami, Friday and Rēvati, which

Mr. Swamikannu Pillai calculates to be 2nd February, A.D. 1644. (The real month, however, he says, must be Maṣi and not Paṅguni.) Records that the king repaired the big maṅṭapa in front of the Tillai Gōvindarājasvāmin shrine in Tiru-Chitrakūḍam, the gōpura of the shrine, the vimānas of the goddesses Puṇḍarikavalli nāch-chiyār and Sūḍikkoḍutta-nāchchiyār and the maṅṭapa in front of Tiruvāḷi-Ālvān. He is also stated to have made rent-free the five villages Āḍūr, Karuṅḡuḷi, Kuṟiyāmaṅgalam, Marudāntanallūr and Uḍaiyūr in which the Śrī-Vaishṇavas were permanently living. [See *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 162, No. 2. For the history of the Gōvindarāja shrine see note to the next inscription. Here it may be noted that the members of the last Vijayanagar dynasty were staunch Vaishnavites and had the Tātāchāryas for their Gurus.]

64. 272 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prākāra. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutayya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1461, Vishu (wrong) Mithuna, Śu. di. 14, Śādhyaṃyōga, Saturday, Anurāḍha, which corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to May 31, A.D. 1539. The king ordered that the image of Tillai-Gōvindarāja-Perumāḷ at Perumbarrappuliyūr in Vaḷudalaṁ-battu-uśāvaḍi, a subdivision of Veṇṇaiyūr-nāḍu in Rājādhirāja-vaḷanāḍu, might be set up according to the ritual of Vaikhānasa-sūtra, and granted 500 *pon* which was the income from four villages for the upkeep of daily worship. [The Gōvindarāja shrine has had an eventful history. That it existed in the Pallava period is proved by the fact that the Ālvārs Kulaśēkhara and Tirumaṅgai-mannan refer to it. The next reference is by Māṇikkavāśaga who must be assigned to the middle of the ninth century. See his *Tiruchchirambalakkōvai*, Stanza 86. Coming to the Chōḷa times we find from the *Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷan-ulā*, the *Rājarājan-ulā* and the *Takkayāgaparaṇi* that Kulōttuṅga II, a bigoted Śaivite, threw the image of Gōvindarāja into the sea. The Vaishṇavite *Guruparamparas*, on the contrary, say that in the time of Rāmānuja the *Chitrakūta* at Chidambaram was 'destroyed', the image of Gōvindarāja was removed by the Vaishṇavas to Tirupati, and that Rāmānuja formally solemnised the consecration ceremony. See the *Vaiḍag. Gurup.*, 1913, p. 86. It is difficult to say whether the Tamil literary works mentioned above and the *Guruparampara* refer to the same incident. Rāmānuja lived, according to tradition, till 1137 and Kulōttuṅga II ruled as sole monarch from 1135 to 1146 and jointly with his predecessor Vikrama Chōḷa from 1123 to 1135. If the vandalism of Kulōttuṅga II followed his sole assumption of Government, then the removal of the Viṣṇu shrine at Chidambaram and the consecration of the new shrine at Lower Tirupati should have been about 1135-6. The next literary reference to the fortunes of the shrine is in the time of Vēdānta Dēśika. The *Guruparampata* says that he took advantage of an internal commotion in Chidambaram to make Goppanārya of Gingee to re-establish the image

about 1370. See *Vaḍag. Gurup.*, 1913, p. 154. The *Prapannāmritam*, on the other hand, attributes this honour to Mahāchārya or Doddāchārya of Sholinghur and of Rāma Rāya of "Chandragiri," whom it wrongly supposes to be a king and successor of Krishṇa-dēva Rāya. The present inscription would support the version of the *Prapannāmrita* if Rāma Rāya is taken to be a mistake for Achyuta Rāya. If not, we should have to suppose that after Achyuta Rāya there was another Śaivite attempt to remove the idol and a final restoration of it by Mahāchārya late in the sixteenth century. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 162, No. 1.

65. 273 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year and one hundred and sixtieth day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (1178—1216), "who, having taken Madurai (Madura), Īlam (Ceylon), Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors." Records that a gift of land for a flower garden called Ponnambalakkūttan, in the village of Kōyilpūndi, a hamlet of Perumbarappuliūr, was made to the temple of Āludaiyār by a certain Ponnambalakkūttan *alias* Nandipanman. He also provided for its upkeep by another gift of land made at Śerundimangalam, which was a hamlet of Tyāgavalli chaturvēdimangalam in Mērka-nāḍu. These transactions and gifts were engraved on the walls of the temple by the order of the king's officers at the request of Nandipanman.

66. 274 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year and three hundred and sixty-third day of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍya-dēva. Records an order of Villavarāyan and other officers of the king that the maintenance of worship and offerings in the temple of Dēvargaḷ-Nāyanār was to be met from certain grants of land made to that temple. [The chief Villavarāyan occurs in S.A. 55 in the reign of Kulōttuṅga III. 1178--1216. As the Sundara Pāṇḍya referred to is probably the first of that name who ruled from 1251 to 1264, it is probable that the Villavarāyan of this epigraph is a son or successor of his namesake in the other.] •

67. 275 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fourteenth year and one hundred and twenty-fourth day of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍya-dēva. Registers another order of Villavarāyan with reference to certain grants of land providing flower garlands to the god and goddess. One of these latter was situated in Vikramaśōlanallūr (also called *Akkanpallippadai*) near Perumbarappuliūr and was granted by Svāmidevar. Still another grant of land, in the hamlet of Kōlam *alias* Śōlakeraḷadēvanallūr, was made for providing offerings on the occasion when the images were taken on procession to the sea.



Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (probably Rājarāja III, 1216-48). Records gift of land at Tirunīruchchōla-maṅgalam by a certain Kāḷiṅgarāyan for supplying 500 jack fruits, 5,000 mangoes and 5,000 plantains to the temple of Aḷudaiya-Nāyanār. The assembly of that village agreed to make that land rent-free by charging the taxes due on it, to the village. The *tirumandiravōlai* was Neriyaḍaichchōla-Mūvēndavēḷān. [See *Ins.*, S. Dts. (Mack. MSS.), p. 164, No. 8.]

73. 281 of 1913. --(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year and 235th day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Built in at the end. Records gift of land by two private individuals for a flower garden. Provision was also made for the servants who looked after the garden. [The Chōla king, we may presume, was Rājarāja III, 1216-48.]

74. 282 of 1913. (Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year that under orders of Toṇḍaimān, a land was presented at Midinikkūḍi *alias* Dānavinōdanallūr for a flower garden and made tax-free and the same was engraved on the walls of Vikramaśōlan-tirumāḷigai.

75. 283 of 1913. --(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year and 115th day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III? 1216-48). Records gift of land at Vallam in Veṇṇaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Rājādhirāja-vaḷanādu, for supplying a garland of 130 red lotuses every day. The document registering this grant was engraved under orders of Toṇḍaimān, the *tirumandiravōlai* being Mīnavan Mūvēndavēḷān.

76. 284 of 1913. (Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-ninth year and 224th day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (1178-1216) "who having taken Madurai (Madura), Īlam (Ceylon), Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors." Registers an order of three officers of the king, viz., Toṇḍaimān, Tiruvaiyāruḍaiyān and Madhurāntaka Brahma-Mārāyan, that lands granted by certain Laṅkēśvaran of Kijiyūr for providing 200 red lotuses to the temple and for maintaining the people that grew them, was to be engraved on the walls of Vikramaśōlan-tirumāḷigai. The *tirumandiravōlai* is stated to be Neriyaḍaichchōla Mūvēndavēḷān. Still another gift of land by the same person made for a flower garden in the "thirty-fourth year and fifty-second day" of the king, was also engraved, the old document having "become worn out."

77. 285 of 1913. --(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year and 197th day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III? 1216-48). Records gift of garden-land at Kōyilpūṇḍi, a hamlet of Perumbaṟappuliyūr, for providing garlands to the shrines of the god and the goddess by a certain

Vaṇādhiraṇ. The order of the grant was as usual engraved on the walls of the temple.

**78.** 286 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year and 353rd day of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulāśekharadēva (I, 1268-1308). Built in at the end. Records an order of Chēdiyarāyan to engrave on the temple walls a gift of land for providing offerings, etc., in a shrine situated in one of the streets of Perumbaṇṇappuliyūr. [The Chēdirāyan of this inscription could not have been the same as the Piḷḷai Perumāḷ Chēdirāyan who figures in the life of Kamba.]

**79.** 287 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers in the seventh year and 225th day of the king an order of Toṇḍaimān that an arrangement regarding a certain land made in order to provide flowers, coconuts, etc., be engraved on the wall of Vikkiramāśōlan-tirumāḷigai.

**80.** 288 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year and 200th day of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva, "who was pleased to take all countries." Records gift of land. Order of Villavadaraiyan approving of certain arrangements about specified temple lands made by the assembly (*mūla parushaiyar*) of Perumbaṇṇappuliyūr. [The king referred to was evidently Jātavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I, 1251-64.]

**81.** 289 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year and 252nd day of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva, "who was pleased to take all countries" (1251-64). The first ten lines are engraved over another inscription of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva beginning with the historical introduction *சுமரலையிடைந்த*, etc. Order of Toṇḍaimān to the temple authorities remitting certain taxes on lands which had been originally granted for the maintenance of the servants of a flower garden belonging to the temple. The reason for the remission was that the said lands, being close to the sea, had become filled up with sand and overgrown with weeds. Mentions *Virarākshasa-Vēḷaikkārar*. [For an explanation of the *Vēḷar* see *Abhidanachintāmaṇi*, p. 933.]

**82.** 290 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva I. This is stated to be a copy of an inscription originally engraved on the opposite shrine (Edir-Ambaḷam). Records gift of land by purchase for supplying garlands of red lotuses to the temple.

**83.** 291 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the forty-sixth year, Simha, 22nd *tēdi*, of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. This is evidently also a copy. Refers to the purchase of a *dēvadāna* land by a private individual. (22½ *nilās* for 10 *kaḷanjus*.)

84. 292 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers an order of Villavarāyan and four other officers assigning the income in paddy from certain lands originally granted for the upkeep of a flower garden, for the maintenance of the servants of the temple and of the flower garden.

85. 293 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year and fifty-sixth day of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I? 1251—64). An order of the same officer remitting assessments on certain lands granted to the temple for a flower garden. The transactions were engraved on the Vikramaśoḷan-tirumāḷigai.

86. 294 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers that certain lands granted by Gaṅgēyarāyan were made tax-free and exempted from duties. The car procession was to be maintained and the temple was to receive 100 kāṣu as kuḍimai assessment and 6 kalam of paddy as *virabhāga* on each vēli of land.

87. 295 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year and eighteenth day of the Pāṇḍya king Māra-varman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva (1282—?). Records an order of Kulaśēkharan Śōlakōṇ exempting duties and assessments on lands presented by a certain Chēdiyarāyan for maintaining 36 persons employed in a watershed in the maṇṭapa known as Ānaiyēṟrukkūḍam, south of the seven-storeyed gōpura, on the east side of Rājakkal-tambirān-tirumāḷigai, 54 persons who prepared offerings for the god, 32 learned Brāhmaṇas, 54 persons who prepared offerings at *Sikali* (i.e., the shrine of goddess?) and lastly the temple supervisors. See S.A. 71.

88. 296 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record in the sixth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniyāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuñjīgadēva. Registers an order of Śōlakōṇ that certain arrangements made by the temple authorities and the village āssembly regarding the gift of a flower garden and the maintenance of its servants, may be engraved on the temple.

89. 297 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I? 1251—64). Records an order of Kaḷappāḷarāyar to register, as *tirunāmattukkāṇi*, certain lands granted for conducting festivals and providing offerings in the temple of Tiruchchirāmbala Makāḷi which was founded on the south side of the road by which the god was taken in procession for the sea-bath, and to engrave the same on stone.

90. 298 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fourth year and forty-fifth day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva III (1178—1216), "who being pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Karuvūr, Īḷam (Ceylon) and

the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors." Registers that at the request of the chiefs Pottappichōlan and Kārānai-Viḷupperaiyan, the original documents pertaining to a gift of land which was made to the temple for a flower garden were preserved in the treasury of the temple and engraved on its walls.

91. 299 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the second year and fourteenth day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of land for providing flower garlands to the temple. The grant was ordered to be engraved on the temple walls and the original documents deposited in the temple treasury. The royal Secretary (*tirumandra-ōlai*) was Rājendraśiṅga-Mūvēndavēḷān.

92. 300 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year and fourteenth day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of lands for a flower garden and its servants by the donor mentioned in No. 91 above.

93. 301 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-sixth year and one hundredth day of the king. A number of lands which had been granted for a flower garden and were partly enjoyed by the servants of the garden were included at the donor's request in the *tirunāmtukkāṇi* lands of the temple and the fact engraved on the temple walls. The *tirumandira-ōlai* was Neriyaḍaichchōḷa-Mūvēndavēḷān.

94. 302 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniyāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Registers an order of Perumāḷ-Piḷḷai *alias* Śōlakōn and mentions the gift of land for a flower garden.

95. 303 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year and fifty-seventh day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Mentions the gift of land for a flower garden by Umaiyaḷvi, daughter of Vijayanuḷamban, chief of Nulambapāḍi *alias* Nigariliśōḷa-maṇḍalam. She had purchased the land from different people.

96. 304 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniyāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Registers an order of Śōlakōn recording gift of land for a flower garden by a dancing girl.

97. 305 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniyāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Registers an order of Śōlakōn that eight *śandi* oblations like those offered at the



shrine of Mūlasthānam-Uḍaiyār in (the temple of) Tiruchchirāmbalam, be also offered at the shrine of Dakṣiṇāmūrti and that the gift of land made for providing five of these eight *śandis*, be made tax free.

98. 306 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year and eighty-fifth day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin (Rājarājadēva). Registers an order of the king's officers passed at the request of Gāṅgēyarāyan that certain lands granted to the temple for supplying flowers and maintaining the servants of the flower gardens, were to be made free of *kudimai*; that the documents pertaining to the lands in question were to be deposited in the temple treasury (*tirukkaiṭi?*) and that the transaction was to be engraved on the walls of the temple.

99. 307 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuṅṅingadēva. Registers an order of Śōḷakōṇ that a gift of land was made for additional offerings in the shrine of Dakṣiṇāmūrtidēva (referred to in No. 97 above), and that this land was made a rent-free *tirunāmattukkāṇi* under the command of the king.

100. 308 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniyāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuṅṅingadēva. Registers an order of Śōḷakōṇ that the śāliya merchants (*nagara*) were to be provided with land for building their houses on condition that they would supply the necessary cloths for the *pariśattam* of the god and the goddess.

101. 309 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year and one hundred and twenty-fifth day; and Kumbha, eighth day (in the middle of the record) of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III, 1178—1216), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Registers that a certain Ediriliśōḷan *alias* Iruṅgōḷan having founded a temple called Vikramaśōḷiśvaramuḍaiyār at Parakēsarinalūr, a hanlet of Perumbaṟṟappuliyūr, after acquiring the required land from various people and having provided for houses of Brāhmaṇas and temple servants, *the king ordered the assessment on this land to be deducted from the revenue of the village, to be entered in the temple accounts with the original documents preserved in the temple and the whole transaction engraved on the walls of the temple.*

102. 310 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year and sixth day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III, 1178—1216), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Registers that a land was granted for a flower garden and another for maintaining its four servants. It was ordered

that these lands might be included with other temple lands and that the excess (*maḍakku*) in measurement be deducted from the village accounts. The *tirumandira-ōlai* was Minavan-Mūvēndavēḷān.

**103.** 311 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year and two hundred and twenty-fourth day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III, 1178—1216), “who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.” Records gift of land for a flower garden and its servants. Again the excess of land discovered by comparison with existing village accounts was granted to the temple and the village accountants (*varikkuruseyvar*) were ordered to correct their figures. The servants of the garden were exempted from certain services usual to *nibandakkārar*. The *tirumandira-ōlai* was Rājanārājayaṇa-Mūvēndavēḷān.

**104.** 312 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year, Simha, ninth day, of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniyāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuṅṅadēva. Registers an order of Perumāḷ-Piḷḷai *alias* Śōlakōn made for the welfare of the king. Records an exchange of land and refers incidentally to the temple (*Sri-kōil*) of the piḍāri called Tiruchchirambala Mākāli on the south side of the street Vikkiramāśōlanterku-ttiruvīdhi by which the God was taken on procession to the sea. See S.A. 32.

**105.** 313 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fourth year and fifty-second day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—1216), ‘who having pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Karuvūr, Īlam (Ceylon) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors.’ Records gift of land for a flower garden. It was ordered that the four servants of the garden must supply *iruvāchchi*, *malligai*, and *nandiyāvaṭṭu* flowers to the temple regularly; when these failed other flowers had to be supplied.

**106.** 314 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (1178—1216), “who having been pleased to take Mudurai (Madura), Karuvūr, Īlam (Ceylon) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors.” Records gift of land for a flower garden to supply flowers to the temple of the goddess. Refers to a transaction which happened in the thirty-third year of the king.

**107.** 315 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year and sixty-ninth day of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III? 1216—48). Registers that an additional land was granted by a certain Kundan *alias* Lankēśvara

of Araśūr for the maintenance of a flower garden which had been already granted by himself, for supplying 700 red lotuses to the temple every day. The ten servants and a nāyaka who cultivated the garden were permitted to enjoy the land given them as a kāṇi. The transaction was engraved on the temple walls.

108. 316 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year and three hundred and sixtieth day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III? 1216—48). Registers that a flower garden had been founded for the benefit of the temple by a certain Karupparudaiyān *alias* Rājādhirājappallavaraiyan at the hamlet of Kōilpūṇḍi surnamed Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇinallūr, that land in three different villages had been granted for the maintenance of the gardeners who had to water the flower plants, pick flowers and supply them to the temple, and that these lands were now included with other temple lands under orders of the King's officers, the transaction being engraved on temple walls and the original documents deposited in the temple treasury.

109. 317 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in third year and twenty-fourth day of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of land for growing red lotuses and for providing food (koṟru) and cloth-money to the gardeners who grew them. Refers to the land survey made in the sixteenth year of Śūṅgandavirtta Kulōttuṅgaśōladēva (I, 1070—1118) and to the twenty-fifth year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—86). See No. 54 above.

110. 318 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Registers an order of Perumāḷ Piḷḷai *alias* Śōlakōn, that certain gifts of land for the maintenance of gardeners, be recorded on the temple walls. See No. 104 above.

111. 319 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Śōlakōn ordered that a gift of land for a grove of trees be made a rent-free dēvadāna and so registered on the temple walls.

112. 320 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year and one hundred and sixty-sixth day of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Registers an order of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva-Vaṇādhirāyan that a gift of one *tiruvōlai* together with a piece of land for the maintenance of the latter made by a certain Dīpattaraiyan at Śōlakulavallinallūr, may be deducted from the accounts of Śōlakulavallinallūr and added to the dēvadāna lands of the temple and that the transaction may be engraved on the temple wall. See S.A. 71.

**113. 321 of 1913.**—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the western entrance into the second prakāra of the same temple ; left side. This pillar of the entrance was presented by Perumāḷ Piḷḷai *alias* Śōlakōṇār, one of the chiefs of Avaniāḷappirandān Kōpperuñjīngadēva, for the merit of his master. [Mr. Krishna Sastri points out that, according to an inscription at Tripurāntaka (Kurnool District), a certain king Mahārāja Sinha built the eastern gōpura of this temple and decorated the four sides of it with booty acquired from the four quarters and that this king was evidently Kōpperuñjīngadēva.]

**114. 322 of 1913.**—(Tamil.) On a second pillar in the same entrance. Records in Ś. 1422 Raudri, Āvaṇi, fifteenth day, that Tirumalaikoḷundar, the agent of Narasa-Nāyaka, while he was in charge of the temple, enforced that ten cake-offerings and betel leaves, which must be distributed among certain specified individuals for the merit of Narasa Nāyaka, were not to be withheld from them and used otherwise. [For the highly interesting figures in the western gōpura which are illustrative and descriptive of the dancing art in this age, see *Ep. Rep.*, 1914, pp. 82-3. Mr. Krishna Sastri quotes from the Bhāratīya-Nāṭya Śāstra to show how scientific these representations are.]

**115. 323 of 1913.**—(Tamil.) At the southern entrance into the first prakāra of the temple ; left side. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vira-Kṛishṇayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1432, Pramōdūta, Makara, ba. di. Amāvāsya, Monday, Pūrādam (= December 10, A.D. 1510). Records gift of three villages with an income 1,400 *rēkai* (gadyāna) for the mahāpūja in the temple of Aḷagiya Tiruchchirrambalamuḍaiya Tambirānār [included in Araśūr-kilpaṇṇu, a subdivision of Veṇṇaiyūrnādu in Rājādhirāja-vaḷanādu which was itself a district on the northern bank (of the Coleroon), included in the Province of Bhuvanēkavīran-paṭṭana] and for the maintenance of a feeding house, by a certain śrīmai Appā Piḷḷai.

**116. 324 of 1913.**—(Tamil.) On the door post of a new entrance cut close to the east gōpura of the same temple. Seems as No. 321 (i.e., S.A. 113) above. The pillar evidently belonged to a different part of the temple and has been put in at this entrance by the Nāṭṭukkōṭṭai Cheṭṭis.

**117. 325 of 1913.**—(Tamil.) On the gōpura at the main entrance into the Śivakāmi-Amman shrine in the same temple. Same as S.A. 113.

**118. 326 of 1913.**—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Mahishāsuramardhani shrine in the same temple. A record in the twelfth year of Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuñjīngadēva. Registers an order of Śōlakōṇ that a gift of land made for a flower garden to the shrine of Aṇḍabharaṇadēva be engraved on the wall of the shrine and the

original documents connected herewith, be preserved in the temple treasury.

119. 327 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniāḷappirandān *alias* Kōpperuñjīṅgādēva. Registers an order of Śōlakōṇ that a gift of land made for a flower garden to the shrine of Āṇḍābharaṇādēva be engraved on the wall of the shrine and the original documents connected therewith, be preserved in the temple treasury.

120. 328 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the base of the Nandi-maṇṭapa opposite to the eastern gōpura of the same temple. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyādēva, the date of which is lost. Consists of a number of mutilated and unconnected pieces. Stones out of order. Refers to an arrangement (*vyavasthā*) made by the temple managers. See S.A. 71, for the identification of the king.

121. 329 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the base of the Nandi-maṇṭapa opposite to the southern gōpura of the same temple. Consists of six verses of which five refer to a battle fought evidently at Chidambaram by a certain Munaiyan Vallaiyan Ādittan, chief of Panaiṣeyyār, on behalf of the Pāṇḍya (Mīnavan) against the Chōḷa (Vaḷavan). The author of the poetry was Tāynalla-Perumāl Munaiyadarayan *alias* Bhuvanēkavīra Toṇḍaimān.

122. 330 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the base of a small shrine in the western prakāra of the same temple. An incomplete record in the sixth year, Simha, 26th day of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyādēva (1? 1251—64). Contains some detailed account of land measurement.

123. 331 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor in front of the Gaṇapati shrine in the same temple. An unfinished record in Manmatha, Dhanus. Refers to a gift by purchase of some godowns, by a certain Nāgama-Nāyaka. [Was he the father of Viśvanātha Nāik, the founder of the Nāik dynasty of Madura?] ]

124. 332 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) On the east gōpura of the same temple; right of entrance. Consists of two verses, the first of which refers to a conquest of the Pāṇḍya king over the Chōḷa, the latter being driven into the forest. The second mentions Kaḍavarkōṇ and his army melting away before the Pāṇḍya king Sundarattōḷ. [Mr. Krishna Sastri identifies Kaḍavarkōṇ with Kōpperuñjīṅgādēva and the Pāṇḍya with Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I.]

125. 333 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1443, *Vrisha, Kārttika*. (Details not enough for calculation). Records that a certain Maṅgaraśan granted the village of Chidambaranāthapuram to the temple.

**126.** 334 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Veṅkatadēva-Mahārāya (I) in Ś. 1500, Pārthiva (wrong) Simha, *śu. di.* 10, Monday, Śubhayōga, Svāti. Records gift of four villages to the temple of Chidambarēśvara and Śivakāmasundari-Ammāi to provide oblations and sacred bath in early mornings, for the merit of Vaiyappa, Kṛishṇappa Koṇḍama-Nāyaka. An irregular date. Most probably June 24, A.D. 1577 is intended. See *Ep. Rec.*, 1914, p. 69. See S.A. 131 for an other endowment by the same chief.

**127.** 335 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkatadēva-Mahārāya (I) in Ś. 1510 Sarvadhārī, Mārgaṣī, twenty-second day. Records gift of 300 pon for providing 20 (rice) offerings to the god Chidambarēśvara and distributing the same among begging devotees. It is stated that this amount was till then being set apart by the temple for the *ilakkai* and *korru* of the king and his followers (rājāgaram). "Date can be calculated but not verified."

**128.** 336 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Contains three verses that first of which refers to a battle fought on the banks of Vellāru in which a certain Bhuvanēkavīraṇ was victorious. [The last refers to Māravarman Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, who came to the throne in 1283.]

**129.** 337 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. One verse describing the anger of Vikrama Pāṇḍya. [See note to the above inscription.]

**130.** 338 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. One verse in praise of Sundara-Pāṇḍya (Jatāvarman I) and his weighing himself against gold. See S.A. 124, 132, 153, etc. See *Ep. Ind.*, III, p. 11 where his covering the Vimāna of the Raṅganātha temple with gold is referred to.

**131.** 339 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkatadēva Mahārāya (I) in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārī, Tai, twenty-second day. Registers that Vaiyappa-Kṛishṇappa Koṇḍama-Nāyaka ordered that the 30 (rice) offerings for which he had provided 50,000 kalams of paddy in the district of Vīraṇārāyaṇachchīrmai, be distributed among Śaiva mendicants (*tiruvōṭṭunāyanār*). "Date can be calculated but not verified." See S.A. 126.

**132.** 340 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. Glorifies the prowess of Sundara-Māraṇ (i.e., Sundara-Pāṇḍya) who annihilated the forces of the Teliṅgas that surrounded him and drove the Bāṇa chief into the forest. [The king was evidently Sundara Pāṇḍya I, Jatāvarman whose inscriptions have the introduction '*Anaittulahunṇōṇḍaruliya* and who ruled from 1251 to 1264.]

**133.** 341 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Mentions Soḷakulavalli and appears to make provision for singing the

*pāmalai* (hymns) of the Nāyanār (Śaiva saints) in the temple of Tirumūlattanamudaiyān. Also mentions the village of Kaḷumalam. A record in (date doubtful); Āni, Svāti.

134. 342 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place, left of entrance. In modern characters. Registers that Śūppammāl, mother of Ayyalammāl, who was the wife of Pachchaiyappa-Mudaliyār of Kāñchipuram, repaired this eastern gōpura and founded a Brahman settlement (agrahāra).

135. 343 of 1913.—(Grantha.) In niches on the inner walls of the same gōpura. These are labels engraved below images representing women in various dancing postures. The inscriptions are in Sanskrit poetry. For a discussion of these postures as given in the Bhārata-nāṭya Śāstra and illustrations, see *Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1914, pp. 74—83.

136. 344 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the south gōpura of the same temple; right of entrance. A record of the Śāluva king Virapratāpa Tammarāya in Ś. 1425, Rudhirōdgarin, Simha, śu. di. 14, Śravaṇa, Monday (which should be Sunday). Records that a certain Mondukoli Rāmanāyakkār Mallanāyakkār gave the village of Kārikkuḍi, the western hamlet of Perumbarrappuliyūr, for a double garland and offerings to be offered every day. The king receives the usual Vijayanagara titles. The date corresponded to 6th August, A.D. 1503.

137. 345 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. A much damaged record. Mentions Por-puliyūr.

138. 346 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya (Veṅkaṭa I, 1586—1614) in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Mārgaḷi, 22nd day. Same as No. 335 (i.e., S.A. 127) above.

139. 347 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya (Veṅkaṭa I, 1586—1614) in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Tai, 22nd day. Same as No. 339 (i.e., S.A. 131) above.

140. 348 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Śrīraṅgadēva-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1503 Vrisha, Kumbha, śu. di. 84, Thursday (which should be Tuesday), Śravishṭha (i.e., Dhanishṭha). Records gift of seven villages and of income from pepper trade called *mīlagu-taragu*, for oblations and festivals in the shrines of the god and goddess, by Vaiyappa Kṛṣṇappa-Koṇḍama-Nāyaka. See S.A. 126 and S.A. 131. [I have traced this inscription to *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 163, No. 4, but here the name of the king is given as Veṅkaṭadēva.]

141. 349 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya (Veṅkaṭa I, 1586—1614) in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Tai, twenty-second day. Records that

the provision made by the chief for twenty offerings to be distributed among the Śaiva mendicants (*paradēsi*) in the temple, was placed under the supervision of *Namaśśivāya-Uḍaiyār*, the "Superintendent of all services (*kattaḷai*)."  
[The name *Namaśśivāya* reminds the Tamil literary student of that Guru *Namaśśivāya* who was the disciple of Guhai *Namaśśivāya* who devoted himself, at the instance of his teacher, to holy work at Chidambaram, who composed the *Paramarahasyamālai*, the *Chidambaraveṇba*, etc., and who ultimately died at Tirupperunduḡai. See N.A. 614.]

**142.** 350 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourth year and sixty-seventh day of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrakēraḷa *alias* Kulaśēkharaḍēva. Registers an order of Śēdiyarāyan exempting certain lands granted for a flower garden by a native of Paḷḷikōḍu in Malai-maṇḍalam from paying *kaḍamai* and *kuḍimai* and declaring that these lands might enjoy the privileges of irrigation by channels, percolation and bailing. The king was identical with Ravivarman Kulaśēkhara, the Kēraḷa conqueror. See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, 145; *Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 8. His father Jayasimha had the title Vīrakēraḷa. *Ep. Ind.*, IV, p. 293.

**143.** 351 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura; left of entrance. A record in the fourth year and one hundred and twenty-third day of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyaḍēva. Registers an order of Śēdiyarāyan that the gift of garden lands made by a certain Villavada-riyan together with lands provided for the maintenance of eighteen servants of the garden and of the water-shed within it, may be engraved on temple walls. See S.A. 71.

**144.** 352 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the same gōpura. A damaged record in Ś. 1520, Viḷambin, Aḍi, first day. Provides for some specified repairs to the temple made for the merit of Muttu-Kṛishnappa-Nāyaka, son of Vaiyappa-Kṛishnappa Koṇḍama-Nāyaka. Also mentions a maṇṭapa on the bank of Kolliḍavāru, built by the same donor. See S.A. 126 and 131.

**145.** 353 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the west gōpura of the same temple; right of entrance. A record in praise of the Pāṇḍya king (Mīnavan) Vikrama-Pāṇḍya (Māravarman, most probably).

**146.** 354 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Three verses describing the glory of king Sundara-Pāṇḍya who conquered the kings of Veṇaḍu (i.e., Travancore), those of the north (i.e., the Telīngas) and those of the Koṅgu (country) and killed Gaṇḍagōpala. [The king is of course Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I, 1251—64. See S.A. 153.]

**147.** 355 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭaḍēva-Mahārāya (Veṅkaṭa I, 1586—1614)



in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Mārgaḷi, twenty-second day. Same as No. 335 (i.e., S.A. 127 above).

**148.** 356 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Cochīn king Rāmavarma-Mahārāja, of the family of Śēraman Perumāḷ Nāyanār in Ś. 1493, Dhātri, Mārgaḷi, twelfth day. The king is stated to have been born under the asterism Viśākha. Provides for 33 taḷigai (offerings) to be offered to Ānandatāṇḍava-Perumāḷ Nāyanār and distributed among Brāhmaṇas, Mahēśvaras and the temple cooks. [The king referred to was the king of Cochīn, one of the successors of Gōḍai Varma who came to the throne in 1561 and ruled for an unknown period.]

**149.** 357 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. In praise of the Pāṇḍya king. Mentions Kūḍal (i.e., Madura).

**150.** 358 of 1913.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virabhūpatirāya. Registers that 64 cows were granted for maintaining perpetual lamps in the presence of Nrittanātha, by the ministers Chaṇḍarasa and Ādittarasa. [The Government epigraphist points out that if this Chaṇḍarasa is the same as the Vēdic scholar Chaṇḍapāchārya, Virabhūpati should be identified with Bukka II in whose time that scholar flourished. *Ep. Rec.*, 1909, p. 115].

**151.** 359 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Śrīraṅgaḍēva-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1503, Vriṣha, Kumbha, Śu. di. 14, Thursday (should be Tuesday) Śravishtha (i.e., Danishṭha). Same as No. 348 (i.e., S.A. 140 above).

**152.** 360 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records in Ś. 1517, Durmukhi, Chaitra, full-moon, Chitra, lunar eclipse gift of a village surnamed Purappēttai, for meeting the expenses of one day during the Aippiṣi-Pūram festivities, in honour of the goddess.

**153.** 361 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. The record contains three verses and refers to the fight between Sundara-Pāṇḍya (evidently Jaṭavarman S.P.) and the Teluṅgas, at Mudugūr in which the dead bodies were strewn up to the banks of the Pērāru. See S.A. 146 which directly refers to the battle.

**154.** 362 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭaḍēva-Mahārāya I (1586—1614) in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Tai, twenty-second day. Same as No. 349 above.

**155.** 363 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. Consists of two verses. There is apparently a reference to Sundara-Pāṇḍya's weighing himself against gold and using it for covering the temple. See S.A. 130 above.

**156.** 364 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) On the same gōpura; left of entrance. A damaged record. Two of the verses are in praise of the Pāṇḍya king (Maran).

157. 365 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. Three verses extolling Vikrama-Paṇḍya. The first says that he conquered the king of Veṇaḍu (i.e., Travancore) at Podiyil. In the second he is addressed as Bhuvanēkavīra and Korkai-kāvala and is stated to have been the enemy of Gaṇapati. The third advises king Vikrama-Paṇḍya not to go to the north; for there it says is a foe—a woman ruling with a man's name. [The last refers to the celebrated queen Rudramma of the Kākatiya dynasty. See S.A. 68, S.A. 342, etc., for further facts about Vikrama-Paṇḍya.]

158. 366 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Paṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva (I, 1268—1308). Built in at the bottom. Registers an order of Kāliṅgarāyan. Provides for offering to the god Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-Vināyaka-Pillaiyār who is enshrined on the south side of the seven storeyed gōpura of *Rājā-kālāmbirāntirumāligai*. Refers to *Ellāndalaiyāna-Pcūmālsāṇḍi*. [*Ellāndalaiyāna* is the epithet of Jaṭavarman Sundara-Paṇḍya I, 1251—64.]

159. 367 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya (I, 1586—1614) in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Tai, twenty-second day. Same as No. 339 above.

160. 368 of 1913.—(Grantha.) In niches on the inner walls of the same gōpura. Registers the names of the various dances in Sanskrit, as in No. 343 (i.e., S.A. 135).

161. 369 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the same gōpura. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya (I) in Ś. 1515, Vijaya, Ādi, first day, Saturday, Jyēsthā (= 30th June 1593). Registers that for the merit of Vaiyappa-Kṛishṇappa-Koṇḍama-Nāyaka, the districts Dēvamaṇḍalaśīrmai, Vīranārāyaṇachchīrmai, Terku-nāḍu, Vaḍakku-nāḍu, the five villages grouped under Asuvur and all others that had been enjoyed by the temple of Chidāmbarēśvara from early times, were made tax-free and that a fresh provision was made for a daily offering of 750 *taḷigai*. This was called Koṇḍama-nāyakan kaṭṭalai. [I have traced this inscription to *Ins., S. Dts. (Mack. MSS.)*, p. 167, No. 15.]

162. 370 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north gōpura of the same temple; right of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya (I) in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Tai, twenty-second day. Same as No. 339 above (i.e., S.A. 131).

163. 371 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Registers that Vīrapratāpa Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya (1509—1530) after having started on a campaign against Simhādri-Pottunūru, planted a pillar of victory there and returning thence, he paid a visit to

Ponnambalam (i.e., Chidambaram), worshipped the god and built the northern gōpura of the temple. See S.A. 233.

164. 372 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura; left of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya (I, 1586—1614) in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Mārgaḷi, 22nd day. Same as No. 335 above (i.e., S.A. 127).

165. 373 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya I in Ś. 1510, Sarvadhārin, Tai, 22nd day. Same as 349 above (i.e., S.A. 141).

166. 374 of 1913.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. Registers that three gōpuras were the gifts of kings who wore a crown. This (the northern gōpura) was built by the god himself. The poet evidently means to say that this is the best of the four. We know from S.A. 163 that Kṛishṇarāya built it.

167. 375 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the same gōpura. A record of the Vijayanagara king Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1515, Vijaya, Āḍi, 1st day, Saturday, Jyēshtha (30th June 1593). Same as No. 369 above (i.e., S.A. 161).

168. 376 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Karpaga Vināyaka temple, at the western gōpura of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya II in Ś. 1349, Plavaṅga, Mīna, śu. di. 5, Sunday, Rōhini (March 21, A.D. 1428). One stone missing in the middle. Registers that the king ordered certain irregularities in temples and temple lands to be set right. A very interesting record which gives a clue to the beneficent rules of Dēvarāya. The inscription says that the king's officers unjustly collected *kānikkai*, *Araśupēru*, *Karanakkar jōḍi*, *Viśēshādāyam* and other taxes from certain villages which were owned by temples and the people of which were tenants (by mortgage, purchase, etc.) of these temples; that the villagers in consequence deserted; that worship in consequence ceased in the temples; and that the king issued an edict of freedom and restoration. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1914, p. 97 and also *Ep. Rep.*, 1908, p. 250.

169. 1 of 1915.—(Tamil.) On the north tier of the central shrine in the Gōvindarāja-Perumāḷ temple at Chidambaram. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya (1530—42) in Ś. 1460, Viḷambi, Paṅguni, 14th day, Monday, Paurṇima, Uttara-Phalguni. Records the reconsecration of Gōvindarājasvāmin at Chitrakūṭa by Achyutarāya. An irregular date. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1915, p. 81. See S.A. 63 and 64.

#### *Erumbūr.*

170. 378 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the central shrine in the Kadambavanēśvara temple. An unfinished record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35).

Records gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Śīru-Tirukkōyil-Mahādēva at Urumūr *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, for the merit of Tirumambalamśūrri *alias* Munaiyadaraiyap-Pallavaraiyan, a Chāḷukki of Toṇḍa-maṇḍalam residing at Ānaivāri, the eastern hamlet of Vānavanmādēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Virudarāja-bhayaṅkara-vaḷanāḍu on the northern bank (of the Coleroon).

171. 379 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of a lamp-stand and of 90 sheep for a lamp, by a certain Kalinikki Kuṇavan, native of Maruṅgil in Kōnāḍu to the temple of Śīru-Tirukkōyil-Perumāṇaḍigal, at Urumūr, a dēvadāna in Nalvāyalūr-kūṛṅgam on the northern bank (of the Coleroon).

172. 380 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II? or III?). Records gift of money for a lamp, by a native of Urumūr *alias* Vikramachōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

173. 381 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I). Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by a lady, to the temple mentioned in S.A. 171 above. The sabhā (assembly) of Urumūr agreed to see the lamp regularly maintained in the temple.

174. 382 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of a lamp-stand weighing 200 *palams* and of 90 sheep for a lamp to the temple by a resident of the northern suburb of the same village.

175. 383 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp-stand and of 90 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Śīru-Tirukkōyil-Mahādēva at Urumūr. The donor was a certain Kurumban Śirugan, native of Villangāṭṭūr in Arumbūr-kūṛṅgam, a subdivision of Pāṇḍi-nāḍu.

176. 384 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I). Registers that the central shrine (*śrīvimāna*) was built of stone and that the gōpura with the *aṣṭaparivāra* was erected by a Iruṅgōlan Kuṇavan Aparājitan. A gift of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  vēlis of land was also made by the same individual with the permission of king Śōḷaperumanāḍigal Parāntakadēva to the temple of Śīru-Tirukkōyil-Bhaṭṭāra (the modern Kadambavanēśvara) at Urumūr for *tiruchchennai*, *archanābhōga* and the maintenance of drummers at śrī-bali.

177. 385 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman

*alias* Rājarājadēva (I). Records gift of 5 *kalanju* of gold by a certain Araiyan Vichchādiran of Urumūr, on receiving which the assembly of Urumūr, a dēvadāna and brahmadēya in Nalvāyalūr-kūrṇam, a subdivision of Vaḍagarai Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāḍu, agreed to pay themselves the annual fee usually collected from the drummers of the temple (*uvachchar*) and to have the śrī-bali of the temple properly conducted. [The great poet Kamba belonged to the Uvachchar caste, or rather he was brought up by an Uvachcha.]

178. 386 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva in his fifth year, Simha, śu. di. 8, Saturday, Anilam. Registers a sale of land to the temple as a *tirunāmattukkāṇi* of the goddess, by the sabhā of Urumūr *alias* Vikramachōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. See S.A. 71. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says that the English equivalent of the date is Saturday, August 18, A.D. 1267.

179. 387 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. An unfinished record in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp and of 14 cows for curds and milk, by a native of a place near Poygai-Araśūr to the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvaram-uḷaiya Periyānāyanār at Erumbūr which was also called Urumūr *alias* Vikramachōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a brahmadēya in Merkanāḍu, a subdivision of Vaḍagarai Virudarāja-bhayaṅkara-vaḷanāḍu. [The king was very probably Rājarāja III, 1216--48.]

180. 388 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the twenty-third year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I). Records sale of land to the temple by the assembly of Urumūr, a dēvadāna and brahmadēya in Nalvēlūr-kūrṇam, which was a subdivision of Vaḍagarai Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanāḍu. Mentions the taxes *echchōru*, *Vāṣulilpandakuḍimai* and *ūriḍu-varippāḍu* from the payment of which the land was evidently exempted by the assembly.

181. 389 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Śīru-Tirukkōyil-Bhaṭāra.

182. 390 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva II in his twelfth year, Vriśchika, śu. di. 12, Wednesday, Rēvati (November 8, A.D. 1144). Records gift of land for oblations to the same temple by a certain Tōraṇavallavapērayan, a servant and tenant of Kaḍavarāyan. See S.A. 124.

183. 391 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A damaged record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Seems to record a gift of gold for a lamp, by a lady.

184. 392 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of land for offerings.

185. 393 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An unfinished record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Registers that ten kaḷanju of tuḷai-pon were paid to the village assembly for making a certain land which was presented to the temple, tax-free.

186. 394 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

187. 395 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—53). Records gift of land for a lamp and offerings to the temple of Śīru-Tirukkōyil-Mahādēva at Urumūr, a brahmadēya in Nalvāyalūr-kūrṇam, a subdivision of Vaḍagarai Rājendrasīṅga-vaḷanāḍu.

188. 396 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Sṛī-Rājendradēva (1050—63). Refers to a decision (*vyavasthai*) arrived at by the assembly of Vānavanmādēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a brahmadēya in Mērkanaḍu, a subdivision of Rājādhirāja-vaḷanāḍu on the occasion when it met in the temple of Vaḷavanmādēvi-Viṇṇagar-Ālvār. Mentions Vijayaṅgoḇḍaśōḷṣvaram-uḍaiya-kōyil, and the boundaries of certain lands which had been assigned for oblations.

189. 397 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin-Rajarajadēva (II) in his seventh year, Makara, śu. di. 8, Saturday, Rēvati. Registers that lands were purchased from the assembly of Urumūr *alias* Vikramachōla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam and granted as dēvadāna to the temple of Tiruvirāmiśvaram-uḍaiya-Periyanāyanār by one Vāsudēvan Periyan *alias* Tiruchchirṇambala-Mūvēndavēḷan of Olugarai near Poygai-Araśūr. The taxes *kaḍamai*, *ṇādikāval*, etc., payable on these lands which amounted to 55 kalams of paddy were agreed to be paid to the temple by the assembly of the village. Refers also to a loan borrowed by the assembly from the temple treasury on account of "bad time" (famine) and scarcity of grain (*akkam*). The amount borrowed was 60 *kāśu* at the rate of interest 2 *tunī* and 3 *kurunī* of paddy on every *kāśu*.

190. 398 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fourteenth year and 341st day of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendradēva (1012—43). The assembly of the brahmadēya village, Vaḷavanmādēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Mērkanaḍu, a subdivision of Vaḍagarai Rājendrasimha-vaḷanāḍu

assembled together in the hall called Tiruvaraṅgadēvan within the temple and in the presence of the "annual supervision committee," agreed to pay in paddy the *śilvari* on certain lands belonging to the temples of Siru-Tirukkōyil-uḍaiyār, Tiruvēṅgaḍattalvār and Tirumērkōyil-ālvār. The income was to be utilized for lamps and offerings.

*Lālāpēttai.*

191. 377 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a detached fragment built into the waste weir of the Virāṇam tank. A record in . . . Sunday, Makha. Contains a portion of the historical introduction of Rājendra-Chōla I (1012—43).

*Mannārguda. (Kāttumannārkōvil).*

[This is the celebrated birth-place of Nāthamuni and Yāmuna-chārya.]

191-A. On a stone at the gate of the Vira-Nārāyaṇa Svāmi temple. Records that the brother of a certain Appā Pillai granted to god Aḷagia Mannār in K. 4442 Aṅgiraśa, in the reign of Kṛishṇa-dēva Rāya 52 Mās. of land in a village. *Ins. S. Dts., p. 2, No. 7.*

191-B. In the same place. Records that Kṛishṇappa Nāyaka granted to the Rāmānujakūta in Ś. 1514, in the reign of Veṅkata-pati Rāya (I), the villages of Kaṇḍamaṅgalam and Palaṇjanallūr in Gaṅgaikōṇḍa Śimai. *Ibid., p. 2, No. 8.*

*Śrīmushṇam.*

The important Viṣṇu shrine of the place, generally attributed to the Naik Kings of Tanjore, amidst the fine carvings of which are in fact the figures of Achyutappa and his brothers, is poor in epigraphs. Though not mentioned in the *Prabandhas* it is one of the eight important Svayambhustalas. See *S.A. Gazr.*, pp. 290—92.

192. 145 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the steps leading up to the Vēṇugōpālasvāmin shrine in the Bhūvarāhasvāmin temple. Records in Ś. 1635 expired, Vijaya, the erection of certain buildings by a chief of Uḍaiyārpālayam.

193. On one of the walls. A Telugu inscription, dated Ś. 1505 (A.D. 1583) recording a private grant to the temple in the reign of Śrī-Raṅgarāya I of Penukōṇḍa (1578—86). See *Antiquities*, I, 213.

194. No. 68 of *Sewell's List*.—(Telugu.) Records a grant of five villages for religious purposes by one Śrīnivasadāsa, in Ś. 1637 (A.D. 1715), Jaya, during the reign of the emperor Farokshir at Delhi, here called Parukūśaha Paḍuśahāgaru. Śrīnivasadāsa was patronized by Todar Mull, the Emperor's deputy. [Mr. Sewell is not quite correct in his reading of this epigraph. For a mention of a Todar Mull who might have belonged to the same family see *Trien. Catal. Sans. MSS.*, 1910-3, p. 496.]

*Tiruvakkulam.*

**195.** 259 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying near the Paśupattīśvara temple. Records in Ś. 1488 (A.D. 1566), Akshaya, Tai, 15th day, gift of the village of Tiruveshkaḷam to the shrines Chidambareśvara and Śivakāmasundari Amman of the Tirumūlasthānam temple, by Achutappa-Nāyaka, son of Siru-śevvappa Nāyaka for the merit of Tirumalairājayyan (i.e., the Karnāta king Tirumala I). [As Achyutappa came to the throne in 1572, this inscription should have been engraved while his father was king. For the chief events of Śevvappa and Achyutappa see *Tanj. Gazr.*, pp. 38 9.]

## CUDDALORE TALUK.

*Cuddalore.*

The historic importance of Cuddalore begins only after the English purchase of Fort St. David from the Marathas in 1690. The following copper plates do not in reality belong to Cuddalore *Town*, but I mention them here, because they are now either in the Collector's Court of Cuddalore or the Madras Museum and secondly because the exact places are not mentioned. All these have been taken from Mr. Sewell's Lists.

**196.** No. 72 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Telugu.) A document recording the grant of land by and to private individuals, in Ś. 1672. K. 4851, Pramōdūta (A.D. 1750).

**197.** No. 73 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Tamil.) A record in Ś. 1447 (A.D. 1525) Ānanda. "It commences with a mythological account of the temple at Chidambaram, and continues to narrate that the '5 caste people and 74 artizans' presented this document to the temple. The document authorizes the payment of certain money by all persons to whom it should be shown, to the holder thereof. The name of the reigning sovereign is given as "Pratividādēva Mahārāya." (Evidently a late forgery.)

**198.** No. 74 of Mr. Sewell's List.—Records a document drawn up by 74 chief priests of the Vaishṇava faith, conferring on a Brāhman certain religious privileges, in Ś. 1460 (A.D. 1538), Viḷambi, during the reign of Achyutadēva Mahārāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty.

**199.** No. 75 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Tamil.) Records a document, on one side of a large plate, having on its reverse side a large number of mythological figures of both the Saiva and Vaishṇava faiths (Gaṇeśa, the liṅgam, Hanūmān, Narasimha) in high relief and beautifully executed. It states that in Ś. 1518 (A.D. 1596) Hēviḷambi, when Vira Pratāpa Veṅkaṭapatiḍēva (I) Mahārāya of the Vijayanagar dynasty was reigning, a Śūdra priest joined with a large number of other Śūdras and made one Kaṇḍiya Dēvar, kṅg of Vriddhāchalam, in the presence of Muttu Kṛishnappa Nāyaka. [Mr. Sewell considers that the latter might be the king of Madura; but it is practically certain that he is the chief



referred to in S.A. 144 as the son of Vaiyappa Kṛishṇappa Koṇḍama Nāyaka.]

*Cuddalore (Mañjakuppam).*

**200.** 199 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a pillar set up at the southern end of the Pennaiyāru bridge. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Uḍaiyār Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of eight buffalo cows for a lamp.

**201.** 200 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a second pillar set up at the same place. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājēndradēva (1050—63), the date of which is doubtful. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

*Cuddalore (Tiruppāpuliyūr).*

**202.** 115 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Pātālēśvara shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rājakēsarivarman (985—1013). Records gift of 48 sheep for a lamp by a native of Vesālippādi.

**203.** 116 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of a garden.

**204.** 117 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of money for a lamp.

**205.** 118 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of land to five Brāhmaṇas.

**206.** 119 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājamahēndradēva. Records gift of two lamps. The king's fighting with Āhavamalla is mentioned. [He was the immediate predecessor of Vīra Rājendra I, 1063—70. Āhavamalla was the same as Sōmēśvara I, 1040—1069.]

**207.** 120 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of money for offerings.

**208.** 121 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (?). Records gift of land.

**209.** 122 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of money for a lamp.

**210.** 123 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35), the date of which is lost.

**211.** 124 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladēva (1011—53), the date of which is doubtful. Records sale of land.

**212.** 125 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladēva (1011—53) in his fifth year.

**213.** 126 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**214.** 127 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of a lamp.

**215.** 128 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the forty-ninth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I, 1070—1118). Partially built in.

**216.** 129 of 1902.—(Tamil verse.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of land.

**217.** 130 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

**218.** 131 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Pātālīśvara shrine. A record of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla (I, 1011—53), the date of which is lost. Partially built in.

**219.** 132 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Vīra-rājendradēva (evidently the first king of this name). Records gift of a lamp.

**220.** 133 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Vīrarājendradēva. Records gift of paddy. See the previous inscription.

**221.** 134 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa, in front of the same shrine. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Viruppaṇa in Pramōda. Records gift of land. Mentions the Pushpagiri-matha. [This is a branch of the Śāṅkarāchārya matha which, according to tradition, came into existence in the time of Vidyāraṇya.]

**222.** 135 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the base of the veranda of the first prākāra of the same temple. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Perumāḷ Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva in his third, fourth and fifth years, i.e., 1285, 1286 and 1287. Records that the king assigned to the temple certain land which had been wrongfully taken possession of by the Brāhmaṇas. Mentions king Peruñjiṅga. See S.A. Nos. 68, 157, etc.

*Tirthanagari.*

[For the legendary origin of the place. See *S.A. Gazr.*, 317-8.]

**223.** 155 of 1904.—(Tamil verse.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Sivaṅkurēśvara temple. Mentions Kaḍavarkōn and records a remission of taxes. [The king might be Kōpperuñjiṅga or his father who are called by the Government Epigraphist Kaḍava II and Kaḍava I respectively. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1913, pp. 126-7.]

**224.** 116 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōla-dēva III (1178 - 1216) who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land.

**225.** 117 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the ninth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records gift of land. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 165.

**226.** 118 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōla-dēva III "who took Madura, Ceylon and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya".

**227.** 119 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-second year of the Pallava king Kōpperuñjiṅga-dēva. Records gift of taxes to the temple.

**228.** 120 of 1904.—(Grantha.) On the south wall of the mantapa in front of the same shrine. An incomplete record. Contains a number of *birudas*, apparently of some Pāṇḍya king.

**229.** 121 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the ninth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira-Pāṇḍya-dēva. Records gift of taxes for the celebration of twelve festivals commencing with the festival of Tirunāvukkaraśudēvar. [Appar or Tirunāvukkaraśar was the elder contemporary of Gñānasambanda, and so belonged to the middle of the seventh century. For Vira Pāṇḍya see S.A. 71. Appar and the three other Śaiva Āchāryas are represented in local carvings. See *S.A. Gazr.*, p. 318.]

**230.** 122 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same mantapa. An incomplete record in the ninth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira-Pāṇḍya-dēva. Records gift of land. See S.A. 71 for the identification of the king.

**231.** 123 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇerimēlkoṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍya-dēva. Records gift of land for the festival called Kōḍaṇḍarāman-śandi after the king.

**232.** 124 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land. [For a discussion of the date see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 282. Kielhorn would fix it on Sunday, 15th February, 1405. He says that it can be inferred that the king began to rule between January 10 and July 27, A.D. 1401.]

**233.** 125 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣaṇadēvarāya Mahārāya in Ś. 1439, Īśvara. Built in the middle and in several places. Refers to the king's conquests and mentions a large number of temples which benefited by his remission of 10,000 varāhas. In the same place is a small inscription which calls the maṇṭapa Aiyyan-Ankakkaran-tirumaṇṭapam. See S.A. 163 (at Sēndamaṅgalam).

**234.** 126 of 1904.—(Tamil verse.) On the door post of the gōpura of the first prākāra of the same temple. A complete copy of No. 114.

**235.** 127 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of Viḡṇēśvara shrine in the same temple. A mutilated record in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jātāvarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva I (1251—64). Begins with *saṃastajagadādhāra*, etc.

**235-A.** West of Dakṣiṇāmūrti shrine. Records that Kōṇērimaikoṇḍān granted in his third year 50 vēlis of land in Kulōttuṅga-chōḷanallūr to the deity. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 220, No. 51.

**235-B.** On the north wall of the Mahāmaṇṭapa. Records that Kōpperuṅjiṅgadēva granted in the twentieth year of his reign the village of Sennadanallūr. *Ibid.* No. 52.

#### *Tiruchchōpuram.*

**236.** 109 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Maṅgaḷapuriśvara temple. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land for the requirements of a festival called Sundara-Pāṇḍiyan-śandi.

**237.** 110 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama-Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land. [As the inscription begins with *saṃastabhuvanaikavira*, etc., the king should be Māravarman Vikrama-Pāṇḍya who came to the throne in 1283 and whose greatness is evidenced in previous records.]

**238.** 111 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east base of the central shrine in the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājārājadēva, the date of which is lost. Built in the middle. A portion of the inscription is negative and reads from right to left.

**239.** 112 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Pāṇḍya king Jātāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land. [Is this the same as the king referred to in S.A. 232 ?]

**240.** 113 of 1914.—(Tamil.) On stray stones in the roof of the maṭṭapa in front of the same shrine. A mutilated record of the Pāṇḍya king Jātāvarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva I the date of which is lost. The donor was a certain Sariputtira-Paṇḍita. Mentions the Śaṅgattār (i.e., perhaps the Buddhist saṃgha). [The Buddhist Sāriputta who was the contemporary of Gñāna-Sambaṇḍa was of course a much earlier person.]

**241.** 114 of 1904.—(Tamil verse.) On both sides of the entrance into the first prakāra of the same temple. A damaged record. Records that a Tonḍaimān presented to the Chōḷa king his crown. Records gift of land in Tondaimān nallūr. [Who was this Tonḍaimān ?]

\*  
*Tirukanthēśvaram.*

**242.** 128 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the Natanapādēśvara temple. A record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp. [The king apparently is Kulōttuṅga I who alone had such a long reign. 1070—1118.]

**243.** 129 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp. See note to the above inscription.

**244.** 130 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of a lamp.

**245.** 131 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp. See S.A. 242.

**246.** 132 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp. See S.A. 242.

**247.** 133 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Chakaravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land to provide for the requirements of the shrine of Dakṣiṇāmūrti. [The king referred to here might be the same as Kulōttuṅga I, 1070—1118.]

**248.** 134 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyar Rajendradēva (1050—63). Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**249.** 135 *of* 1904.—(Tamil verse.) On the same wall. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**250.** 136 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the forty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

**251.** 137 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of money for a lamp.

**252.** 138 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-sixth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of money for a lamp.

**253.** 139 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of two lamps.

**254.** 140 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**255.** 141 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118). Mentions Ādirāyamaṅgalyapuram. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**256.** 142 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east base of the same shrine. A record in the forty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of money for a lamp. Two fragments of Kulōttuṅga's inscriptions are also found on this base.

**257.** 143 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east and north bases of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for four lamps.

**258.** 144 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. A record in the forty-second year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of 50 sheep for a half lamp.

**259.** 145 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A mutilated record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama Chōḷadēva (1118—35).

**260.** 146 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of money for a lamp.

**261.** 147 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of a lamp.

**262.** 148 *of* 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the thirty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?), Records gift of money for a lamp.

**263.** 149 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the fourth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records a remission of taxes in favour of the temple.

**264.** 150 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land from the income of which provision had to be made for offerings, etc., to the image of Kōyil-ponmēynda-Perumāḷ set up at Tiruvayīndirapuram (Tiruvēndipuram) and for celebrating at the temple of Dēvanīyaka-Perumāḷ, a festival called Sundara-Pāṇḍyan-śandi after the king. [Tiruvēndipuram was the birthplace of Vēdānta Dēśika. For his life and labours—see my article in Bo. J.R.A.S., 1915-16, pp. 276-312.]

**265.** 151 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jātāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva (1 ? 1251-64). Records gift of land for celebrating a festival called Paḷiyilpugaḷālan-śandi.

*Tirumāṇikuḷi.*

This place which is referred to in the *Dēvāram* and in inscriptions as Udavi Tirumāṇikuḷi was included in Rājārājavalanādu, Mērkānādu, Vāḍakarai Rājēndrachōḷavalanādu or Virudarājubhayāṅkavalanādu. Viṣṇu, in his Vāmanāvatāra, is said to have worshipped here with a gem.

**266.** 148 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Vāmanapurīśvara shrine. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of land. Mentions Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. See *Ep. Ind.* VII, pp. 170-1, where Dr. Kielhorn points out that the exact date was Wednesday, 19th December, A.D. 1128.

**267.** 149 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35), the date of which is lost. Partially built in.

**268.** 150 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of land.

**269.** 151 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of money for two lamps.

**270.** 152 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-second year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias*

Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva. Records sale of land.

**271.** 153 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya II in Ś. 1357, Naḷa. Records gift of land. Engraved over an inscription of Kulōttuṅga III.

**272.** 154 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lamp.

**273.** 155 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land. Mentions Vikrama-Chōḷa. (A damaged record.)

**274.** 156 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of two lamps to Sūryadēva and Kṣhetrapāla (i.e., Bhairava).

**275.** 157 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land.

**276.** 158 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of twelve sheep for a lamp.

**277.** 159 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35).

**278.** 160 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118). Records sale of land.

**279.** 161 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa, right of entrance. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of a golden girdle by an Adiyamān. The date corresponded to Wednesday, 30th April, A.D. 1197. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII. p. 173.

**280.** 162 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva.

**281.** 163 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records that the king, while in his palace at Chidambaram, made gift of a land to an image which he had set up at Tirumāṇikuḷi,



**282.** 164 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the east wall of the prakāra of the same temple, right of entrance. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-Chōladēva. Records gift of four cows for a lamp. Dr. Kielhorn points out that if the king referred to is Rājendra-Chōla III, the date is incorrect, but that if he is Kulōttuṅga III, it would be Wednesday, 22nd August, A.D. 1184. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 172.

**283.** 165 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III). Records gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp by a native of Kūdal (Cuddalore). See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 171, where Kielhorn calculates the date to be the 12th August 1180.

**284.** 166 of 1902. (Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth and sixth years of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva (?). Records gift of land by the king for offerings on his birthday.

**285.** 167 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of a buffalo cow and her calf by a Paraiyan.

**286.** 168 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the fifth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍan. Records gift of land.

**287.** 169 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva (III), who took Madura, Ceylon and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land. The date corresponded to Wednesday, 7th April, A.D. 1199. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 174.

**288.** 170 of 1902.--(Tamil.) On the west wall of the prakāra of the Vāmanapurīśvara temple. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva (III), who took Madura, Ceylon and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 174, where Dr. Kielhorn discusses the date. He corrects *Rishabha* into *Mēsha* and then calculates the date to be Saturday, 10th April, A.D. 1199.

#### Tiruvāḍi.

**289.** 28 of 1903.--(Tamil.) On the left of the entrance into the Śāranārāyaṇa-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the sixteenth year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp by a certain Rājaditta-Pallavaraiyar. [The last-mentioned chief had the name Rājaditta evidently

from the Chōla king who was defeated and slain by Bhūtuga in the battle of Takkōlam. See N.A. 3, 44, 241, etc.

**290.** 29 of 1903. (Tamil.) On the right of the entrance into the same temple. A record in the fortieth year of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of gold for half a lamp. [The king must be Kulōttuṅga I, 1070—1118.]

**291.** 30 of 1903. (Tamil.) On a pillar of the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records gift of land by a merchant. Kielhorn says that the English equivalent of the date is Thursday, 7th August, A.D. 1124. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 1-2.

**292.** 31 of 1903. (Tamil.) On the another pillar of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records gift of land.

**293.** 32 of 1903. (Tamil.) On a third pillar of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Beginning lost. Records gift of land.

**294.** 33 of 1903. (Tamil.) On a fourth pillar of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (1011—43), the date of which is lost.

**295.** 34 of 1903. (Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Virattānēśvara temple in the same village. A record of the Kērala king Ravivarma-Mahārāja *alias* Kulāśekharadēva in his fourth year; Kali 4414; Ś. 1235, corresponding, according to Prof. Kielhorn, to Saturday, December 29th, A.D. 1313. Records that the king had the whole temple washed. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 146 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 8-9. Dr. Hultsch points out that in the Aruḷāla Perumāḷ inscription (see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV., p. 147), the king is said to have stayed at Kāñchi in his fourth year; and the present inscription which is dated in the same year gives the information that it was A.D. 1313.]

**296.** 35 of 1903. (Tamil.) On the left of the entrance into the same shrine. A record in the sixteenth year of the 'Gaṅga-Pallava' king Nripatuṅga. Records that a chief of Munai repaired the temple and gave gold for a lamp. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 196. [Prof. Dubreuil fixes Nripatuṅga's date to be A.D. 854—880.]

**297.** 36 of 1903. (Tamil.) On the right of the entrance into the same shrine. A record of the Pallava king Nandipōttaraiyar who was victorious at Teḷḷaru. Records gift of gold for a lamp by the king. [This inscription gives a clue to the date of the Poet

Perundēvanār, the author of the Bhāratavenbā, who was patronised by the king who won the battle of Teḷḷāru. This was the same as Nandivarman III, the hero of the Nandikkalambagam.

**298.** 37 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the northern entrance into the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (unidentified). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

**299.** 38 of 1903.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 192 sheep for two lamps by a merchant.

**300.** 39 of 1903.—(Tamil.) In the same place. An incomplete record in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva.

**301.** 40 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the eastern entrance into the same maṇṭapa. Records in the tenth year; gift of land by Kaḷiṅgaraiyan.

**302.** 41 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the southern entrance into the same maṇṭapa. A record in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land. [The king cannot be identified. It might be Māvarman Vīra Pāṇḍya referred to in S.A. 71.]

**303.** 42 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḷaiyār Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011–53). Beginning lost. Records gift of land.

**304.** 43 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the kitchen in the same temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (unidentified). Records gift of fifty cows by Kāḍavarāyan. [Was it Kōpperuṅjīṅga who had that title? If so, the king *might* be Kulōttuṅga III. See S.A. 223 and N.A. 224.]

**305.** 44 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuṅjīṅgadēva. Records gift of thirty-two cows and one bull for a lamp.

**306.** 45 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I or II?). Records gift of land by Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa-Kachchiyarāyan.

**307.** 46 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Mentions Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa-Kāḍavarāyan. See S.A. 304 above.

**308.** 47 (a) of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same kitchen. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**309.** 47 (b) of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Rājādhirājadēva (II, 1171—86). Mentions Jananātha Kachchiyarāyan.

**310.** 48 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**311.** 49 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of land to a matha of Vāgīsa (i.e., Tirunāvukkaraiyar). The king referred to is evidently Kulōttuṅga I which raises the presumption that the king referred to in the preceding inscriptions is he.

**312.** 50 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of thirty-nine cows and one bull for a lamp.

**313.** 51 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōñērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land.

**314.** 52 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva (1283—?). Records gift of land. See S.A. 68.

**315.** 53 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record.

**316.** 54 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth-year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of ornaments by Kāḍavarāyan. See S.A. 304 and 307.

**317.** 55 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the western side of the verandah close to the same prakāra. A record in the forty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I, 1070—1118). Beginning lost. Records gift of land.

**318.** 56 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in front of the inner gōpura of the same temple. A record in the third year of the Pallava king Paramēśvara Pōttaraiyar. Records gift of gold. [Was he the Pallava Paramēśvaravarman I or II? We have no evidences to say.]

**319.** 57 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land for two lamps. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 283, where Dr. Kielhorn discusses the date and concludes that it is Saturday, 12th March, 1457, and infers that the king should have begun to reign between 13th March and 28th July 1443.

**320.** 58 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura. A record in the fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Settles the order in which the dancing girls have to dance before the god. [This is evidently the king who ascended the throne in 1283 and who conquered the Kākatiya and others. See S.A. 68.]

**321.** 59 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the inner gōpura of the same temple. A record of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuñjīngadeva. Records gift of land.

**322.** 60 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in the Raṅganātha-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Udaiyār Rājendra-Chōḷadēva, (II or Kulōttunga I, 1070–1118) the date of which is lost.

*Tiruvēndipuram.*

**323.** 136 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Dēvanāyaka Perumāḷ shrine. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?). Records gift of land at the request of prince (pillaiyār) Viśhṇuvardhana Mahārāja (evidently one of the sons of the king who got his name owing to the E. Chāḷukyan connection).

**324.** 137 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the prakāra of the same temple. A record in the tenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (III), corresponding to Monday, 23rd July, A.D. 1285. Confirms gifts of land to the temple, which had been made by Sundara-Pāṇḍya I, Vikrama-Pāṇḍya and Vīra-Pāṇḍya. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 278-9.

**325.** 138 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?). Records gift of twelve sheep for a lamp.

**326.** 139 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fiftieth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

**327.** 140 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin

Vikrama-Chōladēva [1118-35]. Records gift of money for feeding Vaishnavas. Refers to a previous gift in the thirty-fifth year of Kulōttuṅga-dēva.

**328.** 141 of 1902. —(Tamil.) On the south wall of the prakāra of the same temple. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍya-dēva. Records that the temple authorities decided to follow the system of worship practised in all other temples. [It is doubtful whether the king is the first or second of that name.]

**329.** 142 of 1902. —(Tamil.) On the west wall of the prakāra of the same temple. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III 1216-48). This inscription in the Viṣṇu temple contains a very interesting account of certain political disturbances which happened in Southern India in the first half of the thirteenth century. It is to the effect that in 1231-2 Peruṅjiṅga captured the Chōla emperor at Śēndamaṅgalam and that the Hoysala Vīra Narasimha (II) rescued and restored him after a victorious campaign against Peruṅjiṅga, obtaining thereby the title of "Establisher of the Chōla kingdom." The inscription also states that Parākramabāhu, the king of Ceylon, and an ally of Peruṅjiṅga lost his life in the war. As 136 of 1900 distinctly says that in 1229 Peruṅjiṅga was a loyal vassal Dr. Hultzsch ascribes the present rising to between 1229 and 1232. Peruṅjiṅga regained his power afterwards as No. 38 of 1890 at Conjeeveram says he ascended the throne in 1243. His epigraphs are very numerous in Tamil country, and one is as far as Drākshārama (419 of 1893) which refers to his conquests sung by himself. As for Rājārāja's relations with Narasimha (II) Dr. Hultzsch points out on the basis of the Tirugōkarnam inscription (410 of 1902) that in 1225 the latter acknowledged the former's sovereignty. See also Ādhamān Kōttai, Salem District. Also *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 160-70.

**330.** 143 of 1902. —(Tamil.) On the south wall of the prakāra of the same temple. A record in the third year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍya-dēva. Records sale of land. [Is he the king who ascended the throne in 1283? See S.A. 68.]

**331.** 144 of 1902. —(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Viṣṇu-skāna shrine in the same temple. A record in the tenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin-Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land. See the next epigraph.

**332.** 145 of 1902. —(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva (apparently the successor of Vikrama Pāṇḍya referred to in S.A. 71).

**333.** 146 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the western gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. Records the construction of the gōpura for the merit of Peruñjīgadēva.

**334.** 147 of 1902.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place, left of entrance. Refers to a king of Toṇḍai.

**335.** C.P. 18 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Telugu.) Records a grant by Achyuta Rāya in Ś. 1454, K. 4633, Nandana, of the privilege of receiving the holy water and consecrated food after the worship in the temple to one Rāmānujāchāri. [Mr. Sewell says in connection with this place that he is unable to find out where it is, but any ordinary Vaishṇavite will recognize its position near Cuddalore and its importance in the history of Śri-Vaishṇavism, particularly in the time of Vēdānta Dēśika (for whose life and works see my article in *J. Bo. R.A.S.*, 1915-6, pp. 276-312).

*Tyāgavalli.*

**335-A.** In the Narttana Gaṇapati shrine in the village. Records that Sundara Pāṇḍya in the fourteenth year of his reign gave 10 *mās* of land to the deity. *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 206, No. 42.

GINGEE TALUK.

*Ālampūṇḍi.*

**336.** The Ālampūṇḍi Plates of Virūpāksha (Grantha and Tamil). Records that Virūpāksha I, the son of Harihara II, of the first Vijayanagara dynasty granted on the Pushya Saṅkrānti day of Ś. 1305, Raktākshīn, the village of Ālampūṇḍi to certain Brāhmaṇas. [See *Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 207; *South Arcot Manual*, p. 2; and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 224-29, where Venkayya edits it.]

*Dalavānūr.*

**337.** 48 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the rock-cut cave right of entrance (cf. upper cave at Trichinopoly). A damaged record.

**338.** 49 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the pillar at the entrance into the same cave. A damaged record in the fifteenth year of the 'Gaṅga-Pallava' king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman.

**339.** 50 of 1905.—(Tamil verse.) On one of the pillars inside the same cave. A record of the Pallava king Narēndrapōttaraiyan. Records the excavation of the cave called Śātrumallēśvarālaya. [*In. Ep. Rep.*, 1905, Venkayya points out that this king was Mahēndravarmān I, who had the title Śātrumalla, and that the cave should therefore have been excavated in his reign. See *Ep. Ind.*, XII, p. 225.]

**340.** 51 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Grantha.) On the same pillar; A record of the Pallava king Narēndra *alias* Śātrumalla.

Records the excavation of the cave called Śatrumallesvarālaya. [See note to the above. On palæographical grounds Venkayya believed this inscription to be earlier than the above. Cf. N.A. 41 to which the present inscription bears a close resemblance in its archaic character when compared with the Trichinopoly and Pallavaram cave epigraphs. See Prof. Dubreuil's *Pallavas*, p. 26. For the edition of this inscription, see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, p. 225.]

**341.** 52 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the Īśvara temple in the same village. A record of Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār II in Śubhakṛit (i.e., Ś. 1285). Records an order of Śaḷuva Maṅgudēva, issued according to a letter from Aṇṇar Goppaṇār. The village is called Talaivanallūr. [Goppaṇa was the celebrated Goppaṇa Uḍaiyār referred to in the *Guru-parampara*s, in the *kōyilolugu*, as the conqueror of the Mahomedans and restorer of Hindu shrines. See my article on Vedānta Dēśika in *J. Bo. B.R.A.S.*, 1915 6. See also Śrīraṅgam inscription, *Ep. Ind.* VI, 324f.]

**342.** 53 of 1905.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama-Pāṇḍya who came to the throne in 1283. Begins *Samasta-bhuvanaikavira Chandrakula*, etc. The village is called Talaivāynallūr and was a hamlet of Rājaraṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a brahmadēya in Panaiyūr-naḍu. He is said to have been the lord of Madura, the sun to the darkness of the Kēraḷa race, the submarine fire to the ocean of the Chōḷa race and the conqueror of Vīraṅgaḍagōpāla and Gaṇapati. See S.A. 68.

**343.** 54 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Grantha.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, in Ś. 1209. Records the digging of a pond by the king's minister Jayasimha. S.A. 68, 70, etc.

**344.** 55 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya II in Ś. 1365 expired, Rudhirōdgārin.

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*Eyil (Eyyal).*

**345.** 221 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the ruined Śiva temple on the hill. A mutilated record in Pramādin of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (i.e., Virūpāksha I). Records gift of land.

**346.** 222 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. Records gift of land.

**347.** 223 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers the dedication of two families for maintaining twilight lamps.

**348.** 224 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south and east walls of the same shrine. A record in Ānanda of the Vijayanagara king



Jammaṇa-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Kampana-Uḍaiyār II. Records gift of land for a lamp. See-S.A. 351 below.

349. 225 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Raudri gift of land.

350. 226 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. Mentions in Raudri the temple of Tirumaḍappēruḍaiyār. Records gift of land to blacksmiths, carpenters and goldsmiths.

351. 227 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On stones lying near the same shrine. An incomplete record in Saumya of the Vijayanagara king Jammaṇa Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Kumāra-Kampana-Uḍaiyār II. The temple is called Tirumaḍappēruḍaiya-Nāyinār.

352. 228 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same stones. A fragmentary record of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya, the date of which is lost. [The king came to the throne in 1337.]

353. 229 of 1906. (Tamil.) On the rock to the south of the same temple. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money to the shrine of Vināyaka in the temple of Tirumaḍapparai Uḍaiyār at Eyil *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷanallūr.

354. 230 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up to the left of the way leading to the same hill. Refers in Plavaṅga to the foundation of a new street at Eyil.

355. 231 of 1906. (Tamil.) On a rock to the south of the same village. A record in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama Pāṇḍyadēva. Mentions the temple of Tiruvaṇṇāmalai-Uḍaiya-Nāyinār and Eyil. See S.A. 343.

356. 232 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On another rock in the same locality. Records in Īśvara gift of land. Mentions Naraśiṅgarāja-Uḍaiyār.

### Gingee.

This fine hill-fortress was the seat of an important province in the Vijayanagara period as is plain from a grant of Harihara II dated in A.D. 1383. It remained in the hands of the Rāyas and the Nāiks till about 1645 when it fell into the hands of Bijapūr. Thirty years later it fell into the hands of Śivaji but was captured by the Mughals in 1698 after a celebrated siege of seven years. Its place as capital of the province was taken by Arcot; but thanks to its situation and its strength it figured largely in the Carnatic wars, being taken by the French in 1750 and by the English in 1761. The whole history is ably and succinctly summarised in the *South Arcot Gazetteer*, Garstin's *Manual*, etc. The descriptions of the three fortified hills of the place and of the antiquities therein are ample and show the historic significance of the place. A fine account of Gingee under the Vijayanagar and later rulers is contained in one of the *Mack. M.S.S.*, the *Karnāṭaka Rājas Sivastāra charitra*, a

summary of which is given in Taylor's *Rais*, Catal., Vol III. I have given ample reference to the Nāik rulers of the place and their activities in my *History of the Naik Kingdom* (*Ind. Antq.* 1915). As for the history of the place under the Maharattas, Mughals and the Nawabs we have got ample materials of which the interesting ballad of Deśing Rāja deserves mention. See Duff's *History of the Mahrattas*, Orme's monumental history, *Madras Journal*, XVI, 348 f, etc. It is curious that the inscriptions of such an important place are so small in number. The department has discovered thus far two, and these are—

**357.** 57 of 1905.—(Persian.) On a slab built into the threshold of the main gate of the fort. Records in Hijra 1125 that the fort was captured by Sā adatu-u-lah Kan, A.D. 1712-3. See *S.A. Gazr.*, p. 352.

**358.** 240 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Veṅkatarāmasvāmin temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Vīra-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1472, Sādhārāṇa. Records gift of land by the king. The inscription also records a gift by Śūrappa-Nāyakkar for the merit of Sadāśivadēva, and another gift by Aḍappattu Mallappa Nāyakkar for festival.

**359.** No. 70 of *Mr. Sewell's List*.—(Tamil.) Records a document drawn up by Vala (Bala) Veṅkatapati Nāyakkan, son (or descendant) of Vala Kṛishṇappa Nāyakkan, Raja of Śenji (Jinji, Ginji), in Ś. 1386 (A.D. 1464), Kaliyuga 4565, Pārthiva, adjudicating on a religious dispute. The name of "Rāma Dēva Mahā Rāya" is mentioned as paramount sovereign.

*Mēl-Śēyur (Mēl Śevūr.)*

**360.** 209 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Vrishabhapurīśvara temple. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājādhirājadēva (I?). Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**361.** 210 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājārājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājārājadēva (I, 985--1013). Partly built in.

**362.** 211 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. - A fragment of record of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla (I, 1012--53) the date of which is lost.

**363.** 212 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Rājārājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājārājadēva (I). Registers allotments of paddy to certain temple servants.

**364.** 213 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Rājārājadēva (II). Records gift of two lamp

**365.** 214 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same shrine. A damaged record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendradēva (1050—63?). Records gift of a lamp.

**366.** 215 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. A damaged record in the second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp.

**367.** 216 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-second year of the Chōla king Rājārājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājārājadēva (I). Records that an individual belonging to the regiment Jananāthateriṇjavalāṅgai-vēlaikkārar, set up an image of the goddess Umā-Bhattāraki. For another division of the Vēlaikkārar see S.A. 81.

**368.** 217 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Madiraikonḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Built in the middle. Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

**369.** 218 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the thirty-seventh year of the Chōla king Rājākēsarivarman. Mentions Kaṇṇaradēvar (Krishṇa III of the Rāshtrakūta line). (A mutilated record.) See S.A. 289.

**370.** 219 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the forty-fifth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I?). Records gift of thirty-two cows.

**371.** 220 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the same base. A record in Ś. 1392, Vikrita. Built in the middle. Contains the signature Annamarasa at the end.

**372.** 221 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rājākēsarivarman (985—1013). Records that allotments were made for daily requirements.

**373.** 222 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartīn Rājādhirājadēva II (1171—86). Records a gift of land made by Śeṅgeṇi Ammaiappan Pāṇḍi *alias* Rājārāja Śambuvarāyan. Quotes the fifth year of the king's reign and mentions the donor's grandfather, who claims to have conquered the Pāṇḍya country. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 212. Date corresponds to Wednesday, 8th July 1181, in all probability.

**374.** 223 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prakāra. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III (1178—1216). Records that two chiefs pledged themselves to be loyal to Śeṅgeṇi Ammaiappan Rājārāja Śambuvarāyan, "who took the Pāṇḍya

country." [Evidently Śeṅgēṇi Ammayappa helped Kulōttuṅga III in a campaign against the Pāṇḍya.]

*Śingavaram.*

**375.** 224 of 1904.- (Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the Raṅganātha temple. A damaged record.

**376.** 225 of 1904. (Tamil.) On the east base of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (unidentified). Records gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp.

**377.** 226 of 1904.- (Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Virapāṇḍyadēva, the date of which is lost. Beginning built in. [Was he the same as the successor of Vikrama Pāṇḍya ?]

**378.** 227 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east base of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaṭyār Rājendradēva (1050-63?). Records gift of a lamp by a chief to atone for having stabbed a military officer. See S.A. 393, 570, 580, 594, etc.

**379.** 228 of 1904.- (Tamil.) On the left of the flight of steps leading up to the same shrine. A record in the fourth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniālappirandān Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of thirty cows for a lamp. See *Conjeveram inscriptions. Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 165.

**380.** 229 of 1904.- (Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the ruined Ādivarāha-Perumāl temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Pratāpa-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (whom Venkayya considers to be the younger brother of Dēvarāya II) in Paridhāvin. Records that a certain private individual and his family were made over to the temple of Paṇṇi-Aḷvār to look after the lamps. See 665 of 1904 at Tirumullaivayil in Chingleput district for the same chief.

**381.** 230 of 1904. (Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Pratāpa-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya in Krōdhin. Records a gift similar to that in No. 229. See S.A. 380.

**382.** 231 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. A record in the thirtieth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva I (1268-1308). Records gift of land. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 277, where it is pointed out that the date corresponded to Wednesday, 31st July 1297.

**383.** 232 of 1904. (Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mallikārjuna-Mahārāya, son of Dēvarāya-

Mahārāya II 'who had witnessed the elephant hunt,' in Ś. 1378, Dhātri. Records a gift similar to that of No. 380.

**384.** 233 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. A record in Kīlaka. Records a gift similar to that of No. 380 above.

**385.** 234 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kumāra-Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (i.e., Virūpāksha I, son of Harihara II) in Kshaya (Ś. 1309). Records a gift similar to that of No. 229. [The name Kumāra has been added to distinguish him from his namesake, the son of Bukka I, who seems to have had nothing to do with the Tamil country.] Virūpāksha, according to the Ālampūṇḍi grant (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 224 ff.) and the Sanskrit drama *Nārāyaṇavilāsa* conquered the Toṇḍira, Chōḷa and Pāṇḍya countries. See S.A. 336.

**386.** 235 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1483, Durmati. The king bears Śāluva *birudas*.

**387.** 236 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On the Ellukkuttaippārai in the same village. A private record in Kāḷayukta.

**388.** 237 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On two boulders at the foot of the hill in the same village. Records the foundation of a village called Śrīkaraṇapperuñjērī at the request of an agent of Nīlagaṅgaraiyan Annavanāttadigal for providing offerings and for burning lamps in the temple of the Ālvār at Panjikunṇu.

**389.** 238 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a rock in the Tirunātharkunṇu near the same village. Records the *niśidika* of Ḥaiyappaḍārār who fasted for 30 days. The reference is to the Jain habit of religious suicide.

**390.** 239 of 1904.—(Archaic Vatteluttu.) On the same rock. Records the *niśidika* of Chandrānandi-āchārya who fasted for 57 days.

#### KALLAKURCHI TALUK.

##### *Kallakuruchi.*

**390-A.** A C.P. grant of "Raṅga (VI)" dated A.D. 1644-5 (Tāraṇa, Phalguni Śu. di 12), recording the grant of this village (surnamed Chinnamaśeṭṭisamudram) in the kingdom of Tiruvāḍi to Koṇḍappa, son of Yellamarāja of the Kavunḍinyagōtra, Āpastamba sūtra and Yajuś śakha. It is in Nandinagari character and is of great value in the history of the last Vijayanagara dynasty. See *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 153-60 and *Tam. and Sans. Inscrns.*, pp. 196-203.

##### *Tiruvarāṅgam.*

**391.** 66 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the right and left walls of the entrance into the Raṅganātha temple. A record of the

Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇadēva-Mahārāya-Achyuta-dēva-Mahārāya-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1480 expired, Piṅgaḷa. Records gift of three villages to the Raṅganātha temple at Uttara-Tiruvaraṅgam by the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Obaladēva-Mahārāja, son of Kōṇṭayya-Mahārāja and grandson of Rāmarāja-Koṇḍūrājadēva-Mahārāja of the Atrēyagōtra, the Yajus śākha and the Āpastamba sūtra. The villages belonged to Mudiyanū-paraṅṅu in Valudilambattuchchāvaḍi, a subdivision of Korukkaikūṛram, a district of Meygunṛa-vaḷanāḍu in Magadai-maṇḍalam granted to the donor by Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya. In the beginning, Mudiyanūrparaṅṅu is said to be on the southern bank of the Peṇṇār river in Tiruvāḍi-rājyam, which belonged to Magadai-maṇḍalam.

### TINDIVANAM TALUK.

#### *Gidaṅgil.*

**392.** 222 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Bhakta-parādhīśvara shrine. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva (I?). Records gift of sixteen cows for a lamp.

**393.** 223 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of forty-five sheep for a lamp by "the father of a boy of six years, who had accidentally killed another boy of seven years with the sickle in cutting wood." See S.A. 378 for a similar example.

**394.** 224 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of gold for a lamp and of cows for offerings.

**395.** 225 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (III8-35). Records gift of gold for four lamps.

**396.** 226 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III). Records sale of land. Mentions the twelfth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII., pp. 171-2. Dr. Kielhorn points out that the date is irregular.

**397.** 227 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Ādhirājendradēva. This is stated to be a copy of an older inscription. Records gift of land to an image which the donor had set up in the temple. [Ādhirājendra was the son of Rājakēsarivarman Vīra Rājendra I, 1063-70.]

**398.** 228 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa-Sāmbuvarāyan. Records gift of taxes.

**399.** 229 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vijaya-Bhūpatirāya (1331-44), the date of which is lost. Records gift of land.

*Kunimēdu.*

The place is interesting as the site of an early English factory which was established in 1682 and abandoned on the purchase of *Fort St. David* from the Mahrattas in 1698 and the remains of which are still to be seen. (See *Madras Manual*, Vol. III, p. 209 and Garstin's *South Arcot*, p. 407.)

**400.** 241 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the ruined Īṣvara temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Achyutaiyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1455, Nandana. Mentions an agent of Tirumalaidēva-Mahārāja. Records gift of taxes.

**401.** 242 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1451, Vijaya (wrong). Records gift of land. Mentions an agent of Rāmathattar.

*Olakkūr.*

**402.** 351 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Agastyēśvara temple. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records that a private individual paved the floor of the central shrine, set up the *śrīpīḍapīṭha* (pedestal) and a *neytāṅgi* (lamp-post), consecrated an image of Vighnēśvara and granted gold for a lamp, to the temple of Tiruvagattīśvaramudaiya-Mahādēvar at Uḷak-kaiyūr *alias* Rājamahēndranallūr in Oymā-nāḍu *alias* Vijayarājendra-vaṇanādu, which was a subdivision of Jayanṅṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam. [Rājamahēndranallūr was evidently founded by Rājamahēndra, the son of Rājendra (1050-62) and predecessor of Vīra Rājendra I {1064-70}.]

**403.** 352 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of Chōla king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājādhirājadēva II, 1171-86. Records a hunting accident in expiation of which the party who committed the offence were ordered to give thirty-two cows and one bull to the shrine of Vātapi-Viṭaṅkar in the temple of Tiruvagattīśvaramudaiya-Mahādēvar at Ulakkaiūr *alias* Rājamahēndranallūr, by the Brahmans of the village assembly so that "he may escape the possible mischief of the revengeful soul of the victim". See S.A. 378.

**404.** 353 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. An unfinished record in the fifth year of the Chōla king

Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōla-dēva. Refers to a gift of gold, made by Rājendradēva (evidently Parakesarivarman Rājendra 1050-63), for a stone building to the god Tiruvagattīsuramuḍaiya-Mahādēva at Ulakkaiyūr *alias* Rājamahēndranallūr in Oymānāḍu *alias* Vijayarājendra-vaḷanāḍu, which was a district of Jayaṅgaṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam. Rājendra had placed 100 Kaḷaṅju of gold in the hands of the residents. The latter completed only the first five Aṅgas of the temple and stopped work. Half the money was still in arrears but "disappeared owing to bad time." Consequently the stone temple originally intended by Rājendra was never completed. The servants of the temple complained against this conduct of the villagers and on this the latter agreed to supply an image of Sōmaskanda, instead of accomplishing their original bargain.

**405.** 354 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in Vibhava of the Vijayanagara king Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (i.e., Harihara II). Concessions granted to the Kaikkōlar (weavers) living in the streets surrounding the temple. These migrated in a body without paying the dues to the temple, as a result of which, it was financially ruined and had to be closed. Subsequently they were persuaded to return and open their looms, paying revised assessments decided upon by the authorities.

**406.** 355 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the door-post of the entrance into the same temple. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōla king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga Chōla-dēva (I, 1070-1118). Mentions the charities recorded in No. 351 at the end of which this inscription on the door-post, is referred to.

**407.** 356 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the Brahman street in the same village. In archaic characters, "which may be assigned to the Pallava or the early 'Gaṅga-Pallava' period." Records that the much-worn image at the top of the slab was caused to be cut by the king. The image itself, perhaps, represents Piridiviviḍaṅga-kurati. The inscriptions shows that Jainism was under royal support in the district. Nandivarman cut out, for example, a similar image at Pañchapāṇḍavamalai near Arcot.

**408.** 357 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab (*a virakal*) set up near the village-munsif's chāvadi in the same village. Refers to Kampapperumāl and to the death of a hero on the occasion when this town was devastated. The occasion of the destruction of the city is not known. Kampapperumāl is identified by Mr. Krishna Sastri with Kampavarman of the 'Gaṅga-Pallava' dynasty.'

#### *Olindiyaṅpattu Araṣiḷi*

**409.** 194 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Aśvat-thēśvara shrine. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king



Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of twelve sheep for a lamp.

410. 195 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

411. 196 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 30 cows for a lamp.

412. 197 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of four cows for a lamp.

413. 198 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva.

*Perumāṇḍūr (evidently a Jain centre in the ancient period).*

414. 219 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the maṇṭapa in front of the Chandranātha shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (1111 ?). Records that Rājārāja-Sāmbuvarāyan granted land to the image of Yakshi. [Chandranātha or Chandraprabhā was the eighth Tīrthaṅkara of the Jains.]

415. 220 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Rishabhanātha shrine in the same village. An incomplete record in the nineteenth year of the 'Gaṅga-Pallava' king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman. Records gift of paddy. Rishabhanātha was the first Tīrthaṅkara.

416. 221 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (1111 ?). Records gift of land by Rājārāja-Sāmbuvarāyar.

*Perumukkal (Permacoil of Orme).*

The place has been connected by tradition with the Rāmāyaṇa and the local hill is called the hermitage of Vālmīki, and the local deity Vālmīśura mudaiya Mādēvar. The village was formerly called Perumukkil, for the legendary origin of which see *S.A. Gazr.*, p. 366. The isolated rock which rises out of the plain in this village and which has the temple referred to below on its summit, was fortified in the eighteenth century and saw much fighting between the English and the French. The following epigraphs have been recorded. The earliest belongs to Kulōttuṅga I, but the temple was erected in Vikramachōḷa's reign. See 421.

**417.** 36 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On slab set up in a field near the village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Venkaṭapatideva-Mahārāya I in Ś. 1511 expired, Virōdhin. Records gift of land by Venkaṭappa-Nāyaka for the merit of Timmakkal at the order of Bommu-Nāyaka, son of Nāgama-Nāyaka. Koṇḍama-Nāyaka, son of Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka, is also mentioned. See N.A. 204 and 553.

**418.** 37 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a rock to the right of the way up the hill in the same village. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kuḷōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I (1070—1118). Records gift of 30 cows for a lamp to the temple of Tirumalai-Tiruvānmiśvaramuḍaiya-Mādhēvar at Perumūkkil. Registers also other gifts made in the forty-third and forty-fifth years.

**419.** 38 of 1905.—(Kannarese.) On a slab to the left of the same way. Records that a certain Lingappa, son of Chikka-Kōṇēri-Nāyaka of Paḍaivīḍu built the steps.

**420.** 39 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Mukhyāchalēśvara temple on the same hill. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II, 1171—86.) Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp. Perumūkkil is called Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-nallūr.

**421.** 40 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records the building of the temple by Kakkur-Nāyakan *alias* Kanakarāyan.

**422.** 41 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of the land to the temple of Tiruvānmīga-lśvaramuḍaiyār.

**423.** 42 of 1905.—(Tamil verse.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Mentions Timmaya-Polaya.

**424.** 43 of 1905.—On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Mukhyāchalēśvara temple on the hill. A record in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a salt-pan to the temple of Vālmīkīśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār. The salt-pan had been enjoyed by the temple for a long time but had lain unused since the time of Pallavan Kōpperuñjīgar.

**425.** 44 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājādhirājadēva (II, 1078—86.) Records gift of 32 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvāmiśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādhēvar.

**426.** 45 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of land.

**427.** 46 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II, 1146—78). Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp. Perumukkil is called Edirili-Chōḷanallūr.

**428.** 47 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Grantha.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in Ś. 1090 the gift of a pot by a chief who belonged to the Vrishabha family.

*Sandamangalam (Śēndamaigalam).*

[It was evidently the capital of Kōpperuñjiṅga Dēva. See *S.A. Gazr.*, p. 377.]

**429.** 68 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Āpatsahāyēśvara temple. Records in Saumya gift of land by Jakkana-Uḍaiyār (?).

**430.** 69 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of money for two lamps.

**431.** 70 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp.

**432.** 71 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of 32 cows and one bull for a lamp.

**433.** 72 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in S. 1352, *Saumya*. Records that the king granted the two villages Kaḷḷakurichchi and Āḍur.

**434.** 73 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year gift of land for ten lamps.

**435.** 74 of 1903.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1439, *Īśvara*. Describes the king's conquests in the north-east and records an order which he issued at Bezvāda. This is a very important epigraph which gives an independent account of Kṛishṇadēva's conquests. See 574 of 1902 at Tiruvaṇṇāmalai, and inscriptions at Amarāvati. The inscription is to the effect that Kṛishṇadēva, while staying in the bank of the Kṛishṇaveni between the Anantaśāyin temple at Uṇḍavalli (Guntūr Taluk) and Mallikārjuna temple of Bezvāda, remitted 10,000 gold

pieces in favour of the temples between the Gaḍilam and Vellār and from Kōttaikkarai wall to the sea. [This donation is confirmed by 288 of 1903 at Tiruppālattuṟai, 125 of 1904 at Tīrthanagari and 511 of 1905 at Kaṇṇanūr.]

**436.** 75 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fifth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land by the king.

**437.** 76 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the nineteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuṇjiṅgadēva. Records gift of sixty cows by the king.

**438.** 77 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Parākrama Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land.

**439.** 78 of 1903.—(Grantha and Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land by the king.

**440.** 79 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. Records in the seventeenth year gift of land. Mentions Ellāndalaiyāna-Perumāḷ.

**441.** 80 of 1903.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records in the seventeenth year gift of land. Mentions Ellāndalaiyāna-Perumāḷ.

**442.** 81 of 1903.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the seventeenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva. Records that the king granted land to provide for the worship on "the day of Ellāndalaiyāna-Perumāḷ."

### *Śīrāmūr (Śittāmūr).*

This is the most important Jain centre in the district and the headquarters of the head of all South Indian Jains. See *S.A. Gazr.*, p. 367.

**443.** 201 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor close to the well in the Pārśvanātha temple. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman. Records gift of a lamp.

**444.** 202 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the maṇṭapa in front of the Malainātha shrine in the same village. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of land.

**445.** 203 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the base of a boulder at the back of the same shrine. Mentions Kaḍavarkōṇpāvai, the queen of a Chōḷa king. [Does Kaḍavarkōṇ refer to Kōpperuṇjiṅgadēva? See N.A. 224 and S.A. 223.]

*Tindivanam.*

Tindivanam, like its suburb Gidāngil, was in Oymānāḍu. For a description of the Antiquities of the place see S.A. *Gazr.*, pp. 368—70.

**446.** 141 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Tintriṇṇīśvara temple. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājakēsarivarman (Rājārāja I). Records gift of land for the maintenance of a musician who was to play on the lute and of a vocalist to accompany the lute (vīṇai). The vīṇai was thus in use in the tenth century. “Of course there is nothing in this to show that the old Dravidian musical instrument Yaḷ had been superseded about this time by the vīṇai.” [See Seshagiri Sastri's *Rep. Sans., Tam. MSS.*, 1897, p. 58 and my article on Nāthamuni in *Chris. Coll. Magaz.*, Aug. 1915.]

**447.** 142 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārāja-Rājakēsarivarman (985—1013). Records gift of land.

**448.** 143 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Built in in the middle. Records gift of lamps to the temple of Tiruttiṇṇīśvara at Kidaṅgil.

**449.** 144 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājakēsarivarman (Rājārāja I). Records gift of a lamp.

**450.** 145 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (Kulōttuṅga I). Records gift of three lamps.

**451.** 204 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Tintriṇṇīśvara shrine. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of thirty cows for a lamp.

**452.** 205 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records sale of land.

**453.** 206 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the king whose name is not mentioned. Records that a certain Kaḍavarāyan lowered the taxes on Gīḍāngil to three-quarters of the original amount. See S.A. 445.

**454.** 207 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Virarājendradēva (I, 1064—70). Built in. Records gift of twelve cows for offerings. *S.I.I.*, Vol. III, pp. 201-2 (No. 83).

**455.** 208 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Rājārājakēsarivarman. Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**456.** 209 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rājakēsarivarman (985—1013). Records gift of 180 sheep for two lamps.

**457.** 210 of 1902.—(Tamil verse and prose.) On the same wall. Records the building of the maṇṭapa.

**458.** 211 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-fifth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**459.** 212 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of thirty cows for a lamp.

**460.** 213 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**461.** 214 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Rājārājakēsarivarman (985—1013). Records gift of land.

**462.** 215 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājādhirājadēva. Records sale of land.

**463.** 216 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rājakēsarivarman (985—1013). Records that a royal officer made enquiries regarding the affairs of the temple. An incomplete record.

**464.** 217 of 1902.—(Marathi.) On a stone built into the floor of the prākāra of the Lakshmi-Narasimha-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1554, Manmatha (wrong), the construction of buildings in the fort by Khan Alisan-Ambarkhan Saheb (the Killadar of Gingee in 1677 and victim of Sivaji's ambition. See *S.A. Gazr.* p. 350).

**465.** 218 of 1902.—(Telugu.) On a second stone built into the floor of the same prākāra. A record in Ś. 1554, Manmatha (wrong). A translation of No. 217.

**466.** 30 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the gōpura of the Tintriṇīśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Raṅgayadēva-Mahārāya (1578—1586), son of Tirumalaidēva-Mahārāyar, in Ś. 1505 expired, Svabhānu. Records that Virappa-Nāyaka, son of Pāppu-Nāyaka of Vēlūr, who was apparently the Governor of Paḍaivīḍu-rājya, and the principal inhabitants and others living in the

six countries and eighteen districts ordered that tolls should be levied according to a fixed scale on all the articles brought into the market at Giḍaṅgil on Wednesdays and that the proceeds should be spent in repairs of the Tintriṇīśvara temple.

**467.** 31 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the gōpura of the Tintriṇīśvara temple, left of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Venkatapatirāya in Ś. 1525 expired, Śōbhakrit. Records that the weavers were ordered to pay a tax, the proceeds of which went to the temple. Mentions Bommū-Nāyaka, agent of Nāgama-Nāyaka.

**468.** 32 of 1905.—(Tamil.) At the entrance into the maṇṭapa of the Lakshminarasimha-Perumāḷ temple in the same village, right side. A record of the Vijayanagara king Gaṇḍakattāri Śāluva Achyutarāya Mahārāya in Ś. 1453 expired, Khara. Built in at the end. Records gift of land. Mentions Mallappa, son of the minister Tipparasar.

**469.** 33 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place, left side. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivādēva Mahārāya in Ś. 1464 expired, Kīlaka (wrong). Records the gift of a village for the merit of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarāja Chinna-Timmaiyyadēva Mahārāya. See N.A. 148.

**470.** 34 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Mentions in Ś. 1439 expired, Īśvara, a certain Perugu Appaḷaiya of the Śrīvatsa gotra.

**471.** 35 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇarāya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1474 (mistake for 1434) expired, Āṅgīrasa. Records gift of land by Tirumalai Nāyaka (the governor of the Tiṇḍivanam śīmai) to Appali of the Śrīvatsa gotra, son of the minister Mattarasa.

#### *Vayirapuram.*

**472.** 253 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the Sōma-sundarēśvara temple. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp by Śāraṇamanri to the temple of Tirunandīśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Vayiramēghapuram *alias* Jananāthapuram in Tirunallūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Ōymā-nāḍu in Jayaṅgondaśōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**473.** 254 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp to the same temple. Vayiramēghapuram is here called a city (nagaram).

**474.** 255 of 1913.—On the west base of the same temple. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of

twenty-four sheep for two lamps to the same temple by Peṇṇan Pichchan for the merit of a private individual whom his arrow had killed by accident. See S.A. 378.

**475.** 256 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land, exempted from *Śilvāri* and *peruvāri*, for maintaining various services in the same temple by the residents (*ūrōm*) of Vayiramēghapuram *alias* Jananāthanallūr, in Tirunallūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Ōmyā-nāḍu.

**476.** 257 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same temple. A damaged record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1158-35). Seems to register a gift of land which was situated in Yeyilūr, a hamlet of Vayiramēghapuram, by the residents (*ūrōm*) of the latter village.

**477.** 258 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records gift of land to the temple of Mūlasthānamuḍaiya-Mahādēva at Vayiramēghapuram, by the inhabitants (*ūrōm*) of the village.

#### TIRUKKOYILUR TALUK.

##### Āmūr.

**478.** 307 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a boulder in a field. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarajadēva. Records gift of land by Chēdiyarāya and the headmen of the village to the temple of Tiruvagattiśvaramuḍaiya Mahādēva at Āmūr in Tirumunaippāḍi Mēl-Ānmūrnāḍu. Registers also a gift of land for a lamp to the same temple by a certain Kulōttuṅga-śōḷa-Kāḍavarāyar.

##### Araganḍanallūr.

The temple of this place which is noted for its fine gōpura, its elaborate sculptures and some rock-cut remains (consisting of three caves) contains the following epigraphs:—

**479,** 26 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Aḷagiya-Ponni-Amman temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mallikārjunarāya, son of Vīraprātapa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya II in Ś. 1378 expired, Dhātri. Records gift of the village of Perichchālinallūr, for 200 faṇams, to God Ādichandrēśvara. The inscription is also referred to in *Mack. MSS. (Ins. S. Dts., p. 141, No. 25).*

**479-A.** On the south side of the Sabhāpati-maṇṭapam. A record of the forty-eighth year of Kulōttuṅgachōḷadēva, granting land to the Iḍaṅgai and Valaṅgai people. See *Ins. S. Dts., p. 140, No. 23* and *N.A. 520.*

**479-B.** On a stone south of the inner temple and Mahāmaṇṭapa. Records that Perumbaḍikāval village was granted as a free gift to



the local Bhaṭṭas by Rājēndrachōḷa chēdirāya in the third year of the reign of Kōpperuñjiṅgādēva. See *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 140, No. 24.

**480.** 386 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Oppilāmaṇṭśvara shrine. A record in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of taxes. See S.A. 68.

**481.** 387 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records repairs to the temple of Opporuvarumillāda-nāyanār at Tiruvaraiyaninallūr by a native of the Pāṇḍya country. [The *Mack. MSS.* mistake the word *Tirukkaraḷi* for a jewel and give the donor's name as "Andoovanna Pattana Swami". See *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 142, No. 26.]

**482.** 388 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land for three lamps.

**483.** 389 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-second year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land for three lamps.

**484.** 390 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of three lamps to the god and of land to an image of the goddess, which the donor had set up himself. *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 142, No. 29.

**485.** 391 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land. [See *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 142, No. 30. The *Mack. MSS.* give another record in the second year of the king saying that the village of the Vikrama-Pāṇḍya was granted for the god's festival. See *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 142, No. 27.]

**485-A.** On the north side of the Mahāmaṇṭapam. A grant of 1,000 kuḷis of land south of "Authitoomb village" to one "Vanicutapayer" at Tirukōvilūr in the reign of Kōpperuñjiṅgādēvar. *Ibid.*, No. 28. See S.A. 68 above.

**485-B.** In the same place. Grant of the village of Śembiyan Mahādēviyūr. The king's name is obscure. *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 143, No. 31.

#### *Elvānāśūr.*

The ancient name of this place was Śōḷakēraḷachaturvēdi-maṅgalam or Irayanaṇaiyūr. Śōḷakēraḷa is mentioned among the relations of Parakēsarivarman Rājēndradēva (1052–63) for whom he is said to have provided kingdoms and provinces. *S. Ind. Ins.*, Vol. III, No. 26.

**486.** 128 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the first prakāra of the Grāmārdhanāthēśvara temple. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**487.** 129 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Rājarājadēva (II) on Sunday, December 2, A.D. 1162. The village is also called Śrī-Śōlakērala-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. See *Ep. Ind.* IX, 209 10.

**488.** 130 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra Chōladēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**489.** 131 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated and unfinished record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Rājarājadēva (II).

**490.** 132 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**491.** 133 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prakāra. A record in the third year of Udayār Śrī-Śōlakēraladēva. Records gift of cows and of land by Parāntaka-Yādava Bhīma *alias* Uttamāśōla Malāḍuḍaiyār of the Bhārgava gōtra. The village is called Iraiyanaraiyūr, a brahmadēya in Pāndūr-kūṇram, a district of Malāḍu *alias* Jananāthavaḷanāḍu.

**492.** 134 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp. The temple is called Udayār Ūrbāgaṅḍaṇḍaruliya-Nāyanār. Refers to Tirumalai (i.e., the hill on which the temple is believed to be built).

**493.** 135 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Udayār Śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Registers an endowment for repairs to be made every ten years from the interest. The temple is called ūṇḍaiya Paramēśvarar.

**494.** 136 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrīvaladēva (Śrīvallabha). Records gift of land for two lamps.

**495.** 137 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year (Monday, March 6, A.D. 1161) of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Rājarājadēva (II). Records gift of land. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 210.

• **496.** 138 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp, by a man

who, in the course of a boar chase, shot a person by mistake. See S.A. 378, etc.

**497.** 139 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhi-rājadēva. Records gift of money for two lamps.

**498.** 140 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fifteenth year (= Wednesday, April 5, A.D. 1161) of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II). Seems to record a gift of land. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, No. 209.

**499.** 141 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman Śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of land for a flower garden.

**500.** 142 of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇarāya in S. 1439 expired, Īśvara. A few words traced here and there in the first few lines show that the passage describes the conquests of Kṛṣṇarāya.

**501.** 143 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. An incomplete record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013). Records gift of land. The characters are later than the period of Rājarāja I. The same remark applies to the inscriptions of Rājendra-Chōla I found in this temple.

**502.** 144 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**503.** 145 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**504.** 146 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**505.** 147 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**506.** 148 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (third quarter of the twelfth century?). Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp, under singular circumstances. A woman who threw a stick at her daughter accidentally hit another girl who died as a result of it on the twentieth day; and the penalty was the provision of the lamp by the husband of the lady. See S.A. 378, 570, 580, etc.

**507.** 149 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-dēva. Records gift of land. The temple is called Ūṟudaiya Paramēśvarar.

**508.** 150 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**509.** 151 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of a lamp.

**510.** 152 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (I or II?).

**511.** 153 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land by a dancing girl of the temple at Jambai.

**512.** 154 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record in the thirtieth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Peruṅṅiṅga-dēva. Records gift of land. Quotes the second year.

**513.** 155 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers that two persons mentioned by name had the hereditary right of serving on the district police (*pāḍikīval*).

**514.** 156 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Undated. Records the declaration made by a woman before committing *suttē* (sati).

**515.** 157 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of taxes to the temple by Kūḍalūr Araśanārāyaṇan Ēlīśai Mōgan *alias* Jananātha-Kachchiyarāyan.

**516.** 158 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-Chōladēva. Records gift of taxes by Kīlīyūr Malaiyamān Sūriyan Nīrēṟṟān *alias* Rājārāja-Malaiyakularāyan. See *Ep. Ind.*, IX, 213. Also S.A. 590.

**517.** 159 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirtieth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Peruṅṅiṅga-dēva. Records gift of land in the village of Māmbaṭṭu by Ponparappina Vānakōvaraiyar. See *Ep. Ind.*, IX, 217.

**518.** 160 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A record in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Māra-varman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍya-dēva. Records gift of land for the daily requirements of the temple among which figure rose-water (*pannir*), musk (*kastūri*), camphor (*karpūram*),

European saffron (*kuṅkumam*) and sandal paste for external application (*mērpūchchu*).

**519.** 161 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the third prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vijayarāya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1368 expired, Kshaya. A copy of No. 23 of 1905 without the signatures at the end.

**520.** 162 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A record in Pramādin of the Vijayanagara king Kampana-Udaiyār. Records gift of cows. Close to this is another inscription dated in the Śubhakrit year which records the gift of a lamp.

**521.** 163 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the second gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (II). Records gift of land at the request of Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Periya-udaiyān Nīrēṇṇān *alias* Rājārāja-Malaiyakulārāyan by the king while he was at Āyirattali. See S.A. 524.

**522.** 164 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the forty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records sale by the Sabhā of land which belonged to two absconding accountants, who had incurred debts and left the village without discharging them. [Shows that the accountant was under the control of the Sabhā.]

**523.** 165 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. An incomplete record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva. Records gift of land for daily requirements. Provision is made for the recital of the hymn *Tiruchchālal* every Sunday. [The author of the *Tiruchchālal* was Māṇikkavāśaga who, in the opinion of Venkayya, was the contemporary of Varaguṇa Pāṇḍya who ascended the throne in 862. See *Ep. Rec.*, 1907, p. 68.]

**524.** 166 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (II). Records gift of taxes by Kūdalūr-Ālappirandān Mōgan *alias* Rājārāja-Kāḍavarāyan. See S.A. 528.

**525.** 167 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I?). Records gift of land. The temple is called Ūrbāgaṅḍarūḷina Mahādēva at Iraivanaraiyūr *alias* Śrī-Śōlakēraḷa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Paḷūr-kūṇṇam, a district of Milāḍu *alias* Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu.

**526.** 168 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (III—35). Records gift of land. The king was at Muḍigoṇḍa-Chōlapuram at the time of making the grant.

**527.** 169 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Registers the emoluments of the temple priests and the items they had to provide for offerings.

**528.** 170 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II). Records the building of the hall (*tirumāligai*) by Kūḍal-Āḷappirandān Mōgan *alias* Rājarāja-Kāḷavarāyan Nālutikkumvenṇān. See No. 524 above.

**529.** 171 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Trivikrama-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**530.** 172 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A mutilated record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-Chōladēva. The donor is apparently the same as in S.A. 516 above.

**531.** 173 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the outer gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Śrīraṅgadēva-Mahārāja (1578—86) in Ś. 1504 expired, Chitra-bhānu.

**532.** 174 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1457 expired, Manmatha. Records gift of a village by the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chōlakulatilaka Uraiūr-puravarādhiśvara Bōgaiyadēva Mahārāja, son of Tippayadēva-Mahārāja, for the merit of the king, under orders from Tirumalaiyadēva-Mahārāja, son of Śalakayyadēva-Mahārāja.

**533.** 175 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achchinda (Achyuta)dēva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1453 expired, Khara. The king is called a Śāḷuva and bears the biruda 'the destroyer of the army of the Tulukkar and Oddiyar.' Mentions Bōgaiyadēva-Mahārāja, son of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Timmayarāja. See the above epigraph.

**534.** 176 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the slab built into the floor at the entrance into the same temple. A damaged and mutilated record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman. Refers to the fifteenth year of Śrī-Uttama Chōladēva, described as the son of Śembiyān-Mādēviyār, and mentions two Milāḍu chiefs. As the fifteenth year of Uttama-Chōla corresponded to the seventh year of Rājarāja I, Venkayya infers that the former must have ascended the throne in A.D. 977-78.

**535.** 177 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a rock near the Ottaikulam in the same village. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records remission of taxes in favour of seven

temples by a Miladu chief named Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Sūriyan Rāman *alias* Rajendra-Chōla Malaiyakularājan. See S.A. 590.

**536.** 178 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva. Records gift of land to five temples by Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Sūriyadēvan Nīrērān *alias* Rājarāja Malaiyakularāyan.

**537.** 179 of 1906.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) On the same rock. Records gift of gold by a native of the Pāṇḍya country. As the inscription belongs palæographically to the ninth century, Venkayya sees in it an evidence of Pāṇḍya activity against Pallava expansion.

*Lōkēśvarapuram.*

**538.** No. 67 of Mr. Sewell's list.—(Telugu.) Records a grant of the village of Lōkēśvarapuram as an Agrahāram, in Ś. 1666 (A.D. 1744), Kalivuga 4845, Raktākshi, by Raghunātha Nāyudu. His father's and grandfather's names are given, and he is said to belong to the royal family of "Dēvika Rāja." The grant is made by permission of the Divāṇam, or Muhammadan government of Yelavānāsūru.

*Pullūrupattu.*

**539.** No. 69 of Mr. Sewell's list.—(Telugu.) Records a grant of land for religious purposes in Ś. 1664 (A.D. 1742), Kaliyuga 4843, Dundubhi, by the chief people of the village, "belonging to Yelavānāsūru, in the province of Vāligoṇḍapuram," under the Subah of Haiderabad.

*Grāmam.*

The Śiva temple here was originally known as Śrī-Aṅguttal-Mahādēva at Muḍiyūr. It was built by a Kēraḷa general of Rājāditya, the son of Parāntaka I.

**540.** 180 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Śivalōkanātha temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Built in at the beginning. Records gift of a lamp.

**541.** 181 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājādēva. Built in at the end. The donor is Mōgan Ālappirandān *alias* Anapāya-Kaḍavarāyan.

**542.** 182 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of a lamp by a servant of prince Rājāditya. See S.A. 289.

**543.** 183 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Built in at the end. Records gift of a lamp.

**544.** 184 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I) who took Madurai (Madura) and Iḷam (Ceylon). Records gift of a lamp.

**545.** 185 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of land for two lamps.

**546.** 186 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of land.

**547.** 187 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of vessels by men who belonged to the army of prince Rājādityadēva. See S.A. 289.

**548.** 188 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king śrī Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. A few letters are missing at the end of each line. Records gift of a lamp by a person who had by mistake shot a man in hunting. See 378, etc.

**549.** 189 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājēndradēva. Records gift of a lamp. The village is called Parāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Muḍiyūr-nādu in Tirumunaip-pāḍi Nādu in Rājēndrachōla-valanaḍu.

**550.** 190 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājēndra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—53). The inscription is incomplete. Below it is found a record of the tenth year of Uḍaiyār śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva without any introduction.

**551.** 191 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A partly mutilated record in the fourth year of Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājēndradēva. Records gift of sheep.

**552.** 192 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47.)

**553.** 193 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājēndra-Chōladēva (1011—53). Records sale of land. The village is called Parantaka-chaturvedimaṅgalam. A fragment of the introduction of Rājēndradēva is found at the bottom of the inscription.



**554.** 194 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara-king Vīra-Viruppaṇa-Uḍiyār, son of Harihararāya (II), in Ś. 1317 expired, Yuvan. Registers an order of Śrīmatu-Naṇṇaṇṇal to the authorities of the Pokkiṇṇaṅḍuttaruliya-Nāyanār temple at Grāmam.

**555.** 195 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. A fragment of record. Mentions Urandai (Uṇaiyūr).

**556.** 196 of 1906.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) On the south wall of the Śelyāmbika shrine in the same temple. A record in the eighteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251—61). Begins with the words *samasta jagadādhāra*. The temple is called Udaiyār Śrīyārṇṇatāli-Mūlasthānamudaiyār Pokkiṇṇaṅḍuttaruliya-Nāyanār at Grāmam.

**557.** 197 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the fifteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251—61). Records gift of land. Begins *samasta jagadādhāra*, etc. Records that Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva established a festival called Sundarā Pāṇḍyan-śandi. Mention is also made of the time of Kō-Peruṇṅiṅga.

**558.** 198 of 1906.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same shrine. A record in the nineteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251—61). Records gift of land. Begins *samasta jagadādhāra*, etc.

**559.** 735 of 1905.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the north of the central shrine in the Śivlōkanātha temple. A record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman in Kaliyuga 4044, thirty-sixth year, 147 (7.0) 37th day, Sāturday, Rēvati, Makara. Records that Veḷḷāṅkumāra, the Kēraḷa general of Prince Rājāditya son of Madhurāntaka, built of stone a Śiva temple at Mauliḡrama (i.e., Muḷiyūr) on the Peṇṇai river. [Dr. Kielhorn infers from this that Parāntaka I began to rule between the 15th January and 25th July, A.D. 907. See *Ep. Ind.* VIII, p. 261.]

**560.** 736 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman, who took the head of Vīra-Pāṇḍya (i.e., Āditya II). Records gift of a lamp. The temple is called Śrī-Ārṇṇatāli-Mahādēvar at Triumuḍiyūr in Tirumunaippāḍi.

**561.** 737 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king, Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records sale of land.

**562.** 738 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishṇa III). Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

**563.** 739 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (Parāṇṭaka I). Records gift of sheep for a lamp by Veḷḷāṅkumāraṇ, a native of Nandikarai-Puttūr in Malai-nāḍu and the general of prince Rājāditya. See No. 559 above.

**564.** 740 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is lost. Records gift of gold for a lamp by a native of Kōttāru.

**565.** 741 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the third year of the Chōla king Uḷaiyār Śrī-Rājamahēndradēva.

**566.** 742 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twenty-second year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (III).

**567.** 743 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fifth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishṇa III). Records a gift by the Vaidumba Mahārāja Tiruvaiyan Śrīkaṇṭha. See N.A. 336.

**568.** 744 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp by the residents of the district of Tirumunaippāḷi.

**569.** 745 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman. (190—547). Records gift of a lamp by certain servants of prince Rājāditya to the temple of Śrī-Āṅṅuttali-Mahādēvar. Mentions Kuṣappāḍi in Muḍiyūr-nāḍu.

### *Jambai.*

This village the antiquity of which is shown by its dolmens and stone circles resembling those at Dēvanūr, Kōttūr, Gaṅgavaram, etc. (see *Ind. Antq.* V, 159 ff.) is also epigraphically rich.

**570.** 67 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Jambunātha temple. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tirubhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I?). Records gift of 64 sheep for two lamps. One Kōvalarāyapēraiyan happened to wound fatally another and the people of the 79 Nāḍus met, threw the blame on him and compelled him to endow 64 cows for two lamps. See S.A. 580.

**571.** 68 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fortieth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of the

village of Kuḷakkuḍi *alias* Viraśōḷanallūr to the temple of Tiruttān-tōṇṇi-Īśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēva at Śaṇbai *alias* Virarājēndrapuram on the northern bank of the Pennār in Vānagoppāḍi (*alias*) Rājendra-vaṇaḍu. (Seventy-nine *Kaḷanju*s cost.)

**572.** 69 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land for a lamp by a certain Rājarāja-Siśupāla. See No. 576 below.

**573.** 70 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērinmēlkonḍān Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of the village of Nariyār-ēndal to the temple.

**574.** 71 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī Rājarājadēva I (985–1013). Built in at the beginning. Records sale of land by the assembly of Maruvūr *alias* Vayiramēgha-Chaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ on the southern bank of the river Pennār in Vānakōppāḍi. The village is called Vālaiyūr *alias* Nittavinōdapuram.

**575.** 72 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of land by the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kumāra-Padumadēvarasan.

**576.** 73 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land by Śōḷagaṅga-Pallavaraiyan *alias* Piravāvenṇān Rājarāja-Siśupālan. See No. 572.

**577.** 74 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record in the tenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērinmēlkonḍān Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva. Records gift of land for celebrating a festival called *Kulaśēkaran-śandi*.

**578.** 75 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājendra-chōḷadēva (1011–43). Records gift of two lamps, one of which was meant for the shrine of Durgā in the temple.

**579.** 76 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record in the seventeenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmai-konḍān. Records gift of the village of Śrīpādanallūr which belonged to two residents of Iraivanaraiyūr in Vaḍagarai Narippaḷḷi-nāḍu, a district of Magadai-maṇḍalam, for celebrating a festival called Bhuvanēkavīraṇ śandi and for repairs.

**580.** 77 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājarājadēva (I). Records

gift of gold (10 kaḷanjus) for a lamp by a merchant of Jambai for the merit of a native of Nāvalūr whom he had stabbed to death for an attempt at the modesty of his concubine. See No. 570 above.

**581.** 78 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land.

**582.** 79 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Rājendra-Chōḷa I. Most of the historical introduction is preserved. The continuation could not be traced.

**583.** 80 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year (A.D. 1054) of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyar Śrī-Rājendradēva. Records gift of 32 kāṣu for a lamp. The temple is called Tiruttāntōṅṅi-Mādevar at Valaiyūr *alias* Rājendrapuram. Daily Uḷakku oil. The Uḍaiyān of the place compels a lady to pay a tax (by torture) and she takes poison, and so people from all quarters and nāḍus meet, throw the blame on him and compel him to make the gift. See S.A. 580, 570, etc.

**584.** 81 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājādhirājadēva. Partly mutilated and incomplete. Seems to record the gift of a lamp (20 kāṣu). (Uḷakku oil by *Devasahāya marakkāl* a day).

**585.** 82 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājendra-Chōḷadēva I (1011–53). Records an agreement among the citizens of the city of Valaiyūr *alias* Nittavinōdapuram on the northern bank of the Peṇṇār river in Vānagoppāḍi *alias* Madurāntaka-vaḷanādu, a district of Jayaṅḡḡa-Chōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**586.** 83 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōḷa king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Vīrarājendradēva. Records gift of 10 kāṣu for a lamp.

**587.** 84 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārāja-Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājārājadēva I (985–1013). Records that the Sabhā of Nerkunṇam *alias* Vayiramēgha-Chaturvēdimaṅḡalam gave land in exchange for fields taken up by the bed of their newly constructed tank. [The epigraph shows the Sabha's control over the village lands.]

**588.** 85 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land. Mentions Araṅgam on the southern bank of the Peṇṇār and Ālavandān Nīrēṇṇa-Perumāḷ *alias* Rājārāja-Śiṣupālan. See No. 572 above.

**589.** 86 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājārājadēva I (985—1013). Mentions a Bāṇa chief named Maravan Narasimhavarma *alias* Rājārājavānakōvaraiyar. See N.A. 445, 487 and 513.

**590.** 87 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land by a native of Conjeeveram. Mentions Kīḷiyūr Malaiyamān Alagiyan Ākaraśūran *alias* Rājagambhira Chēdiyaraiyar. [See N.A. 489 and 452 which shows that this man was a vassal of Rājārāja III also.]

**591.** 88 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Ānanda of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśiva-Mahārāya. Mentions Uṇṇāmulai-Nāyanār.

**592.** 89 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1455 expired Jaya. Registers the privileges and duties of the temple superintendent.

**593.** 90 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṭṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king . . . . . Rājārājadēva. Built in at the beginning. Records gift of land.

**594.** 91 of 1906. (Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva, the date of which is lost. Mutilated at the end. A man apparently pushed his wife as a result of which she fell and died. The 1,500 men of the four quarters declared him guilty in their assembly and compelled him to provide for lamps.

**595.** 92 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Built in at the beginning. Records gift of 64 cows for two lamps, by a man who in the course of a comparison of martial skill with two Vellāḷas, killed one of them.

**596.** 93 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Virūpākshadēva Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1395 expired, Nandana. A few syllables are missing in each line from the fourth. Records gift of money.

**597.** 94 of 1906. (Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Naraśiṅgarāya, son of Śāluva Naraśiṅgarāya, in Ś. 1429 expired, Prabhava. Records gift of land by Rāmaya-Śōḷa-Mahārāja, son of the Uraiṇūr Chōla Pottaya-Śōḷa-Mahārāja of the Solar race and the Kāśyapa-gōtra.

**598.** 95 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin

Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva. Records an agreement among the vāṇiyar. See N.A. 206.

**599.** 96 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the outer maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the sixteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Peruñjiṅgadēva, corresponding to Monday, 9th December 1258. Records an agreement among the residents of the country to the north of the river Avinai and to the south of the Peṇṇai. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, p. 216.

**600.** 97 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prākāra of the same temple. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III), the date of which is lost. Mutilated at the end and incomplete. The temple is called Tāṇṇōṇṇi-Īśvaram at Vaḍagarai-Vāḷaiyūr.

**601.** 98 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prākāra. A record in the thirty-third year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva. Records gift of land. The temple is called Tiruttāṇḍōṇṇi-Āluḍaiya-Nāyanār at Śaṇbai *alias* Vīrarājendraśōḷapuram in Peṇṇai-vaḍagarai Vānagoppāḍi-naḍu (evidently founded by Vīrarājendra I, 1064—70).

**602.** 99 of 1906. (Tamil.) On the wall of the kitchen in the same temple, left of entrance. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayarājendradēva. Records the building of the kitchen. [Was the king Rājādhirāja I ?]

**603.** 100 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Akhilaṇḍēśvari shrine in the same temple. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Vīrarājendradēva (1063—1070). Records gift of 500 kuḷis of land to the accountant of Rājēndrapura by the temple authorities to write temple account, among whom figures the mahāvratin Lakulīśvara-Paṇḍita as the head of the pūjāris. A namesake of this pūjāri is seen in a Mēlpāḍi epigraph of Rājendra Chōḷa I (*S.I.I.*, Vol. III, p. 28) and in Baligāmi epigraph of 1035 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 227). Perhaps all these were the same. Lakulīśvara Paṇḍita was evidently a Kālāmukha. For the history of this sect see Bhandarkar's *Śaivitiism, Vaishnavism, etc.*

**604.** 101 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. In modern characters. Records in Khara an endowment to a *matha*.

**605.** 102 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shriṭe. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land to the shrine of Tirukkavālīśvaramuḍaiyār at Śaṇbai *alias* Vīrarājendrapuram on the northern bank of the Peṇṇār in Vānagoppāḍi by Kīḷiyūr Malaiyamān Śēdiyarāyanāyan Ākaraśūran *alias* Rājagam-bhīra-Chēdiyarāyan. See S.A. 902 and 647, 687, 736, etc.

**606.** 103 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achutaiyadēva-Mahārāya, son of

Naraśiṅgaḍēva in Ś. 1554 (for 1454), Nandana. *Refers to the 98 castes included in the idaiṅgai and valaiṅgai.* Registers an agreement apparently among the weavers to contribute to the maintenance of a *matha*. See S.A. 728.

607. 104 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadeva-Mahārāya, son of Śāluva Naraśiṅgaḍēva-Mahārāya Achyutadeva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1471 expired, Saumya. Records gift of the village of Śuttamalligai for the merit of the king by Adappam Śūrappa-Nāyakkaraiyan Kṛishṇama-Nāyakkaraiyan. The village was granted by Rāmappa-Nāyakkar and belonged to Meygunṇaḍa-vaḷa-nādu *alias* Narippalli-nādu in Magadai-maṇḍalam on the southern bank of the Pennār.

608. 105 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷaḍēva (1118-35). Records gift of land.

609. 106 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutaiyadeva-Mahārāya, son of Śāluva-Naraśiṅgaḍēva in Ś. 1552 (for 1452), Nandana. Records gift of the village of Ākkaippāḍi in Meygunra-nādu *alias* Narippari-nādu, a district of Magadai-maṇḍalam on the southern bank of the Pennār, for the merit of the king by Vaiyyappa Nāyakkar. The village granted was in the jurisdiction of Venkatādri-Nāyaka.

610. 107 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a stone lying on the floor close to the south wall of the same shrine. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Madairaikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47), the date of which is lost.

611. 108 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor at the second entrance into the same temple. A damaged record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Madairaikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Refers to the building of a maṇṭapa at the city of Valaiyūr by Vīraṇāraṇiyār, queen of prince Kaṇḍarādittar and daughter of Śōlamāḍēviyār.

612. 109 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the slab set up on the left side of the same entrance. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Karikāla-Chōḷaḍēva (unidentified). Refers to the grant in former times of Raṇabhīmamaṅgalam by the Vānakōva-raiyar Vīraparumar.

613. 110 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the gōpura at the same entrance. A fragment of record in the twenty-third year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradeva (Kṛishṇa III). Seems to record the gift of a lamp.

614. 111 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. A fragment of record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Madairaikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Seems to be an endowment for daily requirements.

**615.** 112 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp and gold for offerings to the shrine of Sūjya (Sūrya) dēva in the temple of Tiruttāṇṇōṇri-Ālvar at Vālaiyūr.

**616.** 113 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pallava king Peruṇjiṅgadēva. Records gift of paddy.

**617.** 114 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayarājendradēva. Records the building of the entrance and of the gōpura by a native of the Chōḷa country, who also built the kitchen according to No. 99 above.

**618.** 115 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A mutilated record of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is lost.

**619.** 116 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of gold for a lamp. This is a fragment which has been pieced together with another found to the left of the entrance.

**620.** 117 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. An incomplete record in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905–47). Seems to record the gift of a lamp to the shrine of Vīdividaṅgar in the temple of Tāṇṇōṇrippirān at Peṇṇaivaḍagarai-Vālaiyūr. This is a fragment which has been pieced together with another found to the left of the entrance.

**621.** 118 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A mutilated record in the twenty-third year of the Rāshtrakūta king Śrī-Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of a lamp to the temple of Tiruttāṇṇōṇri Perumāl *alias* Vīdividaṅgadēvar at Vālaiyūr on the northern bank of the Peṇṇār in Vānagoppādi. Mentions Veṇḍu-daiyār.

**622.** 119 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Peruṇjiṅgadēva. Records gift of land to the younger brother of a person who cut off his own head in order that a maṇṭapa which was being constructed might be completed. [A remarkable case of self-sacrifice at the altar of superstition. Compare the slaughter of 60 convicts for the construction of an irrigation work in Vijayanagar.]

**623.** 120 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Sadaśiva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1485 expired, Pramōda (wrong). Seems to record a gift of land.



**624.** 121 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is lost. Records gift of five lamps.

**625.** 122 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the eleventh year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Peruñjiṅgadēva. Records the exemption from certain taxes of lands in the village of Guṇamaṅgalam on the southern bank of the Pennār.

**626.** 123 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the eleventh year of the Pallava king Peruñjiṅgadēva. Records gift of paddy.

**627.** 124 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record in the thirty-third year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (995-47). Records gift of a lamp.

**628.** 125 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A mutilated record in the twenty-eighth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**629.** 126 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A mutilated record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**630.** 127 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up at the right of entrance into the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya, son of Naraśiṅgadēva in Ś. 1452 expired, Nandana. Records the exemption of the temple (lands) from the tax called *Sōmaśūlavari* on the representation of Vaiyyappa-Nāyakkar-Ayyan while Vēlūr Bommu-Nāyaka was the Governor. See N.A. 227.

#### *Kiḷūr.\**

Kiḷūr, near Tirukkōyilūr, famous for its Tiruvīrattānam temple, was situated in Kurukkai Kūṟam in Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu and was the capital of the Malayamāns of Malaināḍu or Malāḍu.

**631.** 230 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Vīratānēśvara shrine. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Rājārājakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**632.** 231 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south and east walls of the same shrine. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rājakēsarivarman. Provides for the supply of temple servants.

**633.** 232 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirtieth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of gold for a lamp.

\* The inscriptions of this place are given in *Ins., S. Ins.*, 134-140 (22 inscriptions). They are fairly detailed, but I have not attempted to identify them with the corresponding records in the above list. Presumably all of them are included in the above.

**634.** 233 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011-43). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**635.** 234 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva I (985-1013). Records gift of ninety-five sheep for a lamp.

**636.** 235 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kannaradēva (Kṛishṇa III), the date of which is lost. Records gift of 20 *kaḷaṁjus* of gold by a queen of the Vaidumba-Mahārāja Tiruvayanar, to the Sabhā of Nenneli for supplying 20 *kalams* of paddy as interest. See No. 669 below. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 143.

**637.** 236 of 1902.—(Tamil verse.) On the south, east and north walls of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Rājarāja. Records gift of land.

**638.** 237 of 1902.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A damaged record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva.

**639.** 238 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985-1013). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**640.** 239 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (i.e., Rājarāja I). Records gift of gold for a lamp by Amitravalli, the mother of queen Lōkamahādēvi and daughter of Kundanan. [The same queen of Rājarāja is mentioned in Tanjore and Tiruvayāru inscriptions. See *S.I.I.* II, 90 and *Ep. Ind.* VII, p. 144.] An Īḷa lamp worth 2 *kāṣu* is mentioned.

**641.** 240 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Vīrat-tānēśvara shrine in the same place. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of land for a lamp.

**642.** 241 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011-43). Records gift of ninety-eight cows for offerings.

**643.** 242 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011-43). Records gift of gold.

**644.** 243 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman (985-1013). Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**645.** 244 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladeva (I, 1011-43). Records sale of land. End built in.

**646.** 245 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladeva (I, 1011-43).

**647.** 246 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Kulōttuṅga-Chōladeva. Records gift of land by Kiḷiyūr Malaiyamān Rāja-Chēdiyarāyan.

**648.** 247 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman (?) *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladeva (I, 1011-43). Records gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp by Ādhirājendra-Kōvalaraiyan.

**649.** 248 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman (?) *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladeva (I, 1011-43). Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**650.** 249 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladeva (I, 1011-43). Records gift of sixteen cows for a lamp.

**651.** 250 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985-1013). Records gift of land.

**652.** 251 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Kulōttuṅga-Chōladeva. Records gift of 224 cows for seven lamps by a chief of the Malaiyakula.

**653.** 252 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (985-1013). Records gift of 150 cows.

**654.** 253 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Chōla-Kēraḷadeva. Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp by a merchant.

**655.** 254 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman (985-1013). Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**656.** 255 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman (I, 985-1913). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**657.** 256 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Ādhirājendradeva. Records gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp.

**658.** 257 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājēndradēva (1050-62). Records gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp.

**659.** 258 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājēndradēva. Records sale of land.

**660.** 259 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Virārājēndradēva. Records gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp. The king was evidently Kullōttuṅga III.

**661.** 260 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājēndra-Chōladēva (1011-43). Records gift of a golden plate and fly-whisk.

**662.** 261 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājēndra-Chōladēva (I, 1011-43). Records sale of land.

**663.** 262 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of land to four images set up in the temple.

**664.** 263 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājēndra-Chōladēva (I, 1011-43). List of golden articles preserved in the treasury of the temple.

**665.** 264 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of a coconut garden.

**666.** 265 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of land for a lamp.

**667.** 266 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-third year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva. Records gift of 90 sheep.

**668.** 267 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Virattānēśvara shrine. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of 2,304 sheep for 24 lamps by the Vaiḍumba-Maharaja Tiruvayanār. See Nos. 636 and 640 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 144.

**669.** 268 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of land by the Vaiḍumba-Mahārāja Śandayan Tiruvayan and his queen Śūttiradēvi. [One of the local Vaiḍumba

chiefs was defeated by Parāntaka I. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. II, p. 387. Śaṅkaradēva who was a contemporary of Rājārāja I was evidently the son of this Tiruvayan. See *S. Ind. Inscrns.* Vol. III, pp. 104—6. See also S.A. 72 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 142—3.]

**670.** 269 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the nineteenth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishṇa III).

**671.** 270 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva. Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

**672.** 271 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of 192 sheep for two lamps by Sembiyan Milāḍuḍaiyār.

**673.** 272 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I or II?). Records gift of land.

**674.** 273 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Vīrarājēndradēva (I, 1064—70). Records gift of forty-eight sheep for a lamp. *S. Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. III, No. 82, pp. 199—200.

**675.** 274 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of sheep for a lamp. The date and the name of the king of the record are lost.

**676.** 275 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the king whose name is not mentioned. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**677.** 276 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the king whose name is lost. Partially built in.

**678.** 277 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava king" Vijaya Nripa-tuṅgavikrama, son and successor of Vijaya Nandivikramavarman (III). Records gift of gold for a lamp, by a servant of Vettuvada-raiyār. The amount was 12 *kaḷaṁjus*. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 139—40 and *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 134, No. 4.

**679.** 278 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava king" Vijaya-Nandivikrama. Records gift of gold (15 *kaḷaṁju*) for a lamp by a concubine of Vānakōvaraiyār. The 15 *kaḷaṁjus* are said to be equal in fineness to the old *kāsu*. The assembly receive the gold and promise to pay 1 *uḷakku* of oil every day as interest. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 139 and *Ins. S. Dts.* (Mack. MSS), p. 135, No. 5.

**680.** 279 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I). Records gift of 100 sheep for a

lamp by a daughter of Kayirūr Perumānār or Milaḍuḍaiyar (i.e., chief of Milaḍu). See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 141-2.

**681.** 280 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Madirai-koṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp by 'a soldier' of prince Arikulakēśarin (who is called the king's son in an inscription at Tiruppundurutti near Tanjore and whom Dr. Hultzsch identifies with Ariṇjaya, Parāntaka's third son). The donors are called the *Malayāṇa-Orraiḥchēvagar* or "the unrivalled warriors of Malayālam". Dr. Hultzsch surmises that it was perhaps a regiment of Nāirs. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 142.

**682.** 281 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of 480 sheep for five lamps.

**683.** 282 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the kitchen in the same temple. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land by a merchant to two images set up by him.

**684.** 283 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records that Vānakōvaraīyan assigned certain taxes to the temple.

**685.** 284 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land.

**686.** 285 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva. Records the construction of the kitchen by the wife of Vikrama-Chōla-Chēdiyarāyan, and mother of Vikrama-Chōla-Kōvalarāyan. See S.A. 712.

**687.** 286 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118-35). Records gift of thirty-two cows and one bull for a lamp by Kiḷiyūr-Malaiyamān Vikrama-Chōla-Chēdiyarāyan.

**688.** 287 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva corresponding to Friday, July 27, A.D. 1408. Records grant of certain taxes to the temple. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 281.

**689.** 288 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of land for eight lamps by Kiḷiyūr-Malaiyamān Rājarāja-Chēdiyarāyan. [The details of this inscription are also given in *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 137, No. 11.]

**690.** 289 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the right of the entrance into the inner prakāra of the same temple. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (I or II?). Records gift of a flower garden.

**691.** 290 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the left of the entrance into the inner prakāra of the same temple. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land by Kiliyūr-Malaiyamān Kulōttuṅga-Chōla-Chēdiyarāyan [i.e., the Chēdirāyan who was the feudatory of Kulōttuṅga Chōla.]

**692.** 291 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the base of the Dakṣiṇāmūrti shrine in the same temple. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records the construction of the shrine by a minister of Magadai-Perumal.

**693.** 292 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Brihan-nāyaki shrine in the same village. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 130 kāṣu for a lamp by a weaver of Tirup-pālaippandal.

**694.** 293 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land.

**695.** 294 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva. Records gift of eight cows for a lamp.

**696.** 295 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a rock in the prakāra of the same temple. A record in the eleventh year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman. Records gift of gold for two lamps. A damaged record. See S.A. 678-9 above.

**697.** 296 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A damaged record in the sixteenth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman. Records gift of gold for a lamp. See note to the above epigraph.

**698.** 297 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A damaged record in the eighteenth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Nripatuṅgavikrama. Records gift of a flower-garden and of gold.

**699.** 298 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A damaged record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of gold.

**700.** 299 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of 15 Kaḷañjus of gold for a lamp by a queen of Vānakōvaraiyar, Naṅgaikulamāṇikkattār, who was the daughter of Ilādāḍigaḷ. See

*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 141 and S.A. 903. The interest on one Kaḷaṇḷu per month was one *uri* of oil.

**701.** 300 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A damaged record in the fourth year of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**702.** 301 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A damaged record. Records gift of gold for a lamp. Mentions Vānakōvaraiyar.

**703.** 302 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A damaged record in the seventeenth year of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman. Records gift of gold for a lamp by a concubine of Vānakōvaraizar.

**704.** 303 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the twenty-first year of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Vijaya-Nripatuṅgavikramavarman. Records gift of twenty kaḷaṇḷus of gold for a lamp by the same servant of Vettuvadiyarāyar as is mentioned in No. 678 above. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 140.

**705.** 304 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record of the king's name of which is omitted and the date is doubtful. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**706.** 305 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the third year of the king whose name is omitted. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**707.** 306 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king                      kēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**708.** 3 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Virattānēśvara temple. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadeva (I). Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**709.** 4 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadeva (I, 1011—43).

**710.** 5 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadeva (I, 1011—43), the date of which is lost.

**711.** 6 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadeva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of one hundred and ninety-two sheep for two lamps.

**712.** 7 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of 3 sheep for a lamp. Mentions the queen of Vikrama-Chōḷa-Maladuḍaiyār, who was the daughter of the Pāṇḍya king (Pāṇḍyanār). See S.A. 686.



**713.** 8 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**714.** 9 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013). Records gift of ninety-six sheep for a lamp.

**715.** 10 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—43). Records a gift by Irāman Maravaiyan *alias* Muḍigonḍa-Chōla-Milāḍudaiyān.

**716.** 11 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—53). Records gift of land. An incomplete introduction of Rājarāja I, is engraved between lines twenty-four and twenty-five of this inscription.

**717.** 12 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendradēva. Mentions a certain Śembiyan Chēdivishaya-Mūvendavēḷān.

**718.** 13 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—53). Records gift of hundred sheep for a lamp by Rāman Mummudi-Sōlar for the merit of his mother Rājasēkharan-Umainaṅgaiyār, who was the daughter of a certain Munaiyadiyaraiyar and the queen of Pattaḷagan Rāman *alias* Arumolidēva-Milāḍudaiyār.

**719.** 14 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla I.

**720.** 15 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kriṣṇa III). Records gift of gold for a lamp by a native of Vayiramēgha-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**721.** 16 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Virattānēśvara temple. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva, "who took Kachchi and Tanjai," the date of which is lost. Records a gift by the Vaidumba Mahārāja śrī-Vikramāditya ruling Maḷadu, Vānakoppādi, Siṅgapura-nāḍu and Veṅkunṛakōttam. This Vikramāditya is identified by Venkayya with the Vaidumba chief Śandaya-Tiruvayya who was apparently made governor of this region by Kaṇṇara after his victory of Takkōlam. See *Ep. Rcp.*, 1907, pp. 78-9.

**722.** 17 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013). Records gift of ninety-six sheep.

for a lamp. The temple is called Śrī-Vīrastāna (sthana) muḍaiya-Mahādēva and Tirukkōvalur was in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam *alias* Jayan-goṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam.

**723.** 18 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* . . . .

**724.** 19 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōtuṅga Chōladēva. Makes provision for the daily requirements of the temple.

**725.** 20 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—43). Records a gift made by Pirāntakan Yādava-Bhīman *alias* Uttama-Chōla-Malaḍudaiyar of the Bhārgavagōtra at the request of a certain Araiyan Malaiyarādittan *alias* Chēdinādu-Vēlān of Āviyūr.

**726.** 21 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyar Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of sixteen cows for a lamp.

**727.** 22 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa right of entrance. A record in the twentieth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of a lamp by the concubine of śrī-Vikramādittan. See S.A. 721 above.

**728.** 23 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the gōpura in front of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagra king Virapratāpa Vijayarāya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1368 expired, Kshaya. Records an order of the king. Mentions the district called Vaḷudilambattu-uśāvadi. [The Government Epigraphist thinks that, on account of the date, the king referred to should have been Dēvarāya II, an evidence of which is seen in the title "witnesser of the elephant hunt". The inscription says that the ministers took presents by force from the right and left hand classes at the beginning of each reign; that the discontented ryots in consequence went away to foreign countries; that worship and festivals ceased in temples; the country became full of disease, and many died and that the king therefore prohibited such extortion in future. He had the edict engraved throughout the country. See S.A. 606. The inscription is given in the Mack. MSS. See *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 140, No. 22.]

**729.** 24 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a slab detached from the temple and placed near the same gōpura. A record in the eighteenth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III). Records gift of gold.

**730.** 25 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same slab. An incomplete record in the eighteenth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III).

*Nagar.*

**731.** 303 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Nāgavaṇṇa-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the fourth year of the Paṇḍya king Parākrama-Paṇḍya-dēva (1334) "the lord who cut his way through by his sword." Records gift of the village of Nāḍuḍaiyaperumāḷnallūr, which was split from Kīlpākkam, by a native of Nagar *alias* Dinachintāmaṇinallūr in Oymā-nāḍu *alias* Vijayarājendra-vaḷanāḍu to the temple of Nāḍuḍaiya-Perumāḷ in the latter village. It is recorded that 600 *kuḷi* of land in this village belonged to the temples of Tirunāḡēsvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār and Nāḍuḍai-Vināyakappiḷḷaiyār.

**732.** 304 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south bases of the Kailāsanātha temple in the same village. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Prauḍhadēvarāya-Mahārāya, "who was pleased to witness the elephant hunt," in Ś. 1378, Dhātri. Mentions the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mēdinimisāra Naraśiṅgayadēva-Mahārāja and the temple of Kayilāyamuḍaiyā-Nāyanār. [Mr. Krishna Sastri points out that this Naraśiṅgadēva might be the Śāluva usurper, in which case it would be the earliest epigraphical reference to him.]

**733.** 305 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in a street of the same village. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1466, Viśvāvasu. The king bears Śāluva titles.

**734.** 306 of 1910.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1449, Vyaya. Seems to record a gift to Brāhmaṇas, one of whom in a suppliant attitude is figured on the stone.

*Neyyanai (Tirunelvenṇai.)*

**735.** 370 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Svarnaghaṭēśvara temple. A record in the thirty-sixth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuṇjīṅgadēva. Records gift of paddy for offerings to the temple of Porkuḍanguḍuttarūḷiya-Nāyanār at Tirunelvanai. Mentions the temple of Tiruvaṇṇāmalaiuḍaiya-Nāyanār and the temple of Tiruvirattānamuḍaiya-Nāyanār in Tirukkōvalur.

**736.** 371 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of land to the god at Tirunelvenṇai in Kurukkai-kūṛram, a district in Milāḍu *alias* Jananātha vaḷanāḍu, by Vikkiramāśōḷa-Chchēdiyarāyan of Kīḷiyūr. Mentions Kaḷattūr in Dāmar-nāḍu, a subdivision of Tirumunaippāḍi in Rājārāja-vaḷanāḍu.

**737.** 372 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Svarnaghaṭēśvara temple. Records in Ś. 1384 gift

of land for lamps to the temple of Porkuṇḍaṅḍuttarūliya-Nayanār at Tirunelvanai in Ādanūrpaṭṭu, a subdivision of Kurukkai-kūṛṇam in Tirumunaippāḍināḍu, by a native of Paḷampattiṇam in Paṭṭaṇa-nāḍu, a subdivision of Śembūr-kōttam in Jayaṅḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**738.** 373 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Stones out of order. Records gift of land for offerings to various shrines by Malaian-Mallan *alias* Rājendraśōḷa-Malaiyamān of Kīḷiyūr (i.e. the Malaiyamān who was Rājendrachōḷa's vassal).

**739.** 374 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva(I). The end of the inscription is lost. Records gift of lands under the name Śuṅḡan-davirttaśōḷanallūr at the request of Porkōyil Toṇḍaimān, a native of Arumbākkam in Jayaṅḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**740.** 375 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva(I). Refers to the setting up of the image of Natarāja (Kūttāḍundēvar) in the temple at Tirunelvenṇai by Rājendraśōḷa-Chēdiyarāyan, a native of Kīḷiyūr which was situated in Tirumunaippāḍi-nāḍu, a subdivision of Gaṅgaikōṇḍachōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.

**741.** 376 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Uḷaiyār śri-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 64 cows for two lamps to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirunelvenṇai for the merit of Rājendraśōḷa-Malaiyamān. Mentions Dāmar-Kōttam on the southern bank of the Penṇai in Tirumunaippāḍi-nāḍu, a subdivision of Rājendraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.

**742.** 377 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva.

**743.** 378 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 1 lamp.

**744.** 379 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land for offerings to the shrine of the goddess. Milāḍu is stated to be a subdivision of Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu.

**745.** 380 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land in Panaippākkam under the name Kalikaḍindaśōḷanallūr at the

instance of Śivānandamahāmuni of Tirutturaiyūr (a Śaivite centre of the Naḍu-naḍu and the birth place of Aruṇandi Śivāchārya, the author of *Śivagñānasiddhiyār*, etc.)

**746.** 381 of 1908.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the gōpura of the same temple, right and left of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1439, 15vara. Stones out of order. Refers to the victories of the king in the eastern country and to his remission of taxes in the villages owned by the Vaishṇava and other temples in the Chōla-maṇḍala.

*Pēraṅgiyūr.*

**747.** 199 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the ruined Śiva temple. An incomplete and partially damaged record in the seventeenth year of the Rāshtrakūta king śrī-Kaṇṇaradēva, "who took Kachchi and Tañjai." Above this is an unfinished inscription which contains the words Madiraikoṇḍa kō-Parakēsarivarman (905 - 47).

**748.** 200 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman. Registers a sale of land by the sabhā of Pēriṅgūr.

**749.** 201 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the thirtieth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—53). Records gift of lamps to the temple of śrī-Mūlasthānamuḍaiya-Mahādēvar at Pēriṅgūr, a brahmadēya in Tirumunaippāḍi, a district of Rājendra-Chōlaḷaṇaḍu.

**750.** 202 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete and partly damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is doubtful.

**751.** 203 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman "who took the head of the Pāṇḍya." Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

**752.** 204 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished and mutilated record of the Chōla king Rājārājakēsarivarmaṇ *alias* Śrī-Rājārājadēva(I), the date of which is lost. Records the gift of a lamp.

**753.** 205 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva.

**754.** 206 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A much damaged record. A few words of the historical introduction of Rājārāja I can be made out in the beginning. Seems to record the gift of a lamp.

**755.** 207 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of land.

**756.** 208 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-fourth year (Nov. 6, A. D. 1008) of the Chōla king Rāja-Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013). The inscription seems to have been left unfinished. See *Ep. Ind.* IX, 208 for discussion of date.

**757.** 209 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla I, the date of which is lost. Only a portion of the historical introduction is preserved.

**758.** 210 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the the same wall. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—53.) Records gift of land.

**759.** 211 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman. Records gift of land.

**760.** 212 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Beginning built in. A fragment of record containing the concluding portion of two inscriptions.

**761.** 213 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhirājadēva.

**762.** 214 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājarājakesarivarman (Rājarāja I), "who destroyed the ships at Kāṇḍalūr," in his twelfth year. Refers to the *śrī-Rudraṅga-perumakkal* employed in the *śrikārya*.

**763.** 215 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājendra Chōla I. Only a portion of the historical introduction of the king is preserved.

**764.** 216 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladēva I (1011—43). Records sale of land.

**765.** 216-A of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Rāja-Rājakesarivarman "who destroyed the ships at Śālai" (985—1013). Records gift of land.

**766.** 217 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The stones seem to be out of order in this part of the wall.

**767.** 218 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rāja-Rājarājakesarivarman *alias* Rāja-Rājarājadēva I (985—1013). *The continuation of this which seems to be incomplete may be looked for in No. 212 above.*

**768.** 219 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record in the twenty-second year of the Chōla king Rāja-Rājarājakesarivarman *alias* Śrī-Rājarājadēva (985—1013). Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**769.** 220 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of land for a lamp.

*Siddhalingamadam.*

**770.** 367 of 1909.—(Grantha.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Vyāghrapādēśvara temple. Records that a minister of king Rājendra-Chōla (II or Kulōttuṅga I) named Sabhānartaka and surnamed Kālīngarāja and Mānāvātāra, the ruler of Maṇavil, built a stone temple for Śiva at Siddhalinga. The composer of the Sanskrit verse was a certain Aṇḍapillai-bhattan. The name Kālīngarāja figures in Tamil literary legends. See N.A. 37 which refers to a chief of the same name.

**771.** 368 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land to the temple of Tiruppulippagavar at Śirīṅgūr, a brahmadēya in Kurukai-kūrram which was a subdivision of Malaḍu *alias* Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu. Tiruppulippagavar Muttirattān Gaṅgaikoṇḍān Paraśamaya Ālvār bought land from one Kālidās and gave it away to temple.

**772.** 369 of 1909.—(Grantha.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Jayadhara. Records that the ruler of Maṇavil who appears to have borne the surnames Mānāvātāra and Nartaka (i.e., Sabhānartaka), built a vimāna, a prākāra surrounded by areca-palms together with a maṇṭapa, at the agraḥara called Siddhalinga, for the god Śiva whose feet were worshipped by sage Vyāghrapāda. [The temple was evidently renovated and the older inscriptions rewritten.]

**773.** 370 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Rashtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (i.e., Kṛishṇa III who took Kachchai and Tañjai). Records a grant of land in the southern hamlet of Kōḍiyūr attached to Śirīṅgūr (i.e., Siddhalingamadam), by the assembly of that village, to the dancing woman called Tiruppulippagavar niruttavitaṅki and her descendants for dancing before the god during processions.

**774.** 371 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva (I). Records gift of 32 cows (equal to 10 kaṣu in money) for a lamp, by a Brāhmaṇa, who "prayed for a son and was blessed with one."

**775.** 372 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records gift of gold for a lamp by a native of Anattūr Tiruveṇṇainallūr in Kīḷaṇmūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of

Tirumunaippāḍi, to the temple of Tiruppulippagavadēvar at Sīrringūr.

**776.** 373 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall unfinished. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Mentions Malāḍu *alias* Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu and Kurukkai-kūṛram.

**777.** 374 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman in his fourth year. Records gift of land for offerings to the temple of Tiruppulippagavadēva by a certain Rājamahēndran Rājendra-Chōḷa. The Chōḷa king has not been identified.

**778.** 375 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fifth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishṇa III), "who took Kachchi (Kanchi) and Tanjai (Tanjore)." Records gift of land for offerings.

**779.** 376 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-second year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I). Records that the villagers of Marudūr sold to Iraiyanकुḍikīḷavan the right of taking water for irrigation to Balippaṭṭi through the sluice of the tank in their village for a specified sum of money. Marudūr is stated to have been situated in Kurukkai-kūṛram of Malāḍu.

**780.** 377 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged and unfinished record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records a gift of land for a lamp and offerings.

**781.** 378 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of money for a lamp by Sadiri, the daughter of Tillaināyakan Dēvargaṇḍan Agamuḍaiyan Malaiyan *alias* Rājendraśōḷa-Chēdirayan of Peringūr in Peringūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Tirumunaippāḍi in Gaṅgaikoṇḍa Chōḷa-vaḷanāḍū. The lady also presented a lamp-stand and three vessels of bell-metal.

**782.** 379 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman (unidentified). Records gift of a lamp by a certain Sittavaḍavan.

**783.** 380 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land for offerings to the shrine of Āḍavallār in the temple of Tiruppulippagava-Nāyanār by the citizens (nagarattār) of Tirukkōvalur (near Marudūr) *alias* Maduraikuvāyṭta Perumālpuram.

**784.** 381 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the forty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Kuḷōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I).



Records a sale of land by the residents of Śemmarūr in Emappērrūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Tirumunaippāḍi in Gaṅgai-koṇḍa-Chōla-vaḷanaḍu.

**785.** 382 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-ninth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Kuḷōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land for offerings by Pūvan Marudan *alias* Ālvānaṅkakāra Malaiyamān, a native of Kiḷiyūr in Dāmar-nāḍu, which was a subdivision of Tirumunaippāḍi.

**786.** 383 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records gift of land for offerings by Aḍavallān Vāsudēvan *alias* Muḍigonḍaśōla-mūvendavēḷān of Munnūr *alias* Paṇḍitagōshthi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, in Oymā-nāḍu.

**787.** 384 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for two lamps. See No. 8 above. The king is unidentifiable.

**788.** 385 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishṇa III). Records gift of gold to provide a gong and three trumpets to the temple. See Nos. 5 and 9 above.

**789.** 386 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. A damaged record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Kuḷōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land for offerings.

**790.** 387 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of land for providing music on the three occasions of worship, every day.

**791.** 388 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva. Records gift of land for offerings to the minor deities in the temple of Tiruppulippagavadēva, by the wife of Malaiyamān Nānūṟṟuvan Malaiyan *alias* Rājēndrachōla-Chedirāyan of Kiḷiyūr in Tirumunaippāḍi. See N.A. 299.

**792.** 389 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the forty-ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I).

**793.** 390 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I). Records gift of gold for two lamps.

**794.** 391 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājārjadēva. Records gift of gold 10 *Kalanjus* for 12 lamps to be burnt during the evening service in the temple.

**795.** 392 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman Rājarājadēva (evidently Rājarāja I). Built in, in the middle. Records gift of gold for lamps and offerings, to the image of Āḍavallār and of land situated below the tank called Rājarājappēreri, for offerings in the main temple. Transcript not full.

**796.** 393 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the verandah round the same shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Maravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira-Pāṇḍyadēva (not identified). Records gift of land for offerings to the shrine of Aḷagiya Tiruchchirrambalam-Uḍaiyār set up in the northern prākāra, by a merchant of Śirringūr.

**797.** 394 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērinmaikondān Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I?). Records that certain *Kaikkōlars* purchased the village of Vilvalam and presented it as a dēvadāna to the temple.

**798.** 395 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira-Pāṇḍyadēva (1252—6), equated to 10th December 1267. Records gift of land by purchase to the temple of Tiruppulippagava-Nāyanār at Śirringūr, a brahmadēya in Kurukkai-kūrām, a subdivision of Malāḍu in Rājarājavalanāḍu. See *Ep. Ind.* XI, 266 for Mr. Sewell's views and *Ind. Antq.*, 1913, p. 170 for Mr. Swamikannu Pillai's.

**799.** 396 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same verandah. A record in the twentieth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa-Śambuvārāya. Records that the *Kaikkōlars* and the mahēśvaras of the temple met at Tiruppuṅgūr and came to a settlement about a temple land which, though free, had yet paid taxes, and had it so entered in the register from the seventeenth year of the king. [*Ep. Ind.* XI, 251. Mr. Sewell discusses the date here and points out that the details given in the inscription (Wednesday, Śravaṇa, Pūrvapaksha-Tritiya of Makara) might correspond to January 2nd, A.D. 1359, but the Nakshatra should be *Dhanishta*. As this is the twentieth year Mr. Sewell infers the date of the king's accession to be between January 3rd, A.D. 1339 and March 25th, A.D. 1339.] See N.A. 820 also.

**800.** 397 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same verandah. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vira-Dēvarāya Uḍaiyār (I) in Ś. 1329, Sarvajit. Records gift of land in lieu of what was taken up for digging a canal.

**801.** 398 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in Ś. 1407, of the Vijayanagara king Virūpakshadēva (I), son of Virapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (i.e., Dēvarāya II), "who took every country." See Ap. 83.

**802.** 399 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the floor of the same verandah. Appears to record that the whole of this maṇṭapa was the gift of a certain Villavar *alias* Magudattiyāgi.

**803.** 400 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the prakāra in the same temple. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva. Records gift of land by Malaiyaman Sūryan Nīrēṇṇan Ediriganāyan *alias* Rājārāja-Malaiyakularāyan of Kiliyūr in Tirumunaippādi-nādu. See *Ep. Ind.* XI, 245.

**804.** 401 of 1909. (Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records gift of land to the shrine of the goddess built by Ālavandai, daughter of Malaiyamān Nānūṇṇan Malaiyan *alias* Rājendraśōla-Chēdiyarāyan of Kiliyūr and wife of Malaiyamān Rāman Sūriyan *alias* Rājendraśōla-Malaiyakularāyan of the same village, for the merit of her mother. [It is noteworthy that the name Ālavandai was borne by a princess.]

**805.** 402 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III?). Records gift of the village of Āḍarpādimēyūr *alias* Nallāvūr in Kūdal, in Rājārājavalanādu as a dēvadāna to the temple of Tiruppulippagavar, altering the name into Śivapādaśekharaṇallūr. Mentions Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān.

**806.** 403 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Built in, at the bottom. Records sale of land to the temple.

**807.** 404 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (II or III?). Mentions Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān and Āḍarpādinagaram in Kūdal. Appears to record a gift of land.

**808.** 405 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records sale of land to the temple.

**809.** 406 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for two lamps.

**810.** 407 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva. Records gifts of money by a Brāhmaṇi for offerings, to a shrine of Kshētrapāla-Pillaiyār, built by her in the temple.

**811.** 408 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (III8—35). Records gift of land by purchase, for offerings, by the wife of Malaiyamān Tirukkalaimarundān Ālvānaṅkakāra Malaiyamān.

**812.** 409 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same prākāra. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II). Records gift of land for a flower garden by a native of Maṇaḷūr *alias* Kalyāṇamahādēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a brahmadēya in Sēgunṇa-nāḍu of Vānagoppāḍi on the northern bank of the Pennai (Pennar), in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu.

**813.** 410 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year (Sunday, Hasta, Pūrvapakshaprathamai of Kanyā) of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva (1283—?). Records gift of land for offerings by the nagarattār of Śīrriṅgūr. Mr. Krishna Sastri at first believed that paleographically this inscription belonged to a period later than the fifteenth century. Mr. Sewell surmised that if he could be taken as the same as Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Vikrama whose reign began in A.D. 1401, (See *Ep. Ind.*, IX, 228), the date of this inscription would be Monday, September 13th, A.D. 1406. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 265. Mr. Krishna Sastri later on revised his opinion and held that paleographically it might be attributed to the thirteenth century, and Mr. Swamikannu Pillai has accordingly calculated the date to be Sunday, August 29, A.D. 1288. See No. 844. Also *Ind. Antq.*, 1915, p. 247, and *Ibid*, 1913, p. 224.

**814.** 411 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II, 1146—78). Records gift of land for offerings by Malaiyamān Attimallan Šokkapperumāl *alias* Rājagambhīra-Chēdiyarāya of Kiliyūr. See S.A. 695. For Šambuvārāyar who had the title Attimallan see N.A. 26 and N.A. 392.

**815.** 412 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of a bell by a dancing girl.

**816.** 413 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-Chōḷadēva. Built in, at the bottom. Mentions Ēḷisaimōgan *alias* Jananāthakachchiarāyan, son of Kūdalūr-Ālappirandān Araśanārāyaṇan and the village of Vikrama-Chōḷanallūr. Appears to record a gift of taxes collected within the four gates (Śikhara) of the temple village.

**817.** 414 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of taxes

by Malaiyamān Śokkapperumāḷ Ponparappinān Rājagambhīra-Chēdiyarāyan of Kīḷiyūr.

**818.** 415 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-rājendra Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land for two lamps by a servant of the chief mentioned in No. 817 for the merit of his master.

**819** 416 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III). Built in, at the bottom. Records gift of vessels and a lamp stand on behalf of two dancing girls, by a native of Pālaiyūr *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅ-galam.

**820.** 417 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record on Monday, day of mūlam, Aparapakshatritiya of Rishabha, in the nineteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kopperuṅjiṅgadēva (contemporary of Rājarāja III, 1216-45). Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp by Avaniyāḷappiranda Kopperuṅjiṅgadēvar. See *Ep. Ind.*, XI, 252, where Mr. Sewell points out that the date corresponded to Monday, May 8th, A.D. 1261. An incidental inference is that the king ascended the throne between May 9 and July 30 of A.D. 1243. See S.A. 799.

**821.** 418 of 1909. —(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year (March 6, 1283) of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (II, 1270-1302). Records that the Śiva-Brāhmanas of the temple agreed to provide for offerings in the shrine of Āḷudaiya Piḷḷaiyār, from the interest on 2,000 kāṣu presented to the temple by Arindavan-Pallavaraiyan in the time of Kopperuṅjiṅgadēva and now placed in their hands. See *Ep. Ind.* XI, 258 and *Ind. Antq.*, 1913, p. 223 for discussions of the date.

**822.** 419 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 64 cows for two lamps on behalf of Śēdiran Malaiyan *alias* Rājendra-śōḷa-Malaiyamān of Kīḷiyūr on the southern bank of the Pennai (Pennar), in Tirumunaippāḍi, a subdivision of Dāmar-nāḍu, in Rājendra-vaḷanāḍu.

**823.** 420 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman (unidentified). Records gift of land for offerings at specified festivals. See No. 777 above.

**824.** 421 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman (unidentified). Records gift of oil for a lamp. See No. 777 above.

**825.** 422 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman (unidentified). Records gift of money for two lamps by a female servant of Varagūr-kōṭṭam Uḍaiyān.

**826.** 423 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama Chōladēva (1118-35). Built in, at the bottom. Records gift of a lamp by Śōḷan Vichchādiran of Śemmūru.

**827.** 424 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records the settlement of a dispute concerning water supplied from a specified irrigation canal.

**828.** 425 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Mentions Tiruvaḍigai, Tirutturai, Tiruveṇṇainallūr, Tiruvāmattūr and Tirumudugunṇam in Naḍuvil-maṇḍalam.

**829.** 426 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Śrī-mukha of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇarāya-Mahārāya. Built in, at the bottom. Seems to record a gift of land for a lamp while Taraṇikka-Maṅgarasayya was in charge of the Tiruvāḍirājya.

**830.** 427 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of a vessel by Kaṇṇan Śūran *alias* Akarasura-Malaiyamān.

**831.** 428 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of a maṇṭapa in the same temple. Records gift of the pillar by a dancing girl. Two other pillars in the same place bear the names of their respective donors.

**832.** 429 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the vāhana maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the nineteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of taxes for a festival established in the king's name, by a certain *aṅgavaidyā* Kūttapperumāḷ.

**833.** 430 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Nīlaviśālākshiamman shrine in the same temple. A damaged record in the fifteenth year of the king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Seems to record a gift of land.

**834.** 431 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the Brahman street in the same village. In modern characters. Refers in Vibhava to the time of Dēvarāya-Mahārāya, and mentions Vaḷudalampattuśāvaḍi, Paḍaivittu-śāvaḍi and Tiruchchirāppallichchāvaḍi.

#### *Tāyanūr.*

This village (which is noted for its antique dolmens) is epigraphically rich and interesting.

**835.** 358 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the ruined Śiva temple. A damaged record of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Avaniyāḷappirandān Kopperuñṅiṅgādēva (the contemporary of Rājārāja III, 1216—45, whose authority he tried to subvert). The date is lost. Records gift of 4 cows for a lamp to the temple of Tanakkamalai-Āḷudaiya-Nāyanār, by a native of Tāyanūr.

**836.** 359 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a rock near the same temple. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman "who took the head of the Pāṇḍya." Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tanakkamalai-Ālvār. [Besides 2 other epigraphs of Parakēsarivarman who took the head of the Pāṇḍya and who was either Sundara-Chōḷa or his son Āditya Karikāla II, there are 3 epigraphs of a Pārthivēndravarman who had the same *biruda*. It is an open question whether they were identical.] See note to S.A. 839 below.

**837.** 360 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, "who took the head of the Pāṇḍya." Records gift of 80 sheep for a lamp to Tanakkamalai-Ālvār—the Mahādēva at Tāyanūr which was a village in Śīṅapura-nādu, by a native of Maṇḍaikulattūr.

**838.** 361 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, "who took the head of the Pāṇḍya." Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp. Mentions Tirumunaippādi.

**839.** 362 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the fifth year of Pārthivēndravarman. Records gift of land on the occasion of a solar eclipse for the *śri-bali-bhōga* in the temple of Tanakkamalai-Mahādēva, at the request made to Nīlagaṅgaraiyan Annavan Nattadigaḷ, by the residents of Tāyanūr in Śīṅapura-nāttu-Miyvaḷi. For another subordinate of Pārthivēndravarman and for the relations between him and the Parakēsarivarman who took the head of Vira Pāṇḍya see note to N.A. 836 above; also the inscriptions at Madhuramaṅgalam (Chingleput district).

**840.** 363 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the fifth year of Pārthivēndravarman. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp by the wife of Mangarangilavan Karikkaṇḍan of Tāyanūr. Karikkaṇḍa or Nīlakaṇṭha is referred to in N.A. 729.

**841.** 364 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a rock in the backyard of a private house in the same village. A record in the fifth year of Pārthivēndravarman. Declares that a certain document which was lost by mistake should not, if found again, be produced as valid.

**842.** 365 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On another rock in the same village. Records in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, that a Śrī Vaishṇava āchārya

fixed the standard unit of length (cut on the rock) to be used in measuring lands in three specified villages.

**843.** 366 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the third rock in a field of the same village. Mentions in Parābhava, Vānadarāyar, the agent of Vīrappa-Nāyakkarayyan (1573—95). [The inscription illustrates the extent of Madura kingdom in the north. For a full discussion of Vīrappa's relations with Vānadarāya see *Ind. Antq.*, May 1916, p. 91.]

*Tirukkōyilūr.\**

Tirukkōyilūr is a very ancient religious centre both for the Vaishnavites and the Śaivites and referred to in the *Prabandhas* as well as *Dēvaram* under the names of Tiruvīḍaikaḷi and Tiruvīrat-tānam. The Trivikramaperumāḷ and Vīrat-tānēśvara shrines represent the two faiths. The place figures in the *Guruparampara* as the meeting-place of the earliest Ālvārs and the birth place of the *Prabandhas* and in the *Periapurāṇa* as the residence of Meyporuṇāyanār. In Chōḷa times it was known as Madurāntakachaturvēdimaṅgalam and included in Kurukkai-kūṛram in Milāḍu (district of 2,000 villages, or Jananāthavaḷanāḍu.) See *S.A. Gazr.*, 379-80.

**844.** 116 of 1900.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prakāra of the Trivikrama-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanarājādhirāja Paramēśvara śrī-Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadeva (1283—?). Refers to the king's victory over the Kākatīya king Gaṇapati and records a gift of two lamps. [This inscription is given in *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 138, No. 14, but the regnal year is wrongly given as the 2nd. It says that 2,608 *kulis* of land from the village of Pāṇḍyachaturvēdimaṅgalam was purchased by one Aḷagapperumāḷ and granted to the deity for 2 lamps.] See *Ind. Antq.*, 1913, p. 224 and 1915, p. 247, where it is pointed out that the date is 14th December, A.D. 1291.

**845.** 117 of 1900.—On the north wall of the first prakāra of the Trivikrama-Perumāḷ temple. Records that the agriculturists of Chitrarāḷi-periyanādu agreed to give annually one *padakku* of paddy for each plough and one *kurunī* for each man, to meet the requirements of the temple at Chitrarāḷi-Viṇṇagar *alias* Tiruvīdaikkaḷi.

**846.** 118 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the same temple. Records that a chief named Rāman Naraśiṅgan put up a golden pinnacle on the Iḍaikaḷi (temple) at

\* It may be pointed out that Tirukkōyilūr was the native place of Ārmugha Svāmigaḷ, the disciple of Guhainamachchivāya of Tiruvannāmalai and the author of the *Nishthānubhūti* (afterwards commented on by Muttu Krishna Brahmaṇi). In *Ins. S. Dts.* (Mack. MSS.), pp. 137—40 ten inscriptions are given in this place. I have identified some of them with the departmental list and given the rest under Nos. 863-A to 863-F.



Kōval (i.e., Tirukkōvalūr). A Tamil poetic version of No. 851 below. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 146-7.

**847.** 119 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājārājadēva (II). Mentions Narasimhan Kariya-perumāḷ Perianāyan, the grandson of Rāmaṇ Naraśiṅgapanman, who had re-built the central shrine of stone. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 147.

**848.** 120 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the same temple. Records that the central shrine was re-built for the merit of Naraśiṅgavanmar, lord of Milāḍu. The name of the architect was Śembanguḍaiyān Nārāyaṇa Āditya *alias* Śōlasundara Mūvēndavēḷān. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 147.

**849.** 121 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of two lamps. [See *Ins.*, S. Dts. (Mack. MSS.), p. 140, No. 20, for a detailed account of the lands given.]

**850.** 122 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the same temple. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land.

**851.** 123 of 1900.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of same temple. A record in the sixth year (i.e., A.D. 1058) of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājēndradēva (1052-63). Registers the building operations of a chief named Raṇakēsari Rāmaṇ *alias* Narasimhavarman, the Lord of Milāḍu (2000) of the Bhārgava lineage. [The inscription mentions Rājēndra's accompanying his elder brother Rājādhirāja in the conquest of Rattapādi, his setting up a pillar of victory at Kollāpuram and his alleged victory over Āhavamalla at Koppam.] See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, pp. 145 6, and *Ep. Rep.*, 1900, p. 9, para. 20.

**852.** 124 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (II or III?). Records gift of land.

**853.** 125 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsari-varman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. The historical introduction which is partially damaged mentions the conquests of the Raṭṭa country. The inscription states that the Sabhā of Tirukkōvalūr *alias* śrī-Madurāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam recorded on stone the boundaries of villages granted to the temple of Tiru-vidaikkaḷālvār. A Sanskrit verse in praise of the Trivikrama avatāra is found above this inscription.

**854.** 126 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Śōla-Kēraḷa. Records gift of sheep for a lamp and sale of land to a resident of Maṇalūr on the north bank of the Pennār in Vānakoppāḍi *alias* Madurāntakavaḷanāḍu. [The Government Epigraphist surmises that Śōla Kēraḷa might be identical with his namesake, the son of Parakēsarivarman Rājēndradēva, mentioned in a Maṇimaṅgalam inscription, in the third quarter of the twelfth century. Koṅgu was called Sōlakēraḷamaṇḍalam. The inscription provides for the singing of the *Tiruneduntāṇḍagam* of Tirumaṅgai Ālvār whose earliest date is subsequent to Paramēśvaravarman II, the builder of the Paramēśvaraṇṇagar or Vaikuṇṭha Perumāḷ temple at Conjeeveram.]

**855.** 127 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Trivikrama-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Śōla-Kēraḷadēva. Records sale of land to the temple of Tiruviḍaikkaḷi-ālvār by the Sabhā of Madurāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**856.** 128 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Trivikrama-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājēndra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—53). Records sale of land to the temple of Tiruviḍaikkaḷiālvār in Tirukkōvalur *alias* śrī-Madurāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**857.** 129 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Trivikrama-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013). Records sale of land.

**858.** 130 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Trivikrama-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (Kulōttuṅga I). Makes provision for the supply of daily requirements.

**859.** 131 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Trivikrama-Perumāḷ temple. A much damaged record; mentions Madurāntakadēvar.

**860.** 307 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the prakāra of the Trivikrama temple. A record in the eighteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land.

**861.** 308 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-sixth year of Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Peruṇjīngadēva. Records gift of sixteen cows for a lamp.

**862.** 1 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine of the Trivikrama-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Śāḷuva king Gaṇḍakattāri Śāḷuva Narasimhadēva-Mahārāja in

Ś. 1393 expired, Vikrita. Refers to the outer wall (*tirumadil*) and the gōpura which had collapsed and records that they were repaired by a certain Annamarasa. [The Śāluva was evidently the well-known usurper.]

**863. 2 of 1905.**—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III), “who took Īlam (Ceylon), Madura, the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, Kachchi (Conjeeveram) and Karuvūr.” Registers an exchange of land. See No. 360 of 1904 at Nārttāmalai in Pudukōttai State and *S.I.I.*, III, 218. Evidently sometime before 1196 Conjeeveram had been lost and it was now re-taken. See *Ins.*, *S. Dts.* (Mack. MSS.), p. 140, No. 21.

**863-A.** On the south of the second surrounding wall. Records that Rājarājadēva granted in his tenth year  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *vēlis* of land west of Tirukkōyilūr for the God. See *Ins.*, *S. Dts.* (Mack. MSS.), p. 136, No. 13.

**863-B.** On the western wall of the pagoda. Records that in the reign of Narasa Nāyaka, Narasayyadēva Vīra-Naṇja-Pallavarāyan gave in Ś. 1427, 3 kaṇai of land to the deity. *Ibid.*, p. 138, No. 15.

**863-C.** On a stone near the water-fountain in the temple. Records that in Ś. 1414, Paritāpi, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya, Śūrappa Nāyaka granted to God Tirukkōyilūr Ālvār half a share in 19 villages (enumerated). The date is inconsistent. See *Ibid.*, No. 16. See N.A. 192.

**863-D.** On the northern wall. Records that Rājēndrachēdirāyan gave 2,400 *kulis* of land in Dēvarguḍi for four lamps in the tenth year of the reign of Vikramachōla (1118—35). *Ibid.*, No. 17.

**863-E.** In the north wall. A gift of land in various villages by Rājarājachēdirāyan in the second year of Rājarājadēva. *Ibid.*, No. 18.

**863-F.** In the same wall. A grant in the fortieth year of the same king, of a “Paroombadi cavel land” in a village for 30 lamps. *Ibid.*, No. 19.

### *Tirunāmanallūr.*

This place is of great importance in the history of Śaivism. It was the birth-place of Saint Sundaramūrti and the place where king Naraśiṅga Munaiyar, one of the Tōṇḍas of Śiva, who was the contemporary of Sundaramūrti, ruled and died. Its name was then Tirunāvalūr and it was included in Mēlūr Nāḍu, a subdivision of Tirumunaippāḍi (which afterwards formed part of Jayāṅkōṇḍachōlamanḍalam). Its Tōṇḍiśvara temple was built by king Rājaditya and the Kalināriśvara temple by Kalinārai. It may be

mentioned that Mr. Sewell gives eight inscriptions in this place, but these are vague or undated. The inscription 8 in his list which is said to record a private agreement of the priests with the temple authorities in regard to service is not found in the following list.

**864.** 325 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Bhakṭa-janēśvara shrine. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp to the shrine of Agastīyēśvara by a physician of prince (piḷḷaiyār) Rājādityadēva. See S.A. 875.

**865.** 326 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tiruttōṇēśvara *alias* Rājāditya-Īśvara by a servant of prince Rājādityadēva. See S.A. 875.

**866.** 327 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp to the same temple by another servant of the same prince.

**867.** 328 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp to the same temple by another servant of the same prince.

**868.** 329 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp to the same temple by another servant of the same prince.

**869.** 330 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp to the same temple by another servant of the same prince.

**870.** 331 (a) of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of a diadem.

**871.** 331 (b) of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47), the date of which is lost. Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

**872.** 332 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

**873.** 333 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

**874.** 334 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905-47). Records gift of a diadem.

**875.** 335 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Says that the temple was founded by prince Rājāditya afterwards killed by the Rāshtrakūṭa Krishṇa III in 949. The record makes the gift of two lamps by a servant of Kōkkilānaḍi, the queen of Parāntaka I and mother of Rājāditya. One gift was 90 sheep for the maintenance of a lamp and the other was an Īla lamp which Mr. Krishna Sastri interprets to be a lamp-stand after the fashion of that of Īlam (or Ceylon) or one made of gold. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 133-34.

**876.** 336 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of gold for a lamp by an accountant of prince Rājādityadēva.

**877.** 337 of 1902. (Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

**878.** 338 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in S. 876 gift of 100 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tirutṭoṇ-ḍiśvara by a queen of Munaiyadiyaraiyar Kulamānikkerumanār. [See No. 896 below. These two inscriptions are interesting for their mentioning the Śaka year. A measure called *mādevu* (or chief queen) is mentioned. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 137.]

**879.** 339 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-seventh year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of gold for a lamp by Āraiyan Śōlamāraian.

**880.** 340 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-sixth year of the Chōla king Madurai-koṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**881.** 341 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-third year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**882.** 342 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-eighth year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by a merchant.

**883.** 343 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-third year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp by a servant of Rājāditya-Malaiayan.

**884.** 344 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-third year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 60 sheep for offerings.

**885.** 345 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-third year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

**886.** 346 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

**887.** 347 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 20 sheep for offerings and of two lamps to the shrines of Rājāditya-Īśvara and Agastyēśvara by a servant of Rājādityadēva.

**888.** 348 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp by an accountant of prince Rājādityadēva.

**889.** 349 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—53).

**890.** 350 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōla king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of 16 cows for a lamp.

**891.** 351 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of a lamp by a servant of prince Rājādityadēva.

**892.** 352 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the forty-second year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I).

**893.** 353 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold.

**894.** 354 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva, who took Kachchi and Tanjai (i.e., Krishna III). Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**895.** 355 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An obliterated record in the third year of the Chōla king Ādhirājadēva.

**896.** 356 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 875 gift of 100 sheep for a lamp to the Tirutṇōḍīśvara temple by Munaiyadiyarāyan Kulamānikkan Rāmadēvan [see S.A. 878 above]. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 136.

**897.** 357 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva. Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**898.** 358 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013). Records gift of golden ornaments made in the nineteenth and thirteenth years.

**899.** 359 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 128 cows for four lamps. Tirunāmanallūr is here called Tirunāvalur *alias* Rājādittapuram.

**900.** 360 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I), the date of which is lost. Records gift of a necklace and a bracelet of gold and jewels by a regiment (Vīranārāyaṇa's bowmen) and its commander. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 137-38. Also *S.I.L.* II, 379 and III, 127.

**901.** 361 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I?). Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp.

**902.** 362 of 1902.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradeva (i.e., Krishna III), the conqueror of the Chōla and Pallava countries. Records gift of gold for a lamp by Narasimhavarman, surnamed Śaktinātha and Siddhavadava, the chief of Milāḍu and a member of the line of Sukra and the Malayakula, who ruled over Malainādu (milāḍu, briefly). Dr. Hultzsch points out that the capital of this nāḍu, according to the *Periapurāṇa* was Tirukkōilūr, that the chiefs of the line claimed connexion with the Chēdi family and used to prefix the name of the reigning Chōla king. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, p. 135. Also the Kīlīyūr inscriptions above.

**903.** 363 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman who took Madura and Ceylon. Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp by the elder brother of Mahādēvadigal, a queen of prince Rājādityadēva, a daughter of Ilādarāyar (i.e., the chief of Lāṭa) for the merit of her elder brother Rājādittan Puḷaḷvipparagaṇḍa. Dr. Hultzsch points out that the title "chief of Lāṭa" was assumed by a family of local chiefs; that one of these, Vīrachōla, was a feudatory of Rājarāja I and that, as he is said to be the son of one Puḷaḷvipparagaṇḍa, it is probable that he was the son of Rājāditya's queen's brother. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 134. For Vīrachōla see *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, p. 139.]

**904.** 364 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva. (Krishna III). Records gift of a lamp.

905. 365 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 48 sheep for a lamp to the Kalināriśvara temple.

906. 366 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva, who took Kachchi and Taṇjai (Kriṣṇa III). Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

907. 367 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman who took Madura and Ceylon (905—47). Records gift of a lamp.

908. 368 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Rājārājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājārājadēva (I, 985—1013). Records gift of a diadem and a brass pedestal.

909. 369 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of land by Vikramābharaṇa-Pallavaraiyan, a subordinate of Munai-yadaraiyar Aparājitan Kulamāṇikkerumānār. See No. 878 above.

910. 370 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rājākēsarivarman (985—1013).

911. 371 of 1902.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Udāiyār Virarājēndradēva (I, 1064—70). Records gift of land by the king to the Tiruttoṇḍiśvara temple at Tirunāvalūr *alias* Rājādittapuram. *S.I.I.*, III, 81, pp. 197—99.

912. 372 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records the construction of two maṇṭapas and of the east gate by a merchant.

913. 373 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the wall of the *prākāra* of the same temple, right of entrance. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp by a merchant.

914. 374 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of metal vessels.

915. 375 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. An incomplete record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (I ?).

916. 376 of 1902.—(Pallava Grantha.) On a sculptured stone recently inserted into the west wall of the *prākāra* of the same temple. Consists of the word Śrī-Kalinārai, which according to S. A. 905 formed part of the name of a shrine which has been recently



demolished by the villagers. Dr. Hultzsch concludes from this that the demolished temple of Īśvara was built by a Pallava king named Kalinārai and that a sculptured stone with the figure of a kneeling elephant and a stout person on its *hawda* probably represents him.

917. 377 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a stone at the entrance of the same temple. An obliterated record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47).

918. 378 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same stone. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 45 sheep for a lamp.

919. 379 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a second stone in the same place. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 400 sheep for four lamps.

920. 380 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same stone. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

*Tirunaruigondai.\**

The Jain temple referred to in the following inscriptions seems to have been famous in mediaeval history as a stronghold of learning. Kamba, for example, according to tradition, had to get the approval of the local scholars for his *Rāmāyana*.

921. 381 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the base of the verandah round the Chandranātha shrine in the Appandanātha temple. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōtunga-Chōlādēva. Records gift of taxes to the *Nārpatteṇmāyirapperumbalḷi* temple by Viraśekhara-Kāḍavarāyan. See N.A. 715.

922. 382 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the third year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land.

923. 383 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the store-room in the same temple. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhiraḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp to the Yakshi in the western temple (Mēlirpaḷli). The money was made over to the chief priest Pushpasēnadēva. See N.A. 391, 393-4.

924. 384 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up at the foot of the hill bearing the same temple. A damaged record in the sixth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān.

\* The Mack. list of inscriptions given in *Ins., S. Mys.*, pp. 152-4, contains ten epigraphs. Almost all these are different from the inscriptions copied by the Department. I have therefore included them in the list, under Nos 925-A to 925-I.

**925.** 385 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On a rock to the south of the Chandranātha shrine in the same temple. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja I. Records gift of land for two lamps. Partially built in. [This is No. 6 in *Ins.*, S. *Dts.*, p. 153. Ten *mās* of land presented.]

**925-A.** On the back of the inner temple of Pārśvanādhēś-varasvāmi. Records that Vīraśekhara Kāḍavarāyar granted the duties and the hereditary rights of goldsmiths in the village to the God, in the first year of the reign of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. *Ins.*, S. *Dts.*, p. 152, No. 1.

**925-B.** On a stone on the north side of the inner temple. Records that the inhabitants of "Serusatta Nellore" granted ten *vēlis* of land to the "God Parambulla and Yanadi Mangalamdēvar." *Ibid.*, No. 2.

**925-C.** On a stone near the tank in the temple. Records that in tenth year of the reign of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva he granted a portion of land in Tirunarumkoṇḍa, to the Gods Arumolidēvar, Nitya Kalyāṇadēvar and "Tirupullidēvar." *Ibid.*, No. 3.

**925-D.** On a stone on the west of the Kanakamantapam. Records that "Magalakadēvarāyar" allowed the taxes on the weavers and silversmiths in the village of Tirunarumkoṇḍai and Tarumbadi Koil (?), to the God, in the tenth year of the reign of Rājārājadēva. *Ibid.*, No. 4.

**925-E.** On the southern wall of the Kanakamantapam. Records that Kāḍava Rāyar presented forty cows to the God Kachināyakadēvar for the ghee of the lamp, in the fourth year of the reign of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. *Ibid.*, No. 5.

**925-F.** On a stone below the surrounding wall of Nityakalyāṇasvāmi temple. Records that in the seventh year of the reign of Vikramapāṇḍyadēva he granted six *mās* of paddy field in the village of Kuṇḍarattūr besides the taxes on the weavers and other village duties to Appanda Nāyanār. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

**925-G.** On a stone on the east side of Granary gate on the north side of Chandranāthasvāmi in the temple. Records that the head farmer of Kollūr village granted three *mās* of paddy field in the village of Kuṇḍarattūr to the God Tuppasanadēvar (?), in the tenth year of the reign of Rājārājadēva. *Ibid.*, No. 8.

**925-H.** On a stone on the west side of a pool. Records that Kucheya Rāyar (Kachchiyarāya) erected a roof in front of the pagoda in the sixth year of the reign of Kopparisingadēvar (i.e., Peruñjīga). *Ibid.*, No. 9.

**925-I.** On a stone below the wall of Nityakalyāṇasvāmi in the temple. Records that in the reign of Vikramapāṇḍyadēva one Vanikuttakadan granted the village of "Gunmatokasi" to the God Appaṇḍa Nāyanār. *Ins.*, S. *Dts.*, p. 155, No. 10.

*Tirppālappandal.*

**926.** 27 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of first prakāra of the Madhyasthanāthēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Ariyappa-Uḍaiyār (II) in Ś. 1300 expired, Kālayukta. Records gift of land to the temple which is here called Tirunāgēśvaramuḍaiyār. Refers to a transaction in former days with Kulaśekhāradēva *alias* Malavachchakkravarti.

**927.** 28 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records sale of land.

**928.** 29 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a rock named Vavvakkuttai-malai near the same village. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kampana-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1295 expired, Paridhāvin.

**929.** 152 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the central shrine in the Madhyasthanāthēśvara temple. Built in the middle. A record the date of which is lost.

**930.** 153 of 1904. (Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**931.** 154 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the nineteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a door.

**932.** 155 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the thirty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III). Records gift of land.

**933.** 156 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of Pon-parappina-Perumāḷ. Records the setting up of certain images.

**934.** 157 of 1904.—(Tamil verse.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record. Mentions Magadēśan.

**935.** 158 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the second year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of money.

**936.** 159 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kampana-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1291, Saumya. Records gift of land.

**937.** 160 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east base of the same maṇṭapa. A mutilated record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva.

**938.** 161 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva.

**939.** 162 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayarājendra-Chōḷadēva. Mentions Aḷagiyachōla *alias* Piridigaṅgan *alias* Vaḷandarum-Perumāḷ.

**940.** 163 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same maṇṭapa. A mutilated record of the Vijayanagara king Kampana-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1291, Saumya.

**941.** 164 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a musical instrument.

**942.** 165 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Kanakām-bika shrine in the same temple. An incomplete record in Durmukha.

*Tiruvēṇṇainallūr.*

This place is famous in literary history as the scene of the early life of Kamba, the author of the *Rāmāyana*, and Meykaṇḍa-dēva, the author of *Śivagnānabōdham*.

**943.** 309 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Kripā-purīśvara shrine. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakesarivarman (985--1013). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**944.** 310 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of twelve cows by Rājarāja-Malaiyakularāyan.

**945.** 311 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērimēnkoṇḍān.

**946.** 312 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, who was pleased to take Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of thirty-two cows and one bull for a lamp by Vīraśekharaṇa *alias* Aḍigaimān of Kūḷalūr.

**947.** 313 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south and east walls of the same maṇṭapa. A damaged record in the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), who was pleased to take Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records sale of land. Mentions Kāḍavarāyan. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, pp. 172-3. The exact date is Thursday, 8th June, A.D. 1195.

**948.** 314 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa, left of entrance. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva. Records gift of land.

**949.** 315 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Sabhā in the Kripāpurīśvara temple. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva II, corresponding to Sunday, 8th May 1148. Records sale of land. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 291.

**950.** 316 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva II. Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai says that the corresponding date was most probably Monday, 18th August 1147. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 290.

**951.** 317 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same *sabhā*. An incomplete record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājēndradēva (1050—63). Records gift of land.

**952.** 318 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājēndradēva. Records gift of land. Partially built in.

**953.** 319 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same *sabhā*. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of four cows.

**954.** 320 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Vaikuntha-Perumāḷ shrine in the same village. A record in the seventh year of Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Peruṅjiṅgadēva. Seems to contain a copy of an inscription of the twenty-ninth year of Tribhuvanaviradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) the stones of which had collapsed. The details of the date (Friday, day of Rēvati, aparapaksha-chaturthi of Simha) have been calculated by Kielhorn to be Friday, the 30th July, A.D. 1249. From this and three other dates Kielhorn dates the king's accession to be between 11th February and 30th July of A.D. 1243. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 165.]

**955.** 321 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp. Partially built in.

**956.** 322 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva. Records gift of land for a lamp.

**957.** 323 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records sale of land. Partially built in. •

958. 324 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for eleven lamps and of four cows for one lamp.

#### VILLUPURAM TALUK.\*

##### *Irumbai.*

959. 190 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Mahākālēśvara shrine. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III, who took Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land. Partially built in.

960. 191 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the second year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. (1283 ?) Records gift of land. Partially built in.

961. 192 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Mentions Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva.

962. 193 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śamburāya. Records gift of land.

##### *Koliyanūr.*

Dr. Hultsch believes that neither the Śiva temple nor the ruined Jaina shrine can boast of great age. The village is called Kōliyapuranallūr in the inscriptions.

963. 110 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the shrine of the ruined Jaina temple. Records the building of a portion of the temple by a merchant.

964. 111 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in Kālayukta gift of land. The name of the king is doubtful.

965. 112 of 1897.—(Tamil.) Left of entrance into the Valśvara temple. A much damaged record.

966. 113 of 1897.—(Tamil.) At the entrance into the same temple. Records gift of land. The date of the record is indistinct.

\* In the *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 144, two inscriptions are given at a place called Chintāmaṇinallūr, which I am not able to identify. Both these belong to the reign of Vikrama Chōla. The former grants the revenue of a village to Kulōttuṅga Chōlōśvara Mahādēva and the latter is damaged.

967. 114 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the shrine of the same temple. A record of the Uḍaiyār king Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (I), son of Hariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II) in Ś. 1 . . . expired, Vibhava. Records gift of land.

968. 115 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of Rājanārāyaṇa Śamburāya. Records the building of portions of the temple.

*Maṇḍagappattu.*

969. 56 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Grantha.) On a pillar at the right entrance into the mantapa of the rock-cut cave. A record of a Paḷlava king whose name is lost. Records the excavation of the cave. [Venkayya points out that this cave is smaller than the Trichinopoly and Daḷavānūr caves and also apparently unfinished. With regard to the king who constructed it he surmises, on the ground of analogy, that he must have been Mahēndravarmān I. See *Mudr. Ep. Rep.*, 1905, p. 47.]

*Panamalai.*

969-A. In the cave temple near this place.—(Sanskrit). "Consists of one Sanskrit verse, which is identical with the last verse of Rājasimha's large inscription at Kāñchi." (See *S.I.I.*, I, No. 24.) Hence it may be concluded that the cave was excavated by Rājasimha (Narasimhavarman II). See *S.I.I.*, I, No. 31, p. 24.

*Panaḍavaram.*

970. 436 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the Nētrōddhārakēśvara temple. A record in the forty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). The passage *viramēṭuṇai-yāga*, etc., from the inscriptions of Virarājendra I is prefixed to the usual introduction of the king. Records gift of money for a lamp. The temple is called Tiruppanaṅḡaḍuḍaiya-Mahādēvar.

971. 437 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west and north walls of the same shrine. A record in the second year of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kōnērimēlkoṇḍān. The temple is called Tiruppuravar-Panaṅḡāttūr-uḍaiyār Kanna-manda-Nāyanār. Records gift of land for celebrating a festival called Kōḍaṇḍarāman-śandi after the king.

972. 438 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the mantapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Ādhirājendradēva. Built in at the beginning. Records gift of land.

*Tiruvakkarai.*

**973.** 166 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Chandramaulīśvara temple. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—52). Records gift of sheep for lamps. A grant made in the tenth year is added at the end. The east wall of the first prākāra contains a fragmentary inscription of Ś. 1461, expired Śōbhakrit, dated during the reign of Sadāśiva, son of Virapratāpa-Raṅgaya-deva, 'who had witnessed the elephant hunt.'

**974.** 167 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp for the merit of a man who died in battle at Māmbākkam.

**975.** 168 of 1904.—(Tamil.) At the southern entrance into the same shrine, right side. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of paddy by Puḡaḷ-tunai-aḍigaḷ, mother of Viḷuppēraraiyar Ayyākkutti-aḍigaḷ.

**976.** 169 of 1904.—(Tamil.) At the southern entrance into the same shrine, left side. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold by the same donor.

**977.** 170 of 1904.—(Tamil.) At the northern entrance of the first prākāra of the same temple. An incomplete record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of land.

**978.** 171 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—53). Built in at the bottom.

**979.** 172 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. An incomplete record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35).

**980.** 173 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged and incomplete record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladēva. (I, 1011—53).

**981.** 174 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I, 985—1013.) Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**982.** 175 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the forty-fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I, 1070—1118). Records gift of land for a lamp.



**983.** 176 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (1011—53). Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

**984.** 177 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—52), who took the eastern country, the Ganges and Kidāram.' Records gift of a musical instrument. Kidāram is Burma.

**985.** 178 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

**986.** 179 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Refers to an accident in hunting.

**987.** 180 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the third year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35).

**988.** 181 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Begins with *Samastabhuvanaikavira*, etc. Records gift of land for the celebration of a festival called Vikrama-Pāṇḍiyan-Ṣandi after the king. [Vikrama-Pāṇḍya was very probably the king who ascended the throne in 1283.]

**989.** 182 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record in the forty-fourth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of money for lamps at three temples.

**990.** 183 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records that two women were appointed as dancing girls in the temple of Tiruvakkarai.

**991.** 184 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva, the date of which is lost. Built in. Refers to the twelfth year of Rājārāja I and the third year of Rājādhirājadēva II(?).

**992.** 185 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the third year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35).

**993.** 186 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I, 1070—1118), 'who was pleased to abolish tolls', the

date of which is lost. Refers to the king as being (encamped) in a tope at Conjeeveram. Records gift of land.

**994.** 187 of 1904.—On the same base. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—53). Stones out of order. On the same base is an incomplete introduction of Rājarāja I.

**995.** 188 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa inside the first prākāra of the same temple. A record in the fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records that the maṇṭapa was built by queen Ulagamuludumuḍaiyār.

**996.** 189 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west and south bases of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Krishnarāya in Ś. 1437, Bhava. Records gift of land to a Śaiva matha.

**997.** 190 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the 1,000-pillared maṇṭapa inside the second prākāra of the same temple. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III), "who took Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Records the building of the maṇṭapa by a certain Ammaiappan Gaṇḍar-śūriyan Śambuvarayan "who took the Pāṇḍya country." See N.A. 720 for an Ammaiappa.

**998.** 191 of 1904.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the south base of the 1,000-pillared maṇṭapa inside the second prākāra of the Chandramaulīśvara temple in the same village. A record of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kāḍavan Āvaniyālapirandān Kōpperuñjiṅgan. Records that the king who bore the surname *Sarvajñakhaḍgamalla* built a sluice for the tank at Olugarai.

**999.** 192 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An incomplete record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Built in at the beginning.

**1000.** 193 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A mutilated record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of 128 cows for four lamps.

**1001.** 194 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Stones out of order. Records gift of two lampstands by the donor in No. 997 above.

**1002.** 195 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the right side of the gōpura of the first prākāra of the same temple. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (I or II?). Records the building of the gōpura by the same donor.

**1003.** 196 of 1904.—(Tamil verse.) On the left side of the same gōpura. Records in Ś. 1352 the building of a maṇṭapa and of a gōpura by a certain Gāṅḍeyan.

**1004.** 197 of 1904.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place. Refers to the building of the same gōpura and maṇṭapa.

**1005.** 198 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east base of the same gōpura, right of entrance. A record of the Śaḷuva king Naraśiṅga-dēva in Śōbhakrit (1483-84). Refers to Narasa Nāyaka, an agent of the king (evidently the founder of the Tuluva dynasty) and records the remission of some taxes.

**1006.** 199 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same gōpura, left of entrance. A record in Śōbhakrit. In modern characters.

**1007.** 200 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the ruined Śiva shrine within the same temple. An incomplete record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārāja-Rājakēsarivarman (I, 985 - 1013). Records a gift to the stone temple of Śivalōka-udaiya-Paramasvāmin built by Udaiyapirāttiyār Śembiyan-Mādēviyar, queen of Gaṇḍarādittadēvar, who gave birth to Śrī-Uttama-Chōḷa-dēva (i.e., Madhurāntaka Uttamachōḷa, the immediate predecessor of Rājārāja I). Records allotments for the various requirements of the temple. For a description of the coins of Madhurāntaka, see Elliot's *Coins in S. India*, Nos. 151 and 154 and *Madr. Ep. Rep.* 1904, p. 11.

**1008.** 201 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the base of the Varadarāja-Perumaḷ shrine in the same temple. An incomplete record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?).

**1009.** 202 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

**1010.** 203 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An incomplete record in the forty-first year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva.

**1011.** 204 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the thirtieth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva.

**1012.** 205 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the west wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the second year (i.e., 1070-71) of the Chōḷa king Udaiyār Ādhirājēndradēva (the immediate predecessor of Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa I). The Sanskrit portion records that the Vimāna, which had been previously built by Kōchchōḷa of bricks, was reconstructed of stone.

**1013.** 206 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa I.

**1014.** 207 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the maṇṭapa in front of the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ shrine. An incomplete record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

**1015.** 208 of 1904.—(Tamil verse.) At the entrance into the same shrine, left side. Records the gift of a door in the twenty-fourth year of an unnamed king.

*Tiruvāṁattūr.*

**1016.** 402 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the Abhirāmēśvara temple. A fragment of record in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva (I).

**1017.** 403 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of two lamps by Śembiyan Kattimāṇḍigal. Refers also to his building the Tiruchcheṟu-maṇṭapam.

**1018.** 404 of 1903.—(Tamil.) A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp by Kaṇḍarā-dittan *alias*. . . . Mahārājan of Vānagappāḍi.

**1019.** 405 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of sheep for a lamp.

**1020.** 406 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Abhirāmēśvara temple. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Vīrarājendradēva. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**1021.** 407 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, the date of which is doubtful. Records gift of a lamp.

**1022.** 408 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp.

**1023.** 409 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Built in at the end. Records gift of 100 sheep for a lamp.

**1024.** 410 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Built in at the end. Records gift of a lamp.

**1025.** 411 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman. Built in at the end.

**1026.**—412 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman. Built in at the end.

**1027.** 413 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Built in at the end. Refers to the mason who built the temple.

**1028.** 414 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Built in at the end.

**1029.** 415 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A fragment of record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47), the date of which is lost.

**1030.** 416 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of a lamp.

**1031.** 417 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold.

**1032.** 418 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**1033.** 419 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An incomplete record in the forty-first year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman, "who took Madirai and Īlam" (905—47). Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**1034.** 420 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A fragment of record of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla I (1011—53), the date of which is lost. Contains the usual introduction of the king.

**1035.** 421 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A fragment of record in the second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājarājadēva (II?). The first line of the inscription contains a few words of the introduction of Rājendra-dēva and in the second line is the name of the king.

**1036.** 422 of 1903.—(Marathi.) On two slabs built into the floor in front of the entrance into the same shrine. Mentions the temple of Abhirāmēśvara.

**1037.** 423 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47). Records gift of land. Mentions the king's other name Śrī-Parāntaka and an officer of his named Śōlaśikhāmaṇi-Pallavaraiyan.

**1038.** 424 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**1039.** 425 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp by Parabūmikan-Mallan *alias*

Gaṇḍarāditta-Pallavaraiyan. [Venkayya identifies the king with Parakēsarivarman Gaṇḍarāditya, the son of Parāntaka (I). Pallavaraiyan evidently took his surname from his suzerain.]

**1040.** 426 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Chōla king in S. 879. Records gift of a lamp by Parabūmikan Mallan *alias* Gaṇḍarāditta-Pallavaraiyan. See note to the above inscription.

**1041.** 427 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A fragment of record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (905—47), the date of which is doubtful.

**1042.** 428 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the dark maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the forty-fifth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of money for a lamp by an officer of the king.

**1043.** 429 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva I (1011—53). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

**1044.** 430 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva I (1011—53). Records gift of 1,056 sheep for eleven lamps.

**1045.** 431 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the dark maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva. Built in at the beginning. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

**1046.** 432 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An incomplete record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman, "who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śalai" (985—1013).

**1047.** 433 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the first prākāra of the same temple. A record in the second year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of land to a certain Rājarāja-Pichchan and his troupe for singing the *Tiruppadiyam* hymns in the temple. N.A. 134 and 347.

**1048.** 434 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prākāra. A record in the fourteenth year (i.e., 1335-6) of Śakalālōkachakravartin Venrumaṇ-koṇḍa-Sambuvarāyar (1322—1337). Refers to the invasion of the Muhammadans and the destruction of the country by them. Venkayya is unable to see what invasion is referred to in this but the Madura chronicles clearly tell us that there was a Mussalman invasion between 1324 and 1327. (See *Ind. Antq.*, Jan. 1914).

**1049.** 435 of 1903.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the west wall of the same *prākāra*. A record in the sixth year of the Pāṇḍya king Vikrama-Pāṇḍya. Begins with Samastabhuvanaikavīra-Chandra-kula-maṅgaḷa-pradīpa, etc. Records gift of land for celebrating a festival in honour of the king.

*Villupuram.*

The ancient name of this place was Jananāthachōlachatur-vēdimaṅgalam and it belonged to Tirumunaippāḍināḍu. It was associated to a certain extent with Jainism, as is proved by the ruins of Jain temples and Jain figures available therein. The following records, however, are purely Hindu.

**1050.** 116 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the shrine in the Kailāsanāthasvāmin temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1439 expired, Īśvara. Records gift of land.

**1051.** 117 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇayyadēva-Chōlamahārāya in Ś. 1447 expired, Pārthiva. Records gift of land.

**1052.** 118 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1449 expired, Tārana (wrong). Records that the Kanmālas of Tiruvāḍi-Śīrmai were exempted from taxes. See N.A. 208.

VRIDDHACHALAM TALUK.

*Tittagudi.*

**1053.** 5 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṅṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Vaidyanāthasvāmin temple. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land.

**1054.** 6 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Refers in Śubhakṛit to a dispute between two factions in the village which lasted for several years and was settled by the agent of Nāgama-Nāyaka. Compare *South Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 119. See N.A. 601.

**1055.** 7 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Vikārin gifts of land by Bhūpatirāya-Uḍaiyār and Uḍaiyār Mallidēvarāyar. Tittagudi was also called Vidyāranyapuram.

**1056.** 8 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Bhūpati-Uḍaiyār, the date of which is lost. Records gift of land. Mentions Mallidēvarāyar and Tittagudi *alias* Vidyāranyapuram. A damaged record.

**1057.** 9 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṅṭapa. Records in the forty-second year gift of land by Vaṅgāra-Muttaraiyan.

**1058.** 10 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year gift of Vāgaiyūr in Magadaimaṇḍalam by Magadēśan Ponparappina-Vānakōvadaraiyan.

**1059.** 11 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra Chōladēva. Records that Rājarāja Vaṅgāra Muttaraiyan granted an allowance of paddy to an image of the goddess which had been set up by a dancing girl.

**1060.** 12 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Kulasēkharadēva. Records gift of a village in Magadaimaṇḍalam by the king for offerings on his birthday.

**1061.** 13 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vira-Kampana-Uḍaiyār (II), son of Vira-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (i.e. Bukka I) in Ś. 1295, Paridhāvin. Records gift of land by Sōmayadenṇāyakkar.

**1062.** 14 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva in his third year. Records gift of two villages by Rājarāja-Magadaināḍ-ālvān.

**1063.** 15 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records gift of cows and money for two lamps by Rājarāja-Magadaināḍ-ālvān.

**1064.** 16 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of paddy by Rājarāja Vaṅgāra-Muttaraiyan.

**1065.** 17 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Viśvanātha shrine in the same temple. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III, who took Maḍura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of ornaments by the wife of a merchant to the image of Viçṇeśvara, which had been set up by the same chief.

**1066.** 18 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III, who took Maḍura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of taxes to the same image by the same chief.

**1067.** 19 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the inner gōpura in the same temple, right of entrance. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of land.

**1068.** 20 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king



Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III, corresponding to Wednesday, July 30, 1242. Records gift of land. See *Ep. Ind.*, VIII, p. 271.

1069. 21 of 1903.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the west wall of the Sukhāsīna-Perumāḷi temple in the same village. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of paddy and money by the inhabitants of Śittiramēḷi-Periyanāḍu.

1070. 22 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, who took Madura. Records gift of money for a lamp.

1071. 23 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of money by a merchant.

1072. 24 (a) of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land.

1073. 24 (b) of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land.

1074. 25 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A damaged record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, who took Madura.

1075. 26 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva. Records gift of land by Rājarāja Vaṅgāra-Muttaraiyan.

1076. 27 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirtieth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records gift of land.

*Toḷudūr.*

1077. 399 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Madurantaka-Chōḷēśvara temple. Refers in the ninth year of the king to an exchange of wet land in Toḷuvūr granted to the temple of Madurantaka Chōḷīśvaramuḍalaiya-Nāyanār, in place of the one at Chandraśekharaṇallūr given by Vānakōvaraiyan under the tank called Tirunīṟru-Vīramagadaśōḷappēriya-ēri.

1078. 400 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III), who was pleased to take

Madurai (Madura), the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. Registers that a certain Śēdiyarāyaveḷḷān, chief of Śembai, built the stone temple and the maṇṭapa for the god Madurāntakēśvara-muḍaiya Nāyanār at Peruntoḷuvūr in Ugaḷūr-kūrṇam, a subdivision of Vaḍagarai Rājaśiṅga-vaḷanāḍu. He had also presented to the same temple the processional images of the god and goddess.

**1079.** 401 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in the same temple. A fragment of record. Seems to record gifts of land to the temples of Madurāntaka-Īśvaram-Uḍaiyār and Araiśandurai-Nāyanār.

**1080.** 402 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a conch preserved in the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. This conch was the gift of Tirunīṟṟu-Virāmagadaśōḷan Tāyilunalla-Perumāḷ, to the temple of Madurānta-Chōḷīśvaram-uḍaiya-Nāyanār at Toḷuvūr.

### *Vriddhachalam.*

In the list of Mackenzie's inscriptions given in *Ins., S. Dts.*, pp. 145—9, there are thirteen inscriptions. Of these three have been identified with three of the departmental list. The other ten have been included.

**1081.** 132 of 1900.—(Tamil.) In the second gōpura of the Vriddhagiriśvara temple, right of entrance. A record in the fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmai-koṇḍān. Records gift of land to the Brāhmaṇas of Kulaśēkhara-chaturvēdimāṅgalam founded in the name of the king.

**1082.** 313 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 100 cows. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, in Mack. MSS., p. 145, No. 1 (where the year is, I believe, wrongly given as the twenty-second. It says that the grantor was Rājarāja-Kāḷavarāyan).

**1083.** 134 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the fifth year of Peruṅjiṅgadēva. Records gift of "mango sprouts" made of gold. [The Mack. MSS. also give this inscription. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 144, No. 2. The donor is one "Sambotya Manikayun" (?) and the real donation is 25 kaḷanju of gold for *Tirumantaḷir* and 5 kaḷanju of silver for bracelets.]

**1084.** 135 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the eighth year of Peruṅjiṅgadēva. Records gift of a lamp.

**1085.** 136 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin

Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift of a lamp by Edirigaṇayan Pot-tappi Chōla, one of the bodyguard chiefs of the Pallava king Kopperuñjiṅga. The inscription shows that in 1229 he was still loyal to Rājarāja III. He was to rise against him in 1231. (See S.A. 329.) Dr. Hultzsch says that he re-ascended the throne in 1243, but he who came to the throne in 1243 was another man, his son, in all probability. (See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 163-4.) This is evidently inscription No. 10 in *Ins.*, S. *Dts.*, p. 149.

1086. 137 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa, right of entrance. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records that Ālappirandān Ēlisaimōgan *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Śōla-Kāḍavarādittan built a maṇṭapa for the mahās-  
napaṇa of the god at Tirumudukunṇam in Paruvūr-kūṇṇam, a sub-  
division of Irungōlappāḍi in Mērka-Nāḍu, which formed part of  
Virudarājabhayaṇkara-vaḷanāḍu.

1087. 138 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp.

1088. 139 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva.

1089. 140 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of a lamp.

1090. On a stone in the southern wall of the Ardhamaṇṭapam. (Tamil.) Records that one Mudikoṇḍavēḷān granted in the fifteenth year of Kopperuñjiṅgadēva ninety-six goats for supplying quarter measure of ghee daily to God Tirumalaikoṇḍamudayār. *Ins.*, S. *Dts.*, p. 146, No. 3.

1091. In the second prākāra wall. A damaged grant of Prau-dhapratāpadēvarāya (Devārāya II) in Ś. 1351, Saumya. *Ibid.*, No. 4.

1092. In the same wall. Records that Śelvappanāyaka granted in Ś. 1155, Nandana, in the reign of Hariharadēva Mahārāya (?) three villages to God Vruddhanātha. *Ibid.*, No. 5.

1093. On the northern wall of the second enclosure. Records that in the reign of Kopperuñjiṅgadēva, Harihara Daṇḍanāyaka and people gave 210 cows to God Tirumalakoṇḍa Uḷaiyār for milk. *Ibid.*, No. 6.

1094. On the inside of the south enclosure wall. Records that Kachchi-Rāyan granted in Ś. 1595, Ānanda, four kalams of grain to the watchmen of the pagoda, in the reign of "Combur Voday" (?). *Ibid.*, No. 7.

1095. On the second north enclosure wall of Paḷaiyamalla-nāthar temple. Records that Kachchirāya and people granted

one *Mā* of land in Vāyalūr to the watchmen of the Vāyalūr village in the twenty-second year of Bukkaṇa Uḍaiyār. *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 148, No. 8.

1096. On the north wall of the kitchen of the same temple. Records that one Taghavanāyakan (?) gave in the sixteenth year of Kopperuñjiṅga-dēva ninety-six goats to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 9.

1097. A C.P. in the temple. Records that in the reign of Raṅgappa Maḷavarāyar, the people of Kulattūr and Ariyalūr gave to the God the tax of 1 *kāṣu* on every bag for each market and two-handfuls of rice in Ariyalūrpēṭa. *Ibid.*, p. 217, No. 44.

1098. A P.G. in the hands of certain temple people. Records that Venkaṭarāya Śrīnivāsa Subahdar and the inhabitants of the village granted 50 kuḷis of land to the deity in Ś. 1670, Dhātu. *Ibid.*, p. 217, No. 45.

1099. A P.G. in the hands of the same. Records that Shamsul Dowla (?) Rastam Khan re-established the grants of the former Rājās to the temple. *Ibid.*, p. 218, No. 46.

## BELLARY DISTRICT.

## ADONI TALUK.

*Adoni Fort.*

1. On a stone in the fort. Records that Raṅgayya Dhasari (?) Tirumalayya built a battery in the fort in Ś. 1487, Raktākshi. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 313, No. 22.

2. On a stone at the bottom of the Murugacheruvu tank in the fort. Records that Rāmarāju Kōṇēti Timmayyarasalu (?) exempted in Ś. 1645, Śubhakrit, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, two gate-keepers of the hill-fort from their taxes. *Ibid.*, p. 313, No. 23.

3. On a stone north of the above. Records that Vīra "Hurreyura Gobbodeyurru," son of Vīra Mallirāya, gave one *jukkulā* of land at Mologavallee to "Sunnebova" in Ś. 1299, Piṅgaḷa. *Ibid.*, p. 313, No. 24.

4. On the road of Balakilla fort (Ballekallu?). (Kanarese and Dēvanāgarī.) Records that "Caukanagolada Basava" constructed the above fort. *Ibid.*, p. 314, No. 25.

5. On a stone pillar in the pagoda of Yellamma in the Balakilla (Ballekallu) fort at Adoni. (Kanarese.) Records that Chikka "Dudeudda Harregeya and Basavayya" built the Pagoda of Yellamma in four *aṅkaṃams*. *Ibid.*, 314, No. 26.

6. On the gate of the Adoni fort. (Telugu.) Records that Tirumala Nāyaḍu erected the gate in a certain Raktākshi. *Ibid.*, p. 314, No. 27.

*Bhattarabommalāpuram.*

7. On a stone east of the village. Records that Achyutarāya granted Bōmmalāpuram village in Ś. 1457, Jaya, to Bhaṭṭar (Nāgayya?). *Ibid.*, p. 308, No. 6.

8. On a stone in the pagoda of Śambhulingēśvar. (Kanarese.) Records that the queen "Pereyakatala" Dēviyār gave in C.Ṽ. 16, in the reign of Tribhuvanamalladēva, some land in Śirugappa village for the festival of Kadhirēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

9. On a stone in the *Amarēśvara* pagoda. (Kanarese.) A record dated in Ś. 1433, *Prajōtpatti*, of Jakkanāyaka, in the reign of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 309, No. 8.

*Chinnatumbalam.*

10. On a stone in the Pēta, north of Basavanakutta. Records that Pūṭadēviar, the queen of Tribhuvanamalladēva, gave to the local Brahmans in C.V. 32, Sarvajit, the tax of 30 pagodas from the revenue land of Tumbalam. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 307, No. 1. •

11. North of the above inscription. (Kanarese.) Records that in the reign of Bhuvanēkamalla, his brother Trilōkyamalla Jayasimha granted in Ś. 990, Kīlaka, nearly 300 muttas of land and four mills to God Svayambu Dakṣiṇa-Sōmēśvara for festival. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 307, No. 2.

12. North of the above inscription. (Kanarese.) A record of the same king. No details given. *Ibid.*, No. 3.

*Dayyamdinne.*

13. On a stone in the Hanumantarāya pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1484 Rāmarāja granted the village as free gift to "Pudapadam Bulacharya." *Ibid.*, p. 237, No. 10.

*Guruzāla.*

14. On a stone near the southern gate of the Rāmēśvara pagoda. (Kanarese.) Records that Daṇḍanāyaka Bhīmarasu granted in year 16, Dundubi, in the reign of Jakadēkamalla, 52 muttas of land for the festival of Rāmēśvaradēva in this village. *Ibid.*, p. 236, No. 8.

15. On the west of the Rāmēśvara pagoda. (Kanarese.) Records that Jaṅgam Jannabhuniah (?) in year 36, Khara, in the reign of Tribhuvanamalla, gave 29 muttas of land for god Rāmēśvara. *Ibid.*, p. 237, No. 9.

*Kāggallu.*

16. 208 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in the neighbourhood. Records in Ś. 955, Śrīmukha, *Māgha, śu. di. 5*, Monday, Uttarāyaṇa Saṅkrānti, a gift of land by Udayādityayya, husband of Sigadēvi, to *Uttamarāsipaṇḍita* for the worship of god Mahādēva. He was entitled Jagadēkamalla Nolamba Pallava Permāṇaḍi and was ruling at Kampili as his permanent capital (*ikkaviḍu*) and residence. [With regard to the date Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai says: "In A.D. 1033 Uttarāyaṇa Saṅkrānti fell on Dec. 23'92, Sunday. Monday which was the civil Saṅkrānti was also Māgha śu. 1 which came to an end at '50 next day. As Māgha śu. 5 fell on Saturday, December 29'26, the day intended was perhaps Māgha śu. which was also the Uttarāyaṇa Saṅkrānti by civil reckoning." *Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1914, p. 72. For another inscription regarding Udayāditya see the list at Oruvāyi. Udayāditya was called Jagadēkamalla Nolamba Pallava Permāṇaḍi evidently after his suzerain Jayasimha II, 1018 -42. (Later on Jayasimha III, brother of Vikramāditya VI, had the same title.) See also the inscription at Badana-hathi (199 of 1913). It seems that the title Nolamba Pallava Permāṇaḍi was given by the W. Chālukyan kings after Sōmēśvara I to those chiefs who held sway over Nolambavāḍi, the hereditary dominion of the Nolamba Pallavas. [*Ep. Rep.*, 1914, p. 87.]

*Kanakaviḍu.*

17. On a stone in a local well. Records that Rāṭchana "Maninikru" gave the village in Subhānu, to the people for occupation. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 237, No. 11.

*Kavutālam.*

18. On a stone south of the local Hanumantarāya pagoda.—(Kanarese.) Records that Nadiguru of Adōni gave in Hēviḷambi, an agreement for the population of Kavutāla. *Ibid.*, p. 309, No. 10.

19. On the east wall of the above pagoda. Records that "Sakolu-" (?) Rājayya, the Pradhāni of Achyutarāya, passed an agreement for the population of the village in Ś. 1457, Nandana. *Ibid.*, p. 310, No. 11.

*Nandavaram.*

20. On a stone pillar of the maṇṭapam near the local Parvata-mallikārjuna pagoda. Records that Mallapparasa Daṇḍanāyaka erected the pagoda in 1189, Parābhava, in the reign of the Chāḷukya Sōmēśvaradēva (IV, 1182-9) and gave the fee of a pagoda for a month for the daily worship of deity. *Ibid.*, p. 233, No. 1.

21. On the wall of the Kōtirāmaliṅga temple.—(Kanarese.) A record of "Nandavarada Dēsāye Hadadara Gouḍa Kulkurnegaḷu" in Chitrabhānu. A damaged grant. *Ibid.*, p. 433, No. 2.

*Sultānpūr.*

22. *C.P. No. 116 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Records grant of land to the mosque by Masud Khan in Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), Pramādīcha.

23. *C.P. No. 118 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—A second grant of land to the mosque by the same man, in the same year.

24. *C.P. No. 130 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Records grant of land to the mosque by Masud Khan in Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), Pramādīcha.

*Tārāpuram.*

25. *C.P. No. 131 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Records grant of land to the mosque by Masud Khan in Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), Pramādīcha.

26. *C.P. No. 133 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Records another grant of land to the mosque by Masud Khan in Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), Pramādīcha.

## ALŪR TALUK.

*Chinnahottūr.*

27. 133 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up in front of the Channakēśavasvāmin temple. A damaged record, date of which is doubtful. Records the foundation of the temple of Ādikēśavānātha

by Pratāpa-Harihararāya (II). On this, the Śrīvaishṇavas of the eighteen nāḍus and others made a gift of five *koḷagas* of land for oblations.

28. 134 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a pillar of the Bhōgēśvarasvāmin temple in the same village. States that this is the inscribed pillar of Narasimha Sarasvatī who had the adjuncts *Saptaprathama dēvayuga*, *Śambhutrāya*, *Śrī-Narasimha-varaprasāda*, *Vēdāntākramita*.

29. 135 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab near a well to the west of the same temple. In archaic characters. Seems to record that the well (*guḷa*?) was dug by a certain Gumasiri Mākāḷa, son of Arjuna.

#### *Chippigiri.*

30. In the Chennakēśava temple.—(Kanarese.) A record dated A.D. 1508 recording a grant of lands to the temple by a local chief.

31. In the smaller Veṅkataramaṇa temple. Dated in 1528. Records a grant by king Kṛishṇa Dēva Rāya of Vijayanagar. [*Bellary Gazr.*, I, p. 210.] The place is an important Jain centre and was first fortified by Bijjala Kaḷachūri of the Kaḷachūri dynasty. See *Ibid.*, p. 210. Also Taylor's *Rais. Catal.*, III, 559. East of the village is a *brindāvana* of Vijaya Rāya, a famous Mādhva hymnist.

#### *Hālaharvi.*

32. On a slab in front of the Āñjanēya temple, two miles west of the village. Undated. Records "the erection of a choultry by a private party with the consent of Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar." [*Antiquities*, I, p. 104.]

#### *Gūliam.*

33. In the temple of Lakshmi Dēvi in the old village is a pillar with an inscription, dated A.D. 1408, in the reign of Dēva Rāya (I), but "is said to have been brought from Virupāpuram, six miles to the north-east." Vide *Bellary Gazr.*, I, p. 211, for the vicissitudes of the place and for its religious importance.

#### *Harivānam.*

34. In front of the enclosure of the Hanūmān temple, on a rock is a Telugu inscription, dated A.D. 1560, which "speaks of Śrīraṅga Rāya Veṅkatādri as ruler of the Adōni pargana and records the grant of Harivānam to Brāhmins as an *agrahāram*." *Bellary Gazr.*, I, p. 211-2. Veṅkatādri is one of the three Āravīti brothers who played such a prominent part in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya.



*Muddanagera (Muddekara?)*

35. On a stone north-east of the village. Records that Bhagala . . . Nāik gave some land in Ś. 1440, Vyaya to a Brāhman. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 238, No. 13.

36. On a stone in the local market. Records that Rāmappanāyaḍu, son of Bhōgappanāyaḍu, gave in S. 1661, Siddhārti, a cowl to the merchants of the place for its population under the condition of demanding no penalties. *Ibid.*, No. 15.

37. On a stone near the above. Records that Lakshmiappa Nāyaḍu and seven other people endorsed the above grant in Ś. 1696, Jaya. *Ibid.*, p. 239, No. 16.

38. On a pillar near the local Chennakeśava pagoda. Records that Rāmappanāyaḍu, son of Bhōgappa, had a pillar erected in the temple and granted in Ś. 1605, Dunmati?, four *muntas* of land to the architect. *Ibid.*, p. 239, No. 17.

39. On a stone seated near the Vīrabhadra pagoda. Records that the Vīramushti Śaivites granted their fees from Muddekara and Timmapuram to God Vīrabhadra in Ś. 1484, Dundubi. *Ibid.*, p. 240, No. 18.

*Timmapuram.*

40. On a stone in the centre of the village.—(Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāya in Ś. 1477, Dhātu, the Vipravīnōdins gave to God Vēnkatādri and Kēśava their fees from the Timmapuram Agrahāram. *Ibid.*, p. 238, No. 14.

## BELLARY TALUK.

*Andrahalu.*

41. 237 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in front of the Añjanēya temple. Mahārājādhirāja Vīrapratāpa Haṇḍe Chikamalu-kapa-Nāyaka records in Ś. 1584, Śubhakrit, Kārttika, śu. di. 15 lunar eclipse, gift of the village of Āndarahalu to a certain Roḍam Śivabasavappa. The record states that the village was originally granted to the king by Alamshanva Sāhēbu for *vajirike* (i.e., for being Vazir). The date, points out Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, is inconsistent, as in Śubhakrit (A.D. 1662-3) there was no lunar eclipse in the lunar month Kārttika. Alamshanva Sāhēbu was evidently Alamghyr Padshah or Emperor Aurangzeb (and not Abdulla Qutb Shah as the Government Epigraphist surmises).

*Badanahatti.*

42. 199 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab in front of the Vighnēśvara temple. A damaged record, dated in Ś. 949, Prabhava (Vaiśākha śu. di. Thursday) making a gift of land by the Pallava chief

Jagadēkamalla Noḷamba Pallava Permānadi. Mentions Ballakunḍanaḍu. See No. 1 above.

*Old-Bhatrahalli.*

**43.** 198 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up in the village. An incomplete and mutilated record. Gives a long list of the titles of a king who belonged to the Sinda family. One of the titles was that he was born of the race of Drishtivisha. ["This latter name occurs also in the Vēlūr-pālaiyam plates of Vijaya Nandivarman and is there applied to a chief of serpents whom Nandivarman made to dance." (*Ep. Rec.*, 1914, p. 87.) There was a Sinda chief named Udayāditya who was a feudatory of the W. Chālukyan Sōmēśvara I and who was different from Udayāditya Jagadēkamalla Noḷamba Pallava Permānadi.]

*Bailūr.*

**44.** 204 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up in the verandah of the Basavēśvara temple. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramaditya VI (1076—1126), records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 56, Dundubhi (wrong), Āshādha ba. di. 10, Sunday, corresponding to June 21, A.D. 1131, gift of land to Dēvarāśi-panḍita of Donnayabīḍu for the worship of Mallikārjuna. Mentions the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Ballāreya Bīvarasa, a feudatory of the king.

*Bellary (General).*

**45.** C.P. No. 113 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Telugu.) Records a document purporting to be grant of a village to two Brāhmins in Ś. 1186 (A.D. 1264), Akshaya, when Sadāśivadēva Rāya was ruling at Vijayanagar; the grantor being Anagundi-Rāja, Deśayi Krishṇa Rāya. Mr. Sewell considers the grant to be a forgery.

**46.** C.P. No. 114 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Kanarese.) Records a deed of sale of land, dated in Krōdhi only, by two Redḍis to two shepherds. The characters are roughly executed and about "two centuries old."

**47.** C.P. No. 115 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Kanarese.) Records a deed of sale of land, dated in Paridhāvi only, by a merchant to a private person. Characters as in 46 above.

**48-A.** C.P. No. 117 of Mr. Sewell's List.—Records grant of land to the mosque at Kanamara by Masud Khan in Ś. 1586 (A.D. 1664), Pramādicha.

**48-B.** C.P. No. 119 of Mr. Sewell's List.—Records grant of land to a Redḍi by Koṇḍappa Nāyudu, son of Appā Nāyudu, styled "Rajamānya Rājādhirāja," in Ś. 1642 (A.D. 1720), Vikāri.

**49.** C.P. No. 120 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Kanarese.) A very roughly executed document of a seemingly absurd character, as it

narrates the erection of a temple and endowment thereof in Ś. 2001, during the reign of Achyutadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar, in Jaya.

**50.** *C.P. No. 121 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Records a deed executed in Ś. 1718 (A.D. 1796), between private parties, by which some land is restored to one of their number, in Naḷa.

**51.** *C.P. No. 122 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Records an agreement executed in Ś. 1729 (A.D. 1807), Akshaya, between private parties, by which some land was restored to one of their number.

**51-A.** *C.P. No. 123 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Telugu.) Records grant of the villages, rechristened “Krishṇarāyapuram” and Kuṇḍurti, as agrahārams, by Krishṇadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar in Ś. 1433 (A.D. 1511), Prajōtpatti. The record is “illegible.”

**52.** *C.P. No. 124 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Kanarese.) Records grant of the village of Alligrāma to the temples of Virabhadra and Chennakēśava in Ś. 1011, Jaya (A.D. 1089), by Rājādhirāja Śrī Bukka Rāya Dēva of Vijayanagar.

**53.** *C.P. No. 125 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Telugu.) A document evidencing an agreement between two private individuals of the Gauḍa caste, in Ś. 1719 (A.D. 1797), *Pingāḷa*, each to have half the other's village.

**54.** *127 of Sewell's List.*—(Kanarese.) Records a deed of sale of two villages, the parties to the deed belonging to the Redḍi caste, in Ś. 1670 (A.D. 1748), *Vibhava*.

**55.** *C.P. No. 128 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Telugu.) Records grant of the village of Bairehalli to a Brāhman of Śrīśailam by the Vijayanagar Sovereign Śrī Raṅga VI in Ś. 1585 (A.D. 1663), Śōbhakrit. The grant is issued from the village of Vēlāpuri, where the sovereign is said to be sitting on his “jewelled lion throne.” Śrī Raṅga had, however, little more than mere nominal power at that time. He was the chief that granted the village of Madras, then called Chennakuppam, to the English in A.D. 1639, his residence being at Chandragiri.

**56.** *C.P. No. 129 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Old Grantha characters of “about the tenth century A.D.”) Records the grant of a number of plots of land, of which the boundaries are given, to a Vaiṣṇava temple, but beyond this little can be made out, as the grantor's name, the name of the village, and other important matters all fall in the first corroded plate.

**57.** *C.P. No. 134 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Kanarese.) Records a deed of sale of land in *Subhānu*, by a Redḍi and two others to two private persons.

**58.** *C.P. No. 135 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Kanarese.) A document purporting to be a grant of certain land to two private individuals by Krishṇadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar, but the date given is Ś. 1080,

*Śōbhakrit* (A.D. 1158), which is absurd. [Mr. Sewell, however, is not sure whether it is a forgery or a mere clerical error.]

59. *No. 132 of Mr. Sewell's List*.—Records grant of the village of Kṛṣṇarāyapuram in the district of Gooty by the sovereign Kṛṣṇadēvarāya to a Brāhman named Koṇḍabhaṭṭa in Ś. 1431 (A.D. 1509), *Śukla*. This was in the first year of his reign.

60. *C.P. No. 2 of 1914*.—A Nāgari copperplate grant of the Vijayanagara king Virupāksha in Ś. 1389, Sarvajit, Karttika, Śu-di, Utthānadvādaśi. Records gift of land to two Brahmanas, one of whom was a doctor and the other a scholar (unnamed) who wrote a work called the *Bhāshyabhūsha*. It records also the gift of the village of Sōmalāpuram, surnamed Virūpākshapuram, to Brāhmanas in 60 *vrittis* at the instance of a certain Viranārya. Virūpāksha is said to be the son of Pratāpa or Praudhapratāpa (who is not Dēva Rāya II but his younger brother) and Siddalādēvi. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1914, pp. 95-6, for a summary of the plates.

61. *The Kṛṣṇāpuram (or Māredipalli) plates of Śrīraṅga*.—A C.P. grant dated Ś. 1497, Yuva (?), of the reign of Śrīraṅga Rāya (usually styled Śrīraṅga II, but in reality the first), the son and successor of Tirumala, the founder of the last Vijayanagara dynasty. It is in Sanskrit, giving details similar to those of the Kūniyūr plates of Veṅkata II, refers to his conquests of the inaccessible Koṇḍaviḍu, Vinukoṇḍa and Udayagiri, and of 84 hill forts in Mahārāshṭra, over Avahaḷurāya and the king of Utkala. The inscription is to the effect that on the twelfth tithi of the bright fortnight of Āshādha in Ś. 1497, Yuva, the king granted the village of Māredipalli *alias* Kṛṣṇāpuram to Aubalabhaṭṭa, son of Varadabhaṭṭa and grandson of Bālēndubhaṭṭa, of the Kāśyapagōtra and Kātyāyana Sūtra. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 326-36, where it is edited by Mr. M. V. Natesa Ayyar.

### *Bellary.*

62. On the east of the Chennakēśava Pagoda in the local fort. (Kanarese.) Records that Basavarasayya fixed the taxes on the weavers of the neighbourhood in Ś. 1457, in the reign of Achyutarāya. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 323, No. 52.

63. Near the Hanumantarāya pagoda in the fort. Records that Naḍigūr Dēśāyi Bāba Saheb granted one *vokkalu* of land and an allowance of one kaṣu for each bag of goods, two kaṣu on each loom, 25 betels for each bale and quarter-śēr of oil for daily worship of Hanumanta in Ś. 1578, Dunmuki. *Ibid.*, p. 323, No. 53.

64. South of Mallikārjuna temple. A damaged Kanarese record of Sōvidēvarasu. *Ibid.*, No. 54.

65. On a wooden pillar of the Virabhadra pagoda. Records that Haṇḍe Mallanṇa, son of Haṇḍe Malakappa Nāyak, erected the pagoda of Virabhadra in a certain Krōdhana. *Ibid.*, p. 323, No. 55.

66. On a stone in the Nāganakkēri tank at Bellary. (Kanarese.) Records that Timmaṇa Nāyak granted some land to God Hampi. Virūpāksha in Ś. 1420, Kālayukti. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p., 324, No. 56.

67. A P.G. in the hands of Śēnappa, astronomer at Bellary. Records that Haṇḍe Hariya Rāmappa Nāyak, son of Hariya Siddhappa Nāyak, Zamindar of Bellary, granted one vokkala of land at Bellary in Ś. 1570, Sarvadhāri, to Chandrabhaṭṭa Jōsya. *Ibid.*, p. 327, No. 70.

68. A P.G. in the hands of the same. Records that Haṇḍe Yeśavanta Haṇḍe Dēvappa Nāyak (Dēśāye, Pargana Bellary) granted to one Śrīnivāsabhata in Ś. 1619, Īśvara, the duty of a village in Kurugōḍu district. *Ibid.*, p. 327, No. 71.

#### *Chitikanahala.*

69. 196 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a Nandi-stone in front of the Āñjanēya temple. The Vijayanagara king Achyutarāya-Mahārāya registers the gift of the village of Chitikanahala to the temple of Prasanna-Virūpākshadēva of Jentegallu, for the merit of his father Narasana-Nāyaka.

#### *Dammūru.*

70. 209 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the stone pedestal of Vīrabhadrasvāmin. Records in Śaka? Vaiśākha, ba. di. 5, Monday, that this image of Vīrabhadra was set up by Kaṇṇamarasavve, the mother of Pommayiavve, who was the wife of a Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara.

71. 210 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the rocky floor of the Rāmalingēśvara temple in the same village. A much damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI, "ruling at Kalyāna," dated Chālukya-Vikrama year 31, Vyaya.

#### *Gudaḍūru.*

72. 231 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in the street. A damaged record dated in Ś. 1589, Parābhava, Māgha, ba. di. 10. Refers to the *talavārike* ("watchman's fee") of Guḍaḍūru, a village in Moke-śīme. "Date can be calculated but cannot be verified."

#### *Guttiganūru.*

73. 202 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone lying in front of the Āñjanēya temple. Records in Ś. 1461, Vikārin, Jyēshtha, ba. di. 5, Friday, corresponding to June 6, A.D. 1639, gift of land by a certain chief named Rāmarasayya to the temple of Mukhya-Prāṇanātha (i.e., Hanūmān) which he had founded on the west side of Yemmcenūru on the road from Kurugōḍu to Vijayanagara for the merit of Hiriya Tirumalarājayya-Mahā-araśu, son of Sālakayadēva-Mahā-araśu.

*Hirchalu.*

**74.** 214 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the eastern entrance into the old fort. (See *Bellary Gazr.*, I, 224.) A partly damaged record dated Ś. 1673, Prajōtpatti, Śravaṇa, ba. di. 10. Registers that under orders of a certain chief whose name is not clear on the impression, Sivāji Mallahari-Paṇṭ built the fort at Kirc-Hirchalu with bastions and gateway. "Date can be calculated but cannot be verified."

*Kalkambha (Kallukambham).*

**75.** 64 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the Kallēśvara temple. Records in Ś. 949, Prabhava, gift of land. Mentions Jagadēkamalla-Noḷamba-Pallava-Permāṇḍi and his capital Vipranārāyaṇa. See No. 16 above.

**76.** 65 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a stone close to the chāvadi in the same village. A fragment of record, dated in Ś. 952, Pramōda. Jagadēkamalla-Noḷamba-Pallāva-Permāṇḍi, is mentioned. See No. 16 above.

**77.** 66 of 1904.—(On a slab lying near a mound.) A damaged record in ancient characters.

**78.** 67 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the field called Gōpikalluhola in the same village. Records in Ś. 970, Sarvadhārin, gift of land to the Viṣṇu temple at Chiyanapatti. Trailōkyamalla-Nanni-Nolamba-Pallava-Permanāḍi is mentioned. [See By. 129, for another inscription of the chief's suzerain Trailōkyamalla Sōmēśvara I (1042-68). His reign is one of continual war with Chōḷa kings Rājādhirāja I (1018-53), Rājēndradēva (1052-63) and Virarājēndra I (1064-70). The struggle seems to have been particularly for Noḷambavāḍi 32,000.]

*Karekallu.*

**79.** 228 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone near the Virabhadra temple. Records in Ś. 1477, Rākshasa, Jyēshṭha, śu. di. 10, gift of land by a private individual to the temple of Prasanna-Kēśavanātha at Karekallu. "Date can be calculated but cannot be verified."

*Karekallu-Virapura.*

**80.** 229 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in a field. Registers in Ś. 1615, Śrīmukha, Śravaṇa, śu. di. 15, a deed granted by the *Dēśāyis* and *Nāḍukula-karnis* of Mōke-śime to a certain Mallikēśāyi, son of Bīramallikēśāyi. The latter was evidently to be permitted to build small bastions (*hude*) on the hillock near Virapura. "Date can be calculated but cannot be verified." [Mallikēśāyi = Mallik Shah and Bīrmallikēśāyi = Bīr Mallik Shah.]

*Keñchanaguddam.*

81. In the southern wall of the temple of Gaṅgādhara. Registers in 1708 that the temple and upper fort were built by Keñchanagauḍa. [For his career and that of his descendants see *Bellary Gazr.*, pp. 226-7. The village was the *brindāvana* of a disciple of the Mādhva saint Rāghavēndrāsvāmi. The latter was evidently the Rāghavēndrayati who wrote a commentary on Vyāsātīrtha's *Tātparyachandrika*. See Dr. Hultsch's *Rep., Sans. MSS.*, Vol. II, p. 76, No. 1544, and Vol. III, p. 33, No. 2160. A panegyrical work on Rāghavēndra by one Appaṇa is given in No. 1943 of the latter extracts. See *Ibid.*, p. 105.]

*Koḷagallu.*

82. 234 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in a street. A record of the reign of the Rāshtrakūta king Akalavarsha Chalakenallata Krishṇa III. Records in Ś. 888, Raktākshī, Ashadha, śu. di. 5, Thursday, corresponding to June 16, A.D. 964, a gift of land at Sūjīngallu by a certain Chaṅga-gāvunḍa to the ascetic Satyarāśi-Bhatara for maintaining a feeding house in the *matha*. The grant was confirmed by Gajadharayya, chief of Svāmi Kārttikēya-tapōvana, ruling at Koḷgalu. See Bhandarkar's *Hist. Dek.*, p. 54-5.

83. 235 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone near a well in the same village. A damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI, dated Chālukya-Vikrama year 16, Prajāpati, 10, Thursday, which seems to record a grant for a temple, a *matha* and vidyādāna. Details of date are said to be not enough for calculation. [This is evidently the inscription referred to in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 324, No. 58.]

84. 236 of 1913.—Nagari (Sanskrit). On a stone in another street of the same village. The Rāshtrakūta king Khottiga records in Ś. 889, Kshaya, Phalguna, śu. di. 6, Sunday, corresponding, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Sunday, February 17, A.D. 966, that Krishṇa died in this year and Khottiga succeeded him. The record is a eulogy of the Kumāra who was installed at Koḷagalagrāma and whose agent was Gadādhara. [For the circumstances under which Khottiga (Khōtika) came to the throne, see Bhandarkar's *Hist. Dek.*, p. 54-5.]

85. On a stone in the village. Records that in the reign of Chālukyamalla, Juṅgakkavuṇḍa, brother of Appayya Gavunḍan, gave to Kēśirajabhātta for his learning, 30 muttās of land and a garden in year 189 ("of Bhūpāndya"), Raktākshī. *Ibid.*, p. 324, No. 57.

86. Near No. 235. Records in Kanarese a gift in C.V. 51, Hēvilambi, in the reign of Tribhuvanamalladēva (1075—1126). *Ibid.*, No. 59.

*Kōlūr.*

**87.** 211 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone lying in the Sūryanārāyaṇasvāmin temple. The Western Chālukya king Pratāpachakravarti Jagadēkamalla (II, 1139—49 son of Sōmēśvara III), ruling at Kalyāṇa, records in his tenth year, Prabhava, Pushya, śu. di. 2, Thursday, Uttarayāṇa Saṁkramaṇa, that while the Sinda chiefs Immaḍi Bhīma and his younger brother Rāchamalla were ruling the Ballakundenāḍu, a native of Kōlūru, named Rēvaga-vuṇḍa, built temples at that village for Śiva, Viṣṇu, Āditya (Sun), Vighnēśvara and Bhairava. Gifts of land were made for the worship of these gods by the first of the two Sinda chiefs mentioned already. The date, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, corresponded to Thursday, December 25, A.D. 1147 (but not Uttarāyana Saṁkrānti). For a reference to Rāchamalla see inscription 127 at Sindigere (206 of 1913). Mr. Krishna Sastri draws attention to the fact that the inscription refers to the Kuntala country of 7½ lakhs ('the Rattapāḍi of earlier records') as being first ruled by the Mauryas of the Nandagupta race and then by the Rāshtrakūtas before its conquest and rule by the Chālukyans. The inscription is referred to in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 322, No. 50. It does not give these details but adds that 500 Cumbhas, 29 Muttas of land, 4 gardens and 43 mills were granted.

**88.** On the other side of the above inscription. An incomplete record of Jagadēkamalla Rājamalladēva Gavuṇḍa of Kōlūr. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 322, No. 51. (This is probably the same as the above.)

*Kudātani.*

For the description of the antiquities of this place see *Madras Journal*, XI, p. 307; *Ibid.*, VII, 130; *J.R.A.S.* VII; *Antiquities*, I, 104 and *Bellary Gazr.*, 227—31.

**89.** 42 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the central shrine of the Kumārasvāmin temple at Kudātani. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 23, Bahudhānya, gift of gold (12 pagodas). [The inscription is referred to in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 325, No. 60.]

**90.** 43 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the platform in front of the same temple. Registers in Ś. 1132, Pramōḍa, the lands and other property belonging to the temple of Nāgēśa.

**91.** 44 of 1904.—(Sanskrit.) On a slab built into the floor of the same platform. The Rāshtrakūta king Khottiga refers in Ś. 893, Prajāpati, to the setting up of the image of Skanda by a certain Ghaṇḍādhara. Records gift of land. Incomplete. See By. 84.



92. 45 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another slab built into the same platform. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 24, Pramāthin, lands previously granted to the Bhagavati temple at Kottit-tōṇe.

93. 46 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a third slab built into the same platform. A record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla, dated tenth year, Vibhava. Records gift of land for a feeding house. [This inscription is given in *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 325, No. 61.]

94. 47 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Nagari.) On a fragment of a slab built into the same platform. A mutilated record of the Rāshtrakūta king Nityavarsha (Indra III), who meditated on the feet of Akālarsha, dated in Ś. 842, Vikrama. Mentions the Chālukya Balavarman, father of Daśavarman.

95. 48 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another fragment built into the same platform. A damaged record dated Ś. 1090, Sarvajit.

96. 49 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a fragment of a slab built into the west wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. A record dated in Ś. 903, Vrisha.

97. 50 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Virabhadra temple in the same village. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 44, Vikārin, gift of land. [See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 325, No. 62 where this inscription is given.]

98. 51 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the pedestal of the Nandi near the shrine of the same temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Achyutadēvarāya-Mahārāya records in Ś. 1454, Nandana, gift of land on the occasion of a solar eclipse.

99. 52 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Bolu-Basava temple. The Hoysala king Vīra-Ballāla II records in Ś. 1140, Bahudhānya, the setting up of an image of Telligēśvaradēva and the gift of taxes to it. See By. 117, *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 326, No. 64. [The latter says that the contribution was one *Sōḷiga* of oil for each day by each mill at Kuḍātani.]

100. 53 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the same village. The Rāshtrakūta king Akālarsha Chalakenallāta (Kṛishṇa III) records in Ś. 870, Kīlaka, the restoration of a gift previously made by a Nāga chief and by the three hundred mahājanas of Kurumgōdu.

101. 54 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab near the Jakkerubhāvi well in the same village. Records in Ś. 971, Virōdhin, gift of land to the temple of Sōmēśvaradēva. [This inscription is also found in Mack. list *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 325, No. 63. It says that the object granted was 129 muttas and 470 *kammas* of land, besides 3 oil mills.]

**102.** 55 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab built into the floor of the *darga* in the same village. A much damaged record dated in Chālukya-Vikrama year 45, Sārvarin. Records gift of land to the temple of Durgēśvara.

**103.** On a stone south of the village. (Kanarese.) Records that Virappaṇṇa Dēva, alleged to be a descendant of Nārāyaṇapratāpa-chakravarti gave, in Prabhava, some land. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 326, No. 65.

*Kuntanahalu.*

**104.** 219 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a stone in a field five miles east. A damaged record dated Krōdhi, Phalguna, ba. di. 2. Mentions a Muhammadan chief named Ibhuram Bēku Sāhēbu and seems to register a grant of land.

**105.** 220 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a stone in another field five miles from the same village. A much damaged record, dated Śubhakrit, Pushya, ba. di. 2. Mentions a certain Muhammadan chief whose name is not clear and records grant of land to a certain Budasābi of Beṇṇakaliu.

*Kurugōlu.*

The history of this important and historic place, as evidenced by chronicles and inscriptions, its antiquities, etc., has been excellently described in *Bellary Gazr.*, I, 231-4.

**106.** 56 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up to the south of the Basavēśvara temple. The Kaḷachūrya king Śaṅkhavarman records in S. 1099, Hēmalamba, gifts by Rāchamalla of the Sinda family. [He had been feudatory under Saṅkama's elder brother and predecessor Rāya Murāri Sōvidēva (1168-78). The *Mack. MSS. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 328, No. 36] say that the gifts were land, flower garden and allowance on goods exported and imported.]

**107.** 57 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a rock to the south of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇarāya Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1450, Sarvadhārin, gift of land by Kṛṣṇarāya Nāyaka, for the merit of the king.

**108.** 58 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the north side of the maṇṭapa in front of the Kaḷēśvara temple in the same village. The Kaḷachūrya king Rāyamurāri-Sōvidēva (1168-78) records in Ś. 1097, Manmatha, gifts by Rāchamalla and Ajjarasa of Ballare. Mentions Amritāśidēva who followed the Kaḷāmukha doctrine. See By. 106. [This inscription is the same as *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 317, No. 34. The latter gives the details of the grant, e.g., 450 *cumbhas* and 3 *muttas* of land; 2 oil mills; allowance of 2 *śōḷi-gas* of goods and 1 *caunce* for each *hon* for exportation and importation; 1,000 betels for each bullock-load of them and 50 for a man's load of them; water pots, buffaloes, bullocks and apes.]

109. 59 of 1904. —(Kanarese.) On two faces of a pillar in the bazaar street of the same village. Records in Ś. 1435, Āṅgīrasa, that a woman repaired a well in the temple of Santa Mallikārjunadeva and granted land. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 319, No. 39.

110. 60 of 1904. —(Kanarese.) On the east wall of the shrine of Hanūmat on the Hanūmanta hill in the same village. Nawab Hyder Ali Khan Bahadur records in Ś. 1702, Śārvarin, the building of the temple.

111. 61 of 1904. —(Kanarese.) On the Katte-Bhaṇḍa rock north-east of the same hill. In ancient characters. Mentions Kurumgōḍu as a village granted by Śatyāśraya. [The inscription proves that the early Chālukyas had territory in the Bellary District. See *Bombay Gazr.*, Vol. I, Part II, pp. 363 and 369, for confirmatory evidences.]

112. 62 of 1904. (Kanarese.) On a broken slab lying in a maṇṭapa in front of the Uṇḍali-Saṅgamaṇa-gudi in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśiva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1466, Śōbhakrit, a certain Aḷiya-Lingarāja renewed the grant of a village previously made by Kṛishnarāya. During the time of Achyutarāya the village had apparently been resumed through the "mischief of mean-minded men." See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 319, No. 37.

113. 63 of 1904. —(Kanarese.) On the south wall of the ruined temple in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Sadāśivarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu, gift of land (1 *ṣṛṅḡals*) to the Jaina temple by Rāmarājaya, elder brother of Aḷiya-Lingarājaya, and grandson of Rāmarāja Odeya, for the merit of his father Mallarāja Odeya. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 319, No. 38.

114. On the south of the Hanumantarāya Pagoda. Records that Rāmarasayya, son of Ayyajeymbarasayya (?) erected the Pagoda of Mukyapṛāṇanātha of Yemmaganūr in Ś. 1461, Vikāri, in the road from Kurugōḍu to Vijayanagar and granted 2 *ballas* of land. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 318, No. 35.

115. See note to No. 118.

#### Mōka. \*

116. 227 of 1913. —(Kanarese.) On a stone lying near the Mallēśvara temple. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Kṛishnarāya-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1431, Śukla, Magha, ba. di. 14, Śivarātri. "Date can be calculated but cannot be verified."

\* The Mackenzie MSS. (*Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 311, No. 17) give an inscription in the fort at Mōkya, which is probably the same as Mōka. It records that Malla Rājaya's Kāryakartā "Cuntajeya Guruva Basittē" granted in Nandana a garden to one Basa vanna Uḍaiyār.

*Nalludi.*

117. 203 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a hero-stone near the Sid-dhēśvara temple. In archaic characters, mentions a certain Gum-maṇa-Gavuṇḍa.

*Oruvāy (Vōravāyi).*

118. 68 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying on the right side of the entrance into the central shrine of the Benakappa temple. Records in Ānanda, the building of a temple of Vighnēśvara by a private individual, while Immaḍi Rāchamalla of the Sinda family was ruling at Kurugōḍu. The back of the stone registers a gift by Basavaṇa Daṇḍanāyaka, a general of the Hoysala Vīra Ballāḷa II (1181—1207) in the 11śvara samvatsara. See By. 99.

119. 69 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying on the left side of the entrance into the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Pratāpachakravartin Jagadēkamalla II (A.D. 1139—49). Records in Ś. 1071, Vibhava, that Lakkheya-Nāyaka, who called himself “the supporter of the kingdom of Immaḍi-Rāchamalla,” granted land, after washing the feet of Bhīmarāśi Paṇḍita, a devotee of Kālidēva of Oruvāy and a follower of the Lākulāgama. [A stone containing Rāchamalla's inscriptions (No. 253 of Kielhorn's southern list) which is now in the Calcutta museum is considered to have been removed from Kurugōḍu. Here he figures as the feudatory of Somēśvara IV. See Nos. 106, 108 and 87 above.]

120. 200 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a mutilated stone lying near the Rāmalingēśvara temple. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla I (Jayasimha II, 1018—40) ruling at Pattalakere. Records in Ś. 958, Dhātri, Uttarāyana-Saṅkrānti, the grant of Orvāy to Mādhava Shaḍaṅgavid and two other Brāhmaṇas who had placed the body of Noḷambamahādēvi in the waters of the Ganges, by the subordinate Pallava chief Udayāditya styled the Lord of Conjeeveram. Mentions queen Dēvaladēvi who was a Noḷamba princess and probably daughter of the deceased Noḷamba Mahādēvi. Pattalakere is identified with Daṇḍāyakanakere (Hospet taluk). For another reference to Udayāditya see By. 16. The details of the date are not enough for calculation.

121. 201 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another stone lying in the same place. A much damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla I (Jayasimha II), dated Ś. 958, Dhātri, Uttarāyana-Saṅkrānti. This record is a duplicate of the above one. “Details are not enough for calculation.”

*Rūpanagudi.*

122. 221 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a rock near the Bailu-Āṇḷaṇḍeya image. Registers in Bahudhānya, Chaitra, śu. di. 1, that

this pond (*dōne*) and the image of Hanumanta were caused to be made by a certain Malapa, son of Sirumaṇa of Gōvindavāḍi.

**123.** 222 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a stone near the Pōtalappa-guḍi in the same village. Records in Ś. 1709, Plavaṅga, Vāiśakha, śu. di. 1, Wednesday, corresponding to April 18, A.D. 1787, the building of the temple of Pōtuliṅgasvāmi and of a stone maṇṭapa, by two private individuals.

**124.** 223 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone near a well in the same village. A fragment of record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva-Mahārāya, date of which is lost. Records gift of land at Yāḷape to the temple of Nārāyanadadēva. To the same temple were also granted the *tolls* (*malaviṣa*) on the grains passing either way through Rūpanaguḍi-ya-thānya in Yāḷapeyaśime.

*Sūjivurāyanikōte.*

**125.** 233 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in a field. In old characters. Refers to the 8,000 of Būdavāgilu and to the Mahāsā-mantādhipati Rājiyanna Ereyammam. Records gift of land to a temple by Kadamba-Kāmarasa and other gāmuṇḍas.

*Sindavala.*

**126.** 230 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up in the Rāma-lingēśvara temple. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Bhūlōkamalla (i.e., Sōmēśvara III, 1126–38), ruling at Kalyānapura. Records in his fifth year, Sādhārāṇa, Kārttika, śu. di. 1, Monday, solar eclipse, that under orders of the Mahāpradhāna, Bānasuvergade, Mānevergade Śēnādhipati and the Daṇḍanāyaka, Anantapālayya, the Mahāpradhānahergade Bākanayya made a gift of land for worship, repairs, etc., to the temple of Sōmēśvaradēva, built by the residents of Sindavoḷalu in the Sindavāḍi thousand district. [Anantapālaiya was also minister of Vikramāditya VI. Dēwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai says that on Sunday, October 5, A.D. 1130, Śukla 1 ended and the eclipse was on the previous day. Neither śu. 1 nor the eclipse was on Monday.]

*Sindigeri.*

**127.** 205 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in front of the Mallēśvara temple. A mutilated record of the Western-Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla (II), dated fourth year, Durmati, Bhādrapada, śu. di. 6, Sunday, corresponding to August 10, A.D. 1141. Seems to record a gift of land at Simdamgere for a feeding house. Mentions the teacher Nirvāṇadēva.

**128.** 206 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another stone near the same temple. The Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla (II) records in his fourth year, Durmati, Bhādrapada, śu. di. 6, Sunday, gift of land by a subordinate of the Sinda Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara

Ballāreya Rāchamalladēvaraśa to the teacher Nirvāṇadēva who in his turn appears to have assigned it to the temple of Mallikārjuna at Simdagere for maintaining the Ērkōṭichakravartī *matha* and the feeding house. Nirvāṇadēva was the pupil of Kumāradēva, a pupil of Trilōchanadēva, who was in turn pupil of Vāmadēva alias Ērkōṭi-chakravartī, the Kālāmukha Achārya of the temple of Svayambhudēva at Mulugunda. Vāmadēva is said to have been well versed in all Śāstras—grammar, logic, literature, drama, medicine, lexicography, rhetoric, śruti, Smṛiti, Purāṇa, Itihāsa, Mīmāṃsa, Nītiśāstra, etc. For an interesting reference to the Kālāmukhas see *Ep. Ind.* V, 218.

129. 207 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone near the Basaveśvara temple in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalladēva. Records gift of land in the district of Ballakunde 300 by the Vaidumba king Mani-Bēta-Mahārāja, who was evidently the subordinate of the Pallava chief Trailōkyamalla Irivanoḷamba Naraśiṅgadēva, “the lord of Kāñchīpura.” [Jayasimha III (C. 1072—9) had the same titles and Mr. Krishna Sastri infers that this “Iriva Noḷamba” was perhaps a prince of the royal family of Jayasimha III.]

#### Śirivaram.

130. 232 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in front of the Īśvara temple. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla-Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I, 1042—68), ruling at Pottalakēre. Records in Ś. 966, *Tārana*, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 5, Thursday corresponding to April 5, A.D. 1044, gift of the village of Kappekallu in Bullekunde 300, to the ascetic Jyēstharaśi-Bhaṭāra by the chief Pallarasa, a subordinate of Odeyāditya, for the temple of Mahādēva and for a *matha*. The Brāhmanas also got a share in the village. The occasion for the grant was the installation of Trailōkyamalla Nanni-Noḷambādhirāja (i.e., Sōmēśvara I, whose coronation, according to Dr. Fleet, occurred in A.D. 1044—5. See *Dynas. Camor. Dts.*, p. 438.)

#### Somaḷāpura.

131. 197 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up near a well. The Noḷamba king Kanakarasa, ‘lord of Kāñchīpura’ records in Ś. 953, Pramōda, Ashāḍha ba, di. 10, Sunday, corresponding to June 28, A.D. 1030, gift of land to the temple of Mahādēva at Arakere.

#### Sōmasamudram.

132. 212 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone built into the mud wall in front of the Lakshmīnārāyaṇasvāmin temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāja, ruling at Vidyānagara (Vidyānagar). Records in Ś. 1478.

Naḷa, Āśhaḍha, śu. di. 11, Thursday, corresponding to June 18, A.D. 1556, gift of land by the Mahājanas of Sōmasamudra in Kurugōḍa-śīme, a subdivision of Muganaḍa venṭhēya in Hastināvati-vaḷita, for maintaining a palanquin procession on Ēkādaśi days, in the temple of Lakshmīnārāyaṇa of that village.

**133.** 213 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a rock in a field of the same village. A damaged record dated Ś. 1614, Āṅgiras, Chaitra, ba. di. 15, Tuesday, corresponding to April 25, A.D. 1692. Seems to record the construction of a well (gajāṅṇḷa) by the residents of Sōmasamudra.

*Tekkalakōṭṭa.*

**134.** In the Amarēśvara temple. Records that the temple was built in 1511 by one Jakka Rāya as an offering to Śiva and in honour of king Kṛishṇadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar. [For a description of the temple, the career of the local saint Kadu Siddhappa and the history of the place as based on a manuscript in the possession of the village headman, see *Bellary Gazr.*, 1, 235-6.

*Yalpi-Kaggallu.*

**135.** 215 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in front of the Āñjanēya temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya, ruling at Vidyānagara. Records in Ś. 1485, Rudhirōdgārin, Chaitra, śu. di. 10, gift of land at Kaggallu by Raghunātharājayya, son of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarāja-Tirumalarājayya Mahā-araśu, to the temple of Siddhēśvara at Kēmana-Bēḷagallu. "The date can be calculated, but cannot be verified."

*Yalpi.*

**136.** 216 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in front of the Āñjanēya temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛishṇarāya-Mahārāya. Mentions in Ś. 1451, Virōdhi, Māgha, śu. di. 11, that a certain Timmarasa built a choultry and made provision for feeding twelve Brāhmaṇas at Yalape which was a *mukhāsā*-village granted to him by Kṛishṇarāya to maintain horses. The charity was made for the merit of king Achyutarāya Mahārāya. "Date can be calculated, but cannot be verified."

**137.** 217 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another stone near the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛishṇarāya-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1431, Śukla, Māgha, ba. di. 14, Śivarātri. Seems to register the remission of marriage-tax in the district Yalapi-śīme for the merit of the king, by a favourite chief whose name is lost in the damaged portion of the inscription. "Date can be calculated, but cannot be verified."

**138.** 218 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a rock at the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivādēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1465, Śōbhakrit, Phalguna, śu. di. 10, that the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarājayyadēva Mahā-araśu, the agent of the king, remitted the taxes payable by the barbers, in Yaḷappēya-śime. "Date can be calculated, but cannot be verified."

*Yettina-Budchal.*

**139.** 224 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in front of the Āñjanēya temple. Mentions in Chālukya-Vikrama year 32, Sarvajit, Kārttika, śu. di. 5, Friday, that Sōvarasa Kāvarasa and Duggarāja built a maṇṭapa, probably for the use of travellers, and granted land for its upkeep. Friday is wrong for Tuesday, and the date would then correspond to October 22, A.D. 1107.

**140.** 225 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another stone in front of the same temple. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇarāya-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1445, Bahudhānya (wrong) Śravaṇa, ba. di. 10, "a date which can be calculated, but cannot be verified".

**141.** 226 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone lying in front of the Basavēśvara temple in the same village. In old characters much damaged. Mentions Sāḷuki Ereyamma, whose servant is stated to have split up a stone. Seems to register also a gift of land by the 8000 of Būdavāgilu.

*Havinahalu-Virapura.*

**142.** 193 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in front of the Āñjanēya temple. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla Āhavamalladēva (i.e., Sōmēśvara I). Records in Ś. 967, Pārthiva, Śravaṇa, ba. di. 5, Monday, corresponding to August 5, A.D. 1045, that Udayāditya Sindarasa "lord of Bhōgavati-pura," and a Sāmanta of Trailōkyamalla Nanni Nōḷamba-Pallava Permānadīdēva, "lord of Kāñchi, the best of cities" who was himself a feudatory of the king and whom Dr. Fleet identifies with Jayasimha III, the third son of Sōmēśvara I (see *Ep. Ind.*, IV, 214 f), conferred on a Pālimayya the right of collecting the tax called *man-nēya sām̐yada-tēre* at Doṇḍavātti. See 232 of 1913 at Śirivaram where it is shown that Jayasimha had the title.

**143.** 194 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another stone in the same place. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇarāya Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1450, Sarvadhārin, Māgha, śu. di. 6 (a "date which can be calculated but not verified"). Registers the permanent grant of *daśavanda* of the tank at Doṇḍavāte to a certain Malesāni, by the people of that village, with the permission of Mudāṇa-Nāyaka who was enjoying that village as a rent-free gift (*umbāḷi*).



**144.** 195 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the stone built into the water channel near the same place. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutarāya-Mahārāya records in Ś. 1455, Jaya, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 15, gift of the village of Doṇḍavāti in Kurugōḍu-śīme to the god Bukkeśvaradēva consecrated by the king in the name and for the merit of Narasaṇa-Nāyaka's mother Bukka-amma. Achyuta's grand-father Īśvara-Nāyaka is also mentioned. "Date can be calculated but not verified."

## HADAGALLI TALUK.

*Bannigola.*

**145.** 503 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a mutilated slab lying in front of the Āñjanēya temple (same taluk and district). Mentions in Ś. 1483, Durmati, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 12, Saturday, Bannigoḷa and a gift of 100 *varāhas*.

On the boundary line between *Bannigola* and *Siginahalli*.

**146.** 504 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the boundary line. Records in Vikrama, the gift of a rent-free land (*mānya*) to a certain Sūryarāya on the occasion when he killed Kāchināyakaṇa Timmayya with a hatchet (*koḍali*) and himself died.

*Bannikallu.*

**147.** 466 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field (same taluk and district). Records in Ś. 1632, Vikrita, Bhādrapada, śu. di. 1, a gift of land to Banaiya by Hatiyammāji of Bagaḷi.

**148.** 467 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying near the chāvaḍi in the same village. Records in Bahudhānya, Phalguna, śu. di. Pañchami, that the headman, accountant, village watchmen and other people of Banikal made a rent-free grant of land to Niṅkōja, the carpenter of the village temple.

*Bannimatti.*

**149.** 469 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar set up close to the Īśvara temple. Records the death of a hero who was, perhaps, named Chandana. In archaic characters.

*Byālahunishi.*

**150.** On a stone near the Vallabhāpuram anicut. Records that it was built in A.D. 1521 by Krishṇadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar. [See *Bellary Gazr.*, I, pp. 91-2.]

*Chhatraḍahalli.*

**151.** 509 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a column of the stone entrance into a well. Records in Ś. 1465, Śōbhakrit, Kāstika,

ba. di. 10, Wednesday, that Yelavaṇṇa of Chhatradahalli built this well and planted an avenue. Also states that his father and brothers, having purchased the right of half *gavuḍike*, constructed a tank and a temple to the north of the village.

**152.** 510 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab in a field to the north of the same village. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśiva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1481, Sid-dhārthin, Jyēsthā, ba. di. 7, gift of timber required for baling water to the charity fountain at Chhatradahalli, by certain residents of the village which belonged to the temple of Mālyavanta Raghunāthadēva. On the same day certain salt manufacturers (uppāra), "the jewels of the Sagara-kula", agreed to give two *ballas* of salt from each salt-pan, to the man who baled out water for the fountain; the smiths too who were worshippers of Kalikādēvi and Kamathēśvara agreed to repair or renew the iron bucket for drawing water and the *gavuṇḍas* gave a piece of land for the maintenance of the man. "Date can be calculated, but cannot be verified."

#### *Chimnahalli.*

**153.** 518 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the Āṇja-nēya temple. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla (Jayasinha II). Records in Ś. 953 Śukla Pushya, śu. di. Panchami, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa Samkrānti (which corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to January 11, A.D. 1030), that while Jagadēkamalla-Nolamba-Pallava Kumānāli (?) was ruling Kaḍambaliḅge 1,000, Kōgaḷi 500, Ballakunde 300, Kuḍiharavi 70, Karaviḍi 30 and five villages in Māsavādi-nāḍu, his subordinate Keṭeya Nāyaka who was ruling at Nelkudure granted land and garden site to the temple of Kalidēva through the teacher Duggarāja-Paṇḍita.

**154.** 519 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the same slab. A record of the Yādava king Praudhpratāpachakravartin Vīra Mahādēva in his sixth year, Krōdhana, Āshāḍha, ba. di. Amāvāse (new moon), Monday. Gift of Nelkudure by Sōyidēvarasa, a subordinate of the king. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai calculates the date to be Monday, July 13, A.D. 1265.

#### *Dēvagoṇḍanahalli.*

**155.** 465 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar set up in front of the Īśvara temple. Records in Ś. 1678, Vyaya, Chaitra, śu. di. 1, that the village of Dēvagoṇḍanahalli was given as a gift to Rāmaṇṇa-Nāyaka by Mummaḍi Basavappa-Nāyaka of Bāgaḷi. [Mr. Bruce Foote believes that diamond-working should once have been practised here. For his arguments see *Bellary Gazr.*, I, 239-40, based on *memoirs of Geolog. Surv.*, XXV, 87-8.]

*Hire-Hadagaḷi.*

The local temple, one of the finest examples of the Chāḷukyan black stone shrines, is described in Rae's *Chaluk. Arch. and Bellary Gazr.*, I, 242.

**156.** 493 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the pedestal of the Sarasvati image in the Bhīmēśvara-Dēmēśvara temple. The record consists of a praise of the sculptor, whose name is not clear on the impression.

**157.** 494 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the same temple. A damaged record of the Western Chāḷukya king Vikramāditya (VI) Gaṅgapermāḍidēva, dated in Hēmalambi, Vaiśākha (Punnami) full moon, Sunday, lunar eclipse and Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 32, Sarvajit, Chaitra Amāvāsye (new moon), Monday, solar eclipse and Vishu Samkramaṇa. The king, as a crown prince, was ruling the provinces Gaṅgavāḍi 96,000, Banavāse 12,000 and Nōlambavāḍi 32,000, when the minister Dēmarasa is stated to have consecrated the temple of Dēmēśvara at Posa Vaḍangile which was a village of Brahmans from the time of Janamējaya. About the end of the inscription mention is made of the Hoysaḷa king Viṣṇu or Vīra-Viṣṇu Tribhuvanamalla (1115—37). [Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says that *Hēmalambi* is wrong as (in 1117) there was no lunar eclipse on Vaiśākha Pūrṇima, which fell moreover on a Wednesday.]

**158.** 495 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A damaged record of the Hoysaḷa king Pratāpa-chakravartin Viṣṇuvarḍhana Vīra-Ballāḍadēva II, dated in Ś. 1133, Prajāpati, Māgha, śu. di. Tadiḡe (Tritiya) (which corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Sunday, Jan. 3, A.D. 1212. (Śu 2, however, he points out, is an error for Śu 3.) States that the king was ruling the country Nonambavāḍi 32,000, Banavāse 12,000, Huligere 300, the two Beḷuvolas and Māsavāḍi, right up to Heddore, from his capital Haḷlavūra *alias* Vijayasamudra. His queen (pattadaraśi) Padumalādēvi is stated to have been ruling at Hosa-Haḍaṅgili. Seems to record a gift of land by the chief Dāvaṇṇa. This king was crowned on Sunday, July 22, A.D. 1173.

**159.** 496 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the south wall of the same temple. A damaged record, dated in Ś. 1081, Bahudhānya, Vaiśāka, Paurṇamāse (full moon), lunar eclipse, corresponding to April 15, A.D. 1158. The record begins with a genealogical list of the Western Chāḷukyas and stops with Perma-Jagadēkamalla II (1138—50). It states that the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra Paṇḍyadēva was ruling Kaḍambalige 1,000, Ballakunḍe 300 and Kōgaḷi 500. His uncle Vikrama Paṇḍya made a grant of land for the merit of his wife Bāchaladēvi and his daughter Mahādēvi-yaraśi.

160. 497 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying before the Virabhadra temple in the same village. A record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva in Ś. 772, Prajāpati, Pushya, Amāvāsye (new moon), Monday, Vyatipāta, Uttarāyaṇa Saṁkramaṇa (in characters which are very late for the Śaka year quoted, but agree very well with the time of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI). Records a gift of land to the temple of Mūlasthānadēva at Hosa-Vaḍaṅgile, by the chief Mahēndra of the Yadu family. Also registers gifts of land at Haḷugi and other places to the temple of Mallikārjunadēva by Maliyaṇṇa on Chaitra, śu. di. Paḍive Prathamā, Monday, in the same year. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai calculates the date to be Monday, January 5, A.D. 851.

161. 498 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a stone lying in front of Badigēra Virabhadra's house in the same village. Registers in Ś. 1187, Krōdhana, Chaitra, ba. di. 5, Thursday, that the 120 residents of Hosa-Haḍaṅgile made an arrangement with regard to the house-sites belonging to the temples of Mādhavadēva and Gōpāladēva of Beṇṇevūru.

162. 499 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the same stone. Records in Ś. 1201, Pramādi, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 15, Monday, Saṁkramaṇa-Vyatipāta, the citizens (*mahājana*) of Hosa-Haḍaṅgile having met together, agreed to give certain lands to the temple of Mādhavadēva of Beṇṇūru.

163. 500 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a mutilated slab lying in the backyard of Purāṇada Chinnavīrappa's house in the same village. Seems to register in Phalguna, śu. di. Tadiḡe (Tritiya), gift of lands to the temple of Nagarēśvaradēva by the merchants (*nagara*).

163-A. See p. 320, supplement.

#### *Hāluttimmalāpura.*

164. 492 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the slab lying in a canal. Records in S. 1634, Nandana Aśvija, śu. di. 5, gift of 10 *khā* of land assessed at 250 varāhas by Hatiyammāji of Bāgaḷi to Bara-maya, son of Māriyaṇṇa, in the village of Timmalāpura included in Hamvina (i.e., Hūvina) Haḍagali.

#### *Hampasāgara.*

165. 526 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab built into the floor of the chāvaḍi. A damaged record, dated Sarvajit, Pushya, śu. di. 1. Mentions the Nāyaṅkarācharya Bāguḷi Basappa-Nāyaka. [This is evidently the inscription which, according to *Bellary Gazetteer*, is specially cared for by the people. See *ibid.* for a description of the historic choultry and curious religious ceremonies of the place.]

#### *Hōlagondi.*

166. 527 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab up in the Baḷḷēśvara temple. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva

Vikramāditya VI records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 7, Durmati, Bhādrapada, Amāvāse (new moon), Thursday, solar eclipse, Saṅkārānti Vyatipāta, that the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gaṅgarasa, son of Mahāsāmanta Chāvūṇḍarasa, caused a gift of land to be made by Eṛeka-gāvūṇḍa of Poḷalgunde, to the temple of Baḷēśvara built by his father, through the teacher Kālēśvara-Paṇḍitadēva. The chief Gaṅgarasa who succeeded to the place of his father after the latter's death is stated to have been enjoying Māsavāḍi 140, Poḷalgunde, the *aṅkagadyāna* in the seven and half lakh (country), and the *daśavanda* on the landed property (*Jivita*) of the palace servants (*aramanēya-aṅka*). [The date seems to be irregular. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai points out that C.V. 7 would be Ś. 1004, i.e., A.D. 1082 3, and *Dundubhi*, not *Durmati*. The full moon was on July 28 and August 25 of 1082, but in no case there was a lunar eclipse.]

167. 528 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the Sōmēśvara temple in the same village. Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva 'ruling Noḷambavāḍi 32,000' records in his fourth year, Sarvadhāri, Phalguna, śu. di. Pañchami, Thursday, Uttarāyaṇa-Saṅkrānti, Vyatipāta, that a certain Mallagāvūṇḍa, chief of Hoḷalgunde, built a temple for Mallinātha and made a gift of land for its upkeep. He was born in the family of Bāliya-kula.

#### *Holal.*

See *Bellary Gazr.*, I, 242, for the history of the Anantaśayana image of this place.

168. 470 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the compound of the Virabhadra temple. A much-damaged and mutilated record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva. Registers the praise of the residents of Gaṇḍarādityana-Poḷalayūra.

169. 471 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. An incomplete record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva. Records the gift of 100 *kamma* of land in Gaḍḍagēre to the temple of Kālēśvara by Koylāḷidēva and the 120 residents of Gaṇḍarādityana-Hoḷālu.

170. 472 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the east wall of the same temple. A damaged record of the Hoysāḷa king Tribhuvanamalla Vīra Ballāḷa II (1192—1220), dated Ś. 1116, Rākshasa. Records a gift of land to Chaudēya Nāyaka, son of Raṇaraṅga Bhairava Basaveya Nāyaka, who apparently died on the battle field.

171. 473 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the verandah of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1781, Siddhārthi, Āśvija, śu. di. the building of the Virabhadra temple by Gaṅgādharaḷiyya of Hirē-matha.

**172.** 474 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a second slab set up in the same place. A damaged record. Seems to record the building of the temples of Kalinātha, Vummaya and Vīrabhadra at Hoḷal, by prādhāni Havaḷi-Nāyaka-Vaḍeya.

**173.** 475 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the west wall of the same temple. A damaged record of the Western Chāḷukya king Chāḷukyachakravartin Bhuvanaikamalladēva (Sōmēśvara, II), dated S. 996, Ānanda, śu. di. Bidige (Dvitiya), Wednesday, Uttarāyaṇa-Saṅkrānti. Records gift of land to the temple of Gaurēśvara at Gaṇḍarāditya-chaturvēdimāṅgala, by Rudrābharanajīya. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai calculates the date to be Wednesday, January 21, A.D. 1075.

**174.** 476 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the same slab. The Western Chāḷukya king Jagadēkamalla II (1138—50) records in his fifth year Dundubhi, Āshādha, śu. di. I, Monday, Vyatipāta, Saṅkramaṇa (details not enough for calculation) gift of tolls on three lakhs of arecanuts (*adakeyaśuṅka*) *Vaddarāvuḷa* and *hejjuṅka* to the same temple at Gaṇḍarādityana Hoḷalu, by Vīra Pāṇḍya Aṇuka-Pallavarāya and another who were officers of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva.

**175.** 477 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the same slab. Records in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 2, Kāḷayukti, Uttarāyaṇa, gift of one heṇṇu of betel leaves by Chattimayya to the same temple.

**176.** 478 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the Gaurīśvara temple in the same village. Registers in Ś. 1100, Viḷambi, Mārgaśira, śu. di. Pañchami, Thursday, Uttarāyaṇa-Saṅkramaṇa Vyatipāta, the grant of *hejjuṅka* on arecanuts and of certain other tools by Saṅkara-Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Mādhuvaraśa and a subordinate of Vijaya Pāṇḍya, the lord of Nōḷambavāḍi 32,000 in Kuntaladēśa, for the daily worship in the temple of Gaurīśvara at Gaṇḍarādityana-Hoḷalu. The latter place was called the best of villages (*grāma-chakravarti*) and the southern Ayyāvoḷe, being the residence of the 500 merchants. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai calculates the date to be Thursday, November 16, A.D. 1178.

**177.** 479 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the pond in the same village. The Western Chāḷukya king Pratāpa-chakravartin Jagadēkamalladēva II (1138—50) records in his twelfth year Śukla, Vaiśākha, śu. di. Punname, Monday, a *kamma* of garden land for daily worship in the temple of Vāmanēśvara, by the 120 citizens of Gaṇḍarādityana-Hoḷalu, while Sōmidēvarasa was ruling "the twelve villages." The *nakharas* of the village had to protect the charity. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai calculates the date to be Sunday (not Monday), April 24, A.D. 1149.

**178.** 480 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the same slab. Records that Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva, "the Emperor of the Southern region" having visited the temple of Vāmanātha dēva at Gaṇḍarādityana-Hoḷalu,

granted tolls on two lakhs of arecanut (aḍakēya-śuṅka) at the request of the Mahāpradhāna Kallimeya-Daṇḍanāyaka.

179. 481 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the Nandi (bull) called Doḍḍahēvinakatti-basavaṇṇa in the same village. Records in Raktākshin, Banada, Huṇṇive, that Lakeya-Nāyaka, son of Alampuri Kamaleya-Nāyaka of Uchchaṅgi, killed his enemies and died. Mention is also made of another Lakeya-Nāyaka, son of Nāgeya-Nāyaka.

180. 482 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the image of Hanūmān in the Hanūmanta temple of the same village. A damaged record dated in Ś ... 40, Phalguna, śu. di. 13. Seems to register the consecration of the image of Hanūmanta at Gaṇḍarādityana-Hoḷalu, the chief of villages (grāma-chakravarti).

181. 483 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the capital of a pillar in the mukha-maṇṭapa of the Amritēśvara temple in the same village. Records that Bammōja, son of Chōkōja and pupil of Paḍōja of Sōge, who possessed high skill in architecture, made four Śrikāra-pillars with decorations each costing 20 *gadyānas*.

#### *Hūvinahadagalli.*

This village, so called from its being "the village of flower boats" in the time of the Vijayanagar emperors, is described in *Bellary Gazr.*, I, 240-1. See Rea's *East. Chaluk. Arch.*, p. 25-7 for a description of its temples.

182. 127 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab near the south wall of the Kalēśvara temple. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvana-malla Vikramāditya VI records in Ś. 993, Sādhāraṇa, Phalguna, ba. di. 8, Friday, Vyatipāta, corresponding to February 25, A.D. 1071, that while the king was encamped at Gōvindavāḍi "pleased with the victory which he had achieved over Daṇḍanāyaka Biddayya," he granted the village of Kotiganūru in Haḷpoḷa twelve, a subdivision of Kōgaḷi 500, to the temple of Kālīdēva at Pūvinapadagili on the request of the *mahājānas* of that village who had gone on a deputation to the king to bless him. Mentions also the Kadamba mahāsāmanta Puṭṭiyaraśa. Biddayya was perhaps one of the king's feudatories who proved a traitor.

183. 128 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up at the western entrance into the Kēśavasvāmin temple in the same village. A damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI, dated Chālukya Vikrama year 15, Pramōḍa, Aśvayuja, Amāvāse, Sunday, solar eclipse, Uttarāyaṇa-Vyatipāta, corresponding to 24th November, A.D. 1090; Chālukya-Vikrama year 17, Aṅgīrasa, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 3, Monday, Yugādirvan, corresponding to April 12, A.D. 1092; Chālukya-Vikrama year 50, Viśvāvasu, Banada-Puṇṇami, Monday (See *Ep. Rec.*, 1914, p. 66, for a discussion of this date); and Chālukya-Vikrama year 53, Kīlaka,

Kārttika, Paurṇamāsyā, Thursday, Krittika, lunar eclipse (November 8, A.D. 1128). The record first mentions that Tribhuvanamalla Paṇḍyadēva, the lord of Kuḷumbapura, was ruling over Noḷamba-vāḍi 32,000 and Māsavāḍi one hundred and forty country. Next it gives a eulogistic account of the king's Brahman military officer Ravi-Daṇḍanāyaka, who, it is said, was at the very root of the administration and who conquered the seven Maḷavas. His wife Rebbanabbe or Rebbaladēvi, a native of Pūvina Paḍangili (i.e., Hūvinahaḍagalli) built in that village a temple for Kēśava and made gifts of land for the worship of the god, for feeding Brāhmaṇas and for a flower garden. Other subsidiary grants were also made; viz., (1) a village for conducting repairs to the temple and for worship was granted by king Tribhuvanamalla encamped at Rājāśrayanelevidu at the request of Raviyaṇa-Bhatta (i.e., Raviga-Daṇḍanātha) on the occasion of his making the gift called *Viśvachakra*; and (2) gifts of money and land by several individuals for betel-leaves, sandal, worship oblations, perpetual lamps, Chaitrapūja, etc.

*Hyarada.*

184. 488 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a Nandi-pillar lying in a field to the south-east. A damaged record of the Yādava king Bhujabala-Pratāpachakravartin Vira-Mahādēvarāya (1261—71), dated Ś. 1184. Dundubhi, Chitra, ba. di. Amāvāse (new-moon) Monday, solar eclipse. Seems to provide for the repairs of the temple of Mallikārjuna at Śrīparvata. The date corresponded to April 9, A.D. 1263, but there was, says Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, no solar eclipse on this date.

*Kattebennur.*

185. 489 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the slab called "akalakallu" set up in the tank-bed. A damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla (i.e., Jayasimha II, 1018—42), dated in Krōdhana, Mārgaśīra, Tuesday, solar eclipse, corresponding to November 23, A.D. 1025. Mentions a Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara who held the titles Māvanagandhavāraṇa, Raṇadhīra and others.

186. 490 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar lying in the verandah of the Uduchulavva temple in the same village. A much damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalladēva (Jayasimha II, 1018—42), dated in Ś. 947, Krōdhana. Mentions the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Madhu-Marmadēva who was entitled Māvanagandhavāraṇa and Raṇadhīra. Details of date not enough for calculation.

187. 491 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the base of the column left of entrance into the Āñjanēya temple in the same village. Records in Nandana, Phalguna, śu. di. 5, Monday, that a certain mason named Āloja brought materials from the ruined temple of



Bhōgeśvara at Koṇḍadakatti which belonged to a Jaina-basti and built this temple for Hanumappa.

*Keñchetinahalli.*

188. 512 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a broken slab lying near a well Seems to record in Ś. 1466, Krōdhin, Śrāvaṇa, a gift of land to the charity-fountain (*dharma-ēta*) at Keñchiseṭṭihalli for the merit of Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka, son of Bāyappa-Nāyaka.

*Kōgaḷi.*

The *Bellary Gazetteer* gives an excellent summary of the history of the place as can be gathered from these inscriptions.

189. 520 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the base of a pillar in the Raṅgamadhya-maṇṭapa of the Jaina-basti. Records gifts of money by different persons for the daily bathing of the images in the temple.

190. 521 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the pedestal of the smaller Jina-image in the same basti. Registers in Paridhāvi, Chaitra, su. di. Chaturdaśi, Sunday, the construction of the image by a certain Obeyama-Ṣetti, a lay pupil of Anantavīryadēva.

191. 522 of 1914.—(Kanarese, archaic.) On the pedestal of the chief image in the Vīrabhadra temple in the same village. The Record consists of a verse in the Ārya metre and registers that this image of the Sun-God was made by the grandson of a certain Śivananni.

192. 33 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar in the basti. The Hoysaḷa king Pratāpachakravartin Vīra Ramanāthadēva (1257—71) records in Yuvan gift of gold to the Jain temple of Chenna-Pārśva at Kōgaḷi. [The inscription shows that Rāmānatha owned an extensive territory not only in Tamil Districts but in Bellary.]

193. 34 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another pillar in the same basti. The Hoysaḷa king Pratāpachakravartin Vīra Rāmānathadēva records in Dhātri, gift of gold to the temple of Chenna-Pārśva at Kōgaḷi. See the above epigraph.

194. 35 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying in the maṇṭapa in front of the basti. The Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla (Sōmeśvara I) records gift of land. Mentions Trailōkyamalla-Nanni Noḷamba-Pallava Permānaḍi.

195. 36 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up to the east of the same maṇṭapa. The Western Chālukya king Āhavamalladēva (I or Taila II) refers in Ś. 914, Nandana, to a victory over the Chōḷa king. Records an agreement made while Ādityavarman of the Kadamba family was governing the Kōgaḷi 500 and the Sundavatti 12.

196. 37 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. The Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I, 1042--68) records in Ś. 977, Manmatha, a gift by the Jaina teacher Indrakīrti. The basti had been built by Durvinīta.

197. 38 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Kaḷḷēśvara temple in the same village. A damaged record of the Hoysaḷa king Pratāpachakravartin Narasimhadēva, dated fourth year Svabhānu. Records gift of land.

198. 39 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Vīrabhadrasvāmin temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1454, Khara, a gift to the image of Vīrabhadra set up by a private individual.

199. 40 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a vīragal set up in front of the temple of Hanūmat in the same village. A damaged record dated in Ś. 850, Vibhava.

200. 41 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a vīragal set up near the chāvādi in the same village. A damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I), dated in Ś. 969, Sarvajit.

*Kotnakallu.*

201. 445 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the slab built into the wall of the Kōṭīśvara temple. A record of the Western Chālukya king Chālukya-Pratāpachakravartin Jagadēkamalla records in his eleventh year, Vibhava, Pushya, śu. di. 13, Friday, Uttarāyaṇa-Saṁkrānti, Vyatipāta. Gives a genealogical list of the Chālukya kings from Taila II. Jagadēkamalla Vīra-Pāṇḍya was the feudatory of Perma-Jagadēkamalla II (1138—50). His maternal uncle was Vikramāditya, the son of Billavarāya. This latter chief granted the village of Kottiganūru to the temple of Kōṭīśaṁkara-dēva on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadra river. Another gift to the same temple made in the sixth year, Rudhirōdgarin, is also recorded. In the year Viḷambi Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vijaya Pāṇḍya made a grant to the same temple for the merit of his maternal uncle Vikramāditya. The date corresponded to December 24, A.D. 1148.

202. 446 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the slab built into the wall of the Kōṭīśvara temple. Dated in the reign of the Yādava king Sēvaṇa Mahādēvarāya, "ruling at Dēvagiri". Records in Ś. 1185, Dundubhi, Kārttika, śu. di. 15, Monday, Vyatipāta, Saṁkrānti, lunar eclipse, gift of land to the same temple by a certain Madhuvayya of Kōṭiganūru through the 500 of Kauravagrāma, a village in Māsavāḍi 140. The date is not quite regular. The week day should be Sunday, and there was no eclipse. The date would then correspond to Sunday, October 29, A.D. 1262.

*Magala.*

In his *Chaluk. Archi.* (pp. 10—14) Mr. Rea points out that the art reaches the height of its glory in the local temples.

**203.** 123 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the Sūryanārāyaṇasvāmin temple. A record of the Hoysala king Niśsaṅkapratāpa-Chakravartin Viṣṇuvardhana-Vīra-Ballāla II (C. 1192—1211) with his camp at Hallahara surnamed Vijayasamudra. Supplies in Ś. 1131, Śukla, Śravaṇa, śu. di. Paurṇami, Monday, lunar eclipse, Karkāṭaka-Saṁkramaṇa, Vyatipāta, a genealogy of the Hoysala kings from the founder Sāla down to Vīra-Ballāla II and registers that one Sameyada-Garuḍa Marmmarasa of Māgōla built a temple for the three gods Śiva, Viṣṇu and Sūrya (trikūṭa or trimūrti) and that the king's treasurer, the Brāhmaṇa Śiṅgayya and the other Mahājanās of Māmgōla, made grants of land. Monday is a mistake for Saturday and the date corresponds to Saturday, 18th July, A.D. 1209.

**204.** 124 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar in the same temple. Records in Vikrita, Śravaṇa śu. di. Paurṇami, Monday, that the chief Sameyada-Garuḍa Mammarasa assigned a portion of the rent-free land belonging to the temple of Sōmanāthadēva to Bammōja, the architect of that temple.

**205.** 125 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the same temple. A seriously damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI, dated Chālukya Vikrama year 40, Durmukhī, Pushya, śu. di. Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa-Saṁkrānti. Appears to record a gift of land. (Details of date not enough for calculation.)

**206.** 126 of 1913.—(Kanarese and Sanskrit.) On a slab set up in the Vēṇugopālasvāmin temple, in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Hoysala king Niśsaṅkapratāpachakravartin Viṣṇuvardhana Vīra-Ballāladēva II, "Emperor of the south." Supplies in Ś. 1136, Bhāva, Chaitra, śu. di. 11, Thursday, Saṁkramaṇa Vyatipāta (corresponding to March 12, A.D. 1215) and Vijaya, Āśvayuja, su. di. 10, Friday, the Hoysala genealogy from Vinayāditya to Vīra-Ballāla and records that three private individuals of Māgōla consecrated the temple of Śrī-Gōpāla in the middle of that village and that then the Mahājanās of the village, together with the king's representative (*rājādhyaksha*), presented lands and houses for the worship of the god. Also registers grant of money by the *mahāvaddabyavahāri* Vāsudēva-Nāyaka, for a flower garden to the same temple.

*Magimavinahalli.*

**207.** 514 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Virāṇṇa temple. Records in Ś. 1466, Krodhin, Magha, śu. di. 15, the foundation of a new village called Chika-Timmapura-agraḥāra,

for the merit of Tirumalamma, the daughter of Aḷiya-Rāmarāja. She is stated to have been a *maḍavaḷige kumārti*, i.e., a daughter about to be married. The record that follows which is dated in Ś. 1461, Vikārin, Śrāvaṇa, is one of Rāmayāmātya, who is described as a feudatory of Achyuta.

**208.** 515 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. Records in Raudri, Pushya, śu. di. 12, the gift of a salt-pan to uppāra Gōvindaya by the chief residents of Timmāpura-agrahāra.

**209.** 516 of 1914.—(On the Kālamma slab in a field of the same village.) Records that Kāriyappa caused to be made the *giṇḍa-ratna-moga*. (The meaning of this is not clear.)

**210.** 517 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the big tank (*hirēkere*) of the same village. Registers in Ś. 1466, Krōdhin, Magha, śu. di. 15, the construction of the tank Kāmasamudra by Bayakara Rāmappayya for the merit of his daughter Kāmamma. The rest of the inscription is identical with No. 514 above and bears the same date, i.e., Ś. 1461, Vikārin, Śrāvaṇa.

#### *Mailār.*

The Sōmalingēśvara temple referred to below is evidently the ancient Śiva temple described in the *Bellary Manual* as a centre of pilgrimage, where the singular custom of listening to the prophecy of an inspired child prevails. See *Bellary Gazr.*, I, 243—45.

**211.** 484 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the main entrance of the Sōmalingēśvara temple. A slightly damaged record of the Western Chāḷukya king Trailōkyamalladēva (Sōmeśvara I, 1042—68) dated Ś. 968, Vyaya, Phalguna, śu. di. Tadige (Tritiya), Sunday, Uttara-Bhādrapada, Sādhyā-yōga. Gift of land, house, stalls, etc., evidently by the chief Kālidāsa or Kāḷimayya to the temples of Svayambhudēva and Mūlasthānadēva, through the teacher Chillukāchārya, pupil of Tejōrāsi-Paṇḍita of Maulimaḍu. Records also a gift by Āhavamalla, son of Jagadēkamalla. (i.e., the same king). Mr. Swamikannu Pillai calculates the date to be Sunday, February 1, A.D. 1047.

**212.** 485 of 1914. (Kanarese.) On the lamp-pillar of stone set up in front of the same temple. A damaged record in Śrīmukha, Kārttika, ba. di. 10, Saturday. Seems to register the gift of the pillar.

**213.** 486 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the base of a pillar in the Mukha maṇṭapa of the Kallēśvara temple in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Yādava king Bhujabala-Praudhapratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Rāmachandra (1271—1309). Records in Ś. 1205, Chitrabhānu, Jyēsthā, śu. di. the consecration of the sacred bull Nandikēśvara in front of the god Kalinātha at Goṅgūru, by the chief Jannuva-Nāyaka.

**214.** 487 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a memorial stone set up near the Gaṅgimālavya temple in the same village. Records in Śrīmukha, Bhādrapada, śu. di. 11 that a certain Honnarasa and the līṅga of Mailāra became united, i.e., that the former died.

*Morigeri.*

**215.** 441 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the verandah of the Uddibasavaṇṇa temple. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalladēva (Sōmēśvara I). Records in Ś. 967, Pārthiva, Kārttika, Puṇṇami, lunar eclipse, that a subordinate of the king was Trailōkyamalla Nanni-Noḷamba Pallava-Permānāḍigaḷ, who was ruling the districts Ballakunde 300, Kōgaḷi 500, Kadambāḷige 1000, Kudiya Haravi 70, and Karividi 30; the five villages and the Noḷambavāḍi 32,000 province. A thousand servants devoted to Noḷambādhiraḷa, the chief of whom was Daṇḍanāyaka Tikkanna, were enjoying supreme authority over six villages of which Moringere was one. Tikkanna gave some land to Sōmēśvara Paṇḍita, pupil of Jñānēśvara Paṇḍita, pupil of Malēyāḷa-Paṇḍita who was the pontiff of Kōgaḷi 500. The record also states that Daṇḍanāyaka Sōvimayya gave a tank and a garden to the temple of Noḷambēśvara after washing the feet of Sōmēśvara-Paṇḍita. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai calculates the date to be Monday, October 28, A.D. 1045.

**216.** 442 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the same slab. Dated in the reign of the Eastern Chālukya king Viṣṇuvardhana Mahārājadhiraḷa Vijayādityadēva (VII?). Records in Ś. 987, Krōdhin, Pushya, Puṇṇami, Sunday, Uttarāyana Saṅkrānti, gift of land by the king to the temple of Noḷambēśvara at Morigere. The prince is entitled Āhavamallanāṅkakāra. The date, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, corresponded to Sunday, December 26, A.D. 1064 (but Uttarāyana Saṅkrānti fell on the 23rd or 24th).

**217.** 443 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same temple. A record of the Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla-Āhavamalladēva (Sōmēśvara I), dated in Ś. 967, Pārthiva, Kārttika, Puṇṇami, Thursday, lunar eclipse, Saṅkrānti-Vyati-pāta (i.e., the same date as in 176, Thursday being wrong for Monday). Gives a genealogical list of the subordinate Noḷamba chiefs of Pallava descent. Trailōkyamalla Nanni-Noḷamba Pallava-Permānāḍi, ruling over the districts mentioned in No. 215 was the younger brother of Jagadēkamalla-Noḷamba *alias* Immadi Noḷamba, who was the son of Jagadēkamalla-Noḷamba *alias* Udayāditya, who, again, was the son of Irivabedaṅga Noḷamba-Ghaṭeyaṅkakāra. Registers that Tikkanna and other servants established a feeding-house and the temple of Noḷambēśvara at Morigere in order to secure the *parōkshavinēya* of Udayādityadēva, and with the permission of the king, who, having returned from a raid on Śivapa(?)

was camping on his way at Pūvinapadaṅgili (i.e., Hūvinahada-galli), granted the village Savandiyapāla for their upkeep. The same teachers as in No. 441 are mentioned here and are stated to have been followers of Lākuliṣa and members of *Simhaparshé*. The chief Chattrarasa, Ghattiyarasa, a subordinate of Sāmanta-Garuḍa and others also made gifts.

**218.** 444 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near Nāgalkatta in the same village. Records in Naḷa, Āśvija, śu. di. 5, the restoration of a tank by Nāgapa Liṅgapa, the “*Śyānabhōga*” of Mōrigeri, for the merit of his daughter-Bomova.

*Mudunūru.*

**219.** 461 of 1914.—(Kanarese) (archaic.) On a slab leaning against the temple platform (same taluk and district). A damaged record. Seems to record a gift of land at Mudunūra to a gavunḍa. At the beginning of the record is found the name Ghaṅgara Maramma.

**220.** 462 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a garden to the north of the same village. Seems to register in Ś. 1634, Nandana, Āśvija, śu. di. 10, a gift of land. Mentions Basapa-Nāyaka and his son.

**221.** 463 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the tank to the east of the same village. Records in Ś. 1776, Ānanda, Chaitra, śu. di. 6, Monday, that the twelve village officials (*bāra-balūti*) of Mūdanūru constructed a *matha* and agreed to conduct the worship in it.

*Nakkarahal.*

**222.** 507 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Āñjanēya temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivarāya. Mentions in Ś. 1483, Dundubhi Nija-Śravaṇa, śu. di. 10, that a certain Pedapa erected a bund across the canal that passed through the village Nagarehāla. “Date can be calculated but cannot be verified.”

**223.** 508 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying to the east of the same village. A record of the Vijayangara king Virapratāpa Sadāśiva Mahārāya. Mentions in Ś. 1470, Kīlaka Krishṇapa-Nāyaka, Kōgaḷi-veṇṭhe and Nagarehālu.

*Nandihalli.*

**224.** 464 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya records gift of the village Voḷalagundi Bhayirāpura surnamed Gōpināthapura in Kōṭūraśīme, to the temples of Bañjēśvara and Gōpinātha at Timmalāpura, an agrahāra established by Rāmapaya.

*Rāmēśvaraḥanda.*

**225.** 506 of 1914.—On a rock in the Tungabhadra river. The record contains the signatures of Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa, Sūreṣāya and Krishṇa (Krishṇa).

*Raṅgaḥpurām.*

**226.** 121 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the Narasiṃhasvāmin temple. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla (Somēśvara I). Records in Ś. 979, Hēmalamba, Chaitra, śu. di. 8, Thursday, corresponding to March 5, A.D. 1058, a gift of land by the two-hundred mahājanās of Māgoḷa to the temple of Naraśiṅgaḍēva.

**227.** 122 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a second slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI. Records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 41, Durmukhi Pushya, śu. di. 3, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa-Saṁkrānti, and the same era, Yuvan, Māgha, śu. di. 5, Sunday, that at the request of the two hundred mahājanās of Māngōḷa, queen Padmalādēvi who was enjoying that village (as her jāghir) granted some land, free of taxes, to the temple of Naraśiṅgaḍēva, situated on the south bank of the river Tuṅgabhadra, through her agent Ghaḷiyamma-Nāyaka, for worship and offerings. Other gifts of land and money are also recorded. The dates are not quite accurate. The first Sunday, says Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, should be Saturday, and the date would then correspond to 9th December A.D. 1116. The second Sunday should be Thursday, and then the date would be January 3, A.D. 1096. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1914, p. 66.

*Siginahalli.*

**228.** 505 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the pedestal of the Gaja-Lakshmi image lying near the chāvaḍi. An incomplete record dated Ś. 1297, Ānanda, Phalguna, śu. di. 8, Monday. Mentions a gauḍa resident of Chiganahalli.

*Śivapāda.*

**229.** 501 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the ruined Āñjanēya temple. A mutilated record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla Jayasimha II, dated Ś. 963. Seems to register a gift of land to the temple of Siddhēśvara. Mentions the mahājanas of Hosā-Vaḍaṅgile and a son of Rāya-Paṇḍya.

**230.** 502 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the base of a pillar in the Mailāra Liṅgaḥpāda shrine in the same village. Registers that Bōmārāśi, the priest of Siddhanātha, appointed Amitarāśi to his place and gave over to him the two villages of the god Siddhēśvara.

## Sōgi.

**231.** 447 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar of the Mukha maṇṭapa in the Kallēśvara temple (the well-sculptured Śiva temple to which Messrs. Sewell and Rea refer. Records in the sixth year of Hoysaḷa king Pratāpachakravartin Vira-Narasimhadēva (I) Vyaya, Chaitra, śu. di. 10, Monday, the gift of two *gadyānas* from the income in grain in the district of Kōgaḷi-nāḍu in Pāṇḍya-nāḍu, to the temple of Kallināthadēva at Sōgve by Śiripaṇṇa-Maylāradēva, officer of tolls in that district, with the permission of the chief minister (mahāpradhāna) Bommayya-Daṇṇāyaka and others. Two more *gadyānas* were similarly granted by some others with the permission of Boppayya-Daṇṇāyaka, the *officer of the white parasol*. Mr. Swamikannu Pillai considers that the probable date is Sunday, March 13, A.D. 1166, Monday being wrong.

**232.** 448 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On another pillar in the same place. Records in Śrīmukha, Āśvija ba. di. Ēkādaśi, Thursday, gift of 700 *kamma* of land by the merchant *nānādēsi* Maleyāḷa Porcyachcha Śētti, to the temple of Kalidēva for his own merit and for that of his younger brother Kumārachcha-Śētti. The land had been acquired by him from Basavi Mūraḍe.

**233.** 449 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the third pillar in the same place. The Hoysaḷa king Pratāpachakravartin Vira Narasimhadēva I records in his sixth year, Vyaya, Chaitra, śu. di. 10, Monday, a gift of money from the grain income of Kōgaḷināḍu, in Pāṇḍya-nāḍu by the chiefs mentioned in No. 231, for the daily worship of Sōmanāthadēva at Sōgeya-kōte. For the date see No. 231 above.

**234.** 450 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of Dabbaguḍi in the same village. A record of the Western Chāḷukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva (Vikramāditya VI), "ruling at Kalyāṇa," dated in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 46, Plava, Pushya, śu. di. 5, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa Saṁkrānti, Vyatipāta. Records that the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla-Pāṇḍyadēva was ruling the Noḷambavāḍi 32,000 and the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Ghattiyaraśa was ruling Kōgaḷi 500 evidently as his subordinate. The Brahman Nāgavarmmayya-Nāyaka, the headman of Sōgi, and his brothers Kalimayya Nāyaka and Mahādēvayya Nāyaka being together, made a gift of land, etc., for daily worship to be maintained in the temple of Kēśavadēva which was built by Nāgavarmmayya-Nāyaka. Ghattiyaraśa was made the guardian of the gift. The corresponding English date, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, is December 16, A.D. 1121, but the week-day ought to be Friday and not Sunday.

**235.** 451 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a mutilated slab at the same place. A damaged record of the Western Chāḷukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva (Vikramāditya VI), dated Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 35, śu. di. 13, Sunday. Mentions Nāgavarmmayya-Nāyaka



of Sōgi and his younger brother Mahādēva-Nāyaka. See No. 243 for the date.

**236.** 452 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the garden (Śringaratōṭa) of the same village. Records in Ś. 1655, Pramādīcha, Bhādrapada, ba. di. 2, a gift of land by Basapa Nāyakarāya of Baḡuḷi to his faithful servant Virappa of Sōgi.

**237.** 453 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a fragment lying before Virappa's house in the same village. The Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana Vīra-Ballāla seems to record in Kārttika, ba. di. 5, Thursday, a gift of land to a Jaina Institution.

**238.** 454 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the slab set up outside the Kallēśvara temple in the same village. A completely damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalladēva I (Jayasimha II, 1018—45), dated Ś. 960, Bahudhānya. Seems to record a gift of land.

**239.** 455 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the back of the same slab. Registers in Ś. 967, Vyaya, Vaiśākha, Huṇṇame (full moon), the praise of Chikka Jēyar, who was evidently a Śaiva (?) teacher. On the date given, this teacher appears to have made a grant of land for the management of a village.

**240.** 456 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the back of the same slab. Records the Manneya Ghaṭṭiyarasa of the Kaḍamba family and a servant of Sāmanta-Garuḍa handed over the income of his Manneya to the teacher Mallikārjuna-Bhattāraka of Sōgi. At the end of the record occurs the date Ś. 971, Virōdhi. It mentions Māraśīṅgayya, the headman of the village.

**241.** 457 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the garden of Śāntīśvarasvāmin in the same village. The Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇarāya Mahārāya records in Dhātu, Kārttika, śu. di. 5, that Aruba-Timmaṇa-Nāyaka, the minister (pradhāna) at Kōtūra, made, for the merit of his master Immaḍi-Basavappavoḍeya, the village of Daṇṇāyakapura for maintaining a water-trough for animals at Sōgi.

**242.** 458 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of a house south of the Kallēśvara temple in the same village. A much damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva, date of which is lost. Mentions the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Barmadēvarasa who was "a venomous serpent to the chiefs of Toṇḍamaṇḍala" and "a thunderbolt to the strong hill-fortresses of Hoysalaḷas."

**243.** 459 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a second slab set up in the same place. A much damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva (1076—1126), dated Chālukya-Vikrama year 35, Vikṛita, Pushya, śu. di., Trayōḍa śi, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa Saṁkrānti, Vyatipāta, which corresponded, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, to Sunday, December 25, A.D. 1110. •

**244.** 460 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab built into a wall at the entrance into the Virabhadrasvāmin temple in the same village. Records in Kaḷayukti, Mārgaśira, ba. di. 3, Monday, that Gōvindapa Nāyaka, the agent of Kṛishṇapa Nāyaka, granted some privileges to the headman, accountant, and other residents of Sōgi.

*Talakallu.*

**245.** 523 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the Kallēśvara temple. A slightly damaged record of the Western Chāḷukya king Trailōkyamalladēva [Sōmēśvara I Circa 1042—68], dated Ś. 947, Nandana, Srahe (?). Trailōkyamalla Nōḷamba Pallava Permaṇadīdēva, a subordinate of the king was ruling Kōgaḷi 500, Ballakunde 300, and Kaḍambalige 1000. His subordinate was Barmadēva of the phaṇḍra (i.e., serpent) family. He seems to have repaired a tank at Toṇakalu and to have granted land for its maintenance.

**246.** 524 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the same slab. Records in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 37, Durmukhi (wrong), Pushya, śu. di. Paḍive (Prathama), Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa-Samkrānti, Vyatipāta, a gift of land to the temple of Mūlsthānadēva in the small tank at Toṇali, through the teacher Vāmadēva-Paṇḍita, a pupil of Kalēśvara Paṇḍita of Sōgi. See By. 127 above.

*Tāmarahaḷḷi.*

**247.** 129 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a rock in the Raṅgappana-guḍḍa hill. Records in Ś. 1575, Vijaya, Jyēsthā, śu. di. 5, the construction of the utsava-mantapa for the god Baṇḍeya-Raṅganātha, by the three sons of a certain Sūryarāya of Kennehaḷḷi-Yittige which was included in Kōṭṭura-śīme.

**248.** 130 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. A damaged record dated Plava, Bhādrapada, śu. di. 3. Seems to record a private agreement between a pūjāri of Baṇḍeya Raṅgaiyya and another.

**249.** 131 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. Mentions in Śārvari Pushya, śu. di. 14, that one Sidaiya, son of Ujiniṇḍeru, presented perhaps to the same temple gold, women and land, for the merit of his parents.

**250.** 132 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. Records in Pārthiva, Magha, that this deep pond (*gaja-gonḍa*) was constructed by Sūryarāya, son of Vābarāsaia, the *śēnābhōga* (*Shanbhogue*) of Yitige and a devoted worshipper of Baṇḍeya-Raṅganātha.

*Timmalāpura.*

**251.** 468 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab built into the platform of the Kallēśvara temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivarāya, "ruling at Vidyānagara," records in

Ś. 1477, Rakshasa, Śravaṇa, śu. di. 5, that Aḷiya Rāmarāja-araśa granted the village of Hakahaṇḍiganūru in the district ruled by Viṭṭhalappa, to a temple. "The date can be calculated but not verified."

*Uppināyakanahalli.*

**252.** 513 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar set up in front of the Āṇjanēya temple. Seems to register grant of tolls for worship in the temple of Hanumantarāya.

*Uttāṅgi.*

**253.** 529 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying in front of the Śaṅkarēśvara temple in the village. Seems to record the death in battle of a certain Hiriya Somma-Nāyaka who held the titles Chaladaṅkarāma and Giridurgamalla. His son Hemmaya-Nāyaka is also mentioned.

**254.** 530 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab built into the south wall of the same temple. A much-damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla (c. 1138-50) "ruling at Kalyāṇapura," dated Ś. 1078, Pramāthin (wrong), Akshaya-tritiya Amāvāse (new moon), solar eclipse, Vyatipāta. States that his subordinate Jagadēkamalla Vīra Pāṇḍyadēva was ruling Noḷamba-vāḍi 32,000 from his capital at Uchchaṅgipura and records gifts to the temples of Basavēśvaradēva and Rāmēśvaradēva at Kuttaṅgi. (An irregular date. Ś. 1078 is apparently incorrect.)

**255.** 531 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a mutilated stone lying in a field to the west of the same village. Seems to record in Virōdhi, Aśvija, śu. di. 1, Friday, the death of a certain Mayapa, son of Puṭṭiya Bomma-Gauḍa.

**256.** 532 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same field. Records in Prajāpati, Mārgaśira, śu. di. 5, Friday, the death of Nāgāyi, wife of Bomma-Gavuḍa on this date.

**257.** 533 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the third slab set up in the same place. Records in Ś. 1301, Kālayukti, Chaitra, śu. di. 5, Thursday, the death of Vāgdēvi, wife of Virūpa-Gavuḍa.

**258.** 534 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On the fourth slab set up in the same place. Records in Visu (Vriṣha), Jyēshṭha, ba. di. 4, Tuesday, the death of Bomma-Gavuḍa, son of Virūpa-Gavuḍa of Uttāṅgi.

*Vallabhapuram.*

**259.** "There is a stone anicut here built across the Tuṅga-bhadra by Krishṇadēva Rāya in Ś. 1443 (A.D. 1521). Inscriptions on stones at either end record the fact." [Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*, I, 108, based on the *Journal of Asiatic Society*, Bengal, XIV, 521.]

*Varadapuram.*

**260.** 511 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a stone lying in a field. Records an imprecation that the man who disregards the boundary line of Varadapura, eats dog's flesh.

*Yenigi.*

**261.** 525 of 1914.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Āṇjanēya temple. A record of the Yādava king Praudhpratatāpa-chakravartin Sēvaṇarāya Kandharadēva (1247—60), "ruling at Dēvagiri," dated in his 12th year, Piṅgaḷa and Ś. 1181, Kaḷayukti, and his 13th year Pushya Amāvāse (new moon), Monday, Uttarāyaṇa Saṁkrānti, solar eclipse, Vyatipāta-yoga. Records that the 120 great men of Pūvina-Padaṅgile granted land to the temple of Kusumanāthadēva. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1915, p. 82, for a discussion by Mr. Swamikannu Pillai of the irregular date given in this inscription. See also By. 276 below.

## HARPANAHALLI TALUK.

The Harpanahalli and Hūvinahadāhalli (Hadagalli) taluks formed the "Kogaḷi 500" of the Western Chālukyan and Rāshtrakuta kingdoms.

*Bāgaḷi.*

See *Bellary Gazr.* I, 247-8 and Rea's *Chaluk. Archi.*, 6-9 for descriptions of this place.

**262.** 70 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the right side of the southern entrance into the central shrine of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (i.e., Vikramāditya VI) records in Siddhārthin and Hēmalamba, gift of land.

**263.** 71 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the left side of the same entrance. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśiva-Mahārāya records in Ś. 1472, Sādharaṇa, gift of paddy and money to the temple of Kalidēvasvāmin at Balguḷi, while Kṛishṇa-pa-Nāyaka was governing Kōttūr (included in Kōgaḷi), granted by the king as an *amaramāgāṇe*, and the 32,000 (country). He is suggested to be identical with his namesake mentioned in two inscriptions at Bādāmi and Toḷachgūd. (*Ind. Antq.*, X, 64 and 67.)

**264.** 72 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar in the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in Sarvadhārin a gift by an officer of Viranaraśiṅgadēva, "who was an architect in establishing the Chōḷa kingdom."

**265.** 73 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the west side of the ruined shrine close to the same. Records that Rotta of the Raṭṭa family who had the *biruda* Laṭṭaḷurapura-Paramēśvara, was governing the Kōgaḷi 500 and the Māsavaḍi 140.

**266.** 74 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (Vikrama VI) records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 37, Nandana, gift of gold for two lamps. Broken.

**267.** 75 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the third slab set up in the same place. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishna III), dated in Ś. 868, Krōdhin, when Kaṭyēra of the Chālukya family was governing the Kōgaḷi 500 and the Masavāḍi 40. [Shows that the Chālukyans occupied a subordinate position under Rāshtrakūta supremacy.]

**268.** 76 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the fourth slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI). Records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 47, Śubhakrit, gift of land by a private individual.

**269.** 77 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the fifth slab set up in the same place. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (1076-1126) records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 39, Jaya, gift of land.

**270.** 78 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the sixth slab set up in the same place. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (1076-1126) records gift of land. The date is lost. On the same stone is another record dated in Ś. 1131, Śukla.

**271.** 79 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the north side of the same temple. A mutilated record of the Rāshtrakūta king Nityavarsha Khottiga dated Ś. 894, Āṅgīrasa. •Mentions Bhūtuga, the Gaṅga feudatory of the king. Records gift of land. See By. 84 and *Ep. Ind.*, VII, p. 194.

**272.** 80 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. The Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla (c. 1042-68) records in Ś. 978, gift of land. Mutilated. Mentions the Paliyanda 4,000 district.

**273.** 81 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the third slab set up in the same place. The Western Chālukya king Āhavamalla I (Nūrmaḍi Taila II) records in Ś. 909, Sarvajit, gift of a garden to the image of Ādityadēva, set up by a certain Duggimayya. Mentions Aryavarman who was governing the Kiśukad 70 and the Kōgaḷi 500. [Āhavamalla expelled the Rāshtrakūta Kakka II and re-established his own family.]

**274.** 82 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On two faces of a pillar in the maṇṭapa in front of the Narasimhasvāmin shrine in the same temple. A record dated in Nandana. The same pillar contains another inscription, dated in the Plava samvatsara, which records a grant of land to the temple of Narasimhadēva at Viṭṭhalapura.

**275.** 83 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another pillar in the same place. Records in Viśvāvasu, gift of land to the temple of Sadāśivadēva by private individuals.

**276.** 84 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the third pillar in the same place. The Yādava king Kandhāradēva (c. 1247-60 A.D.) records in his fifth year, Sādhāraṇa, gift of land. [The inscription proves that the Yādavas of Dēvagiri ruled a portion at least of the district. See By. 261 above.]

**277.** 85 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the south side of the same temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśiva-Mahārāya mentions in Ś. 1472, Sādhāraṇa, Haḍapada Kṛishṇa-Nāyaka who was governing the Kōṭūra-śīma granted by the king. See By. 263 above.

**278.** 86 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamallā (1076-1126). Mentions in Chālukya-Vikrama year 4, Siddhārthin, Nigalaṅkamallā-Pāṇḍyadēva as ruling the Nonambavāḍi 32,000. Records gift of land. [This is the earliest of the thirteen inscriptions which in this place belong to Vikramāditya VI and it shows that the Bellary District in his reign was under the direct rule of the Pāṇḍyas of Uchchaṅgi. Nigalaṅkamallā is the earliest of these feudatory chiefs. For his successor Tribhuvanamallā Pāṇḍya see No. 289. They boast of defeating Rājiga Chōla (Kulōttuṅga I), the great enemy of their suzerain.]

**279.** 87 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the third slab set up in the same place. A record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamallā Jayaśiṅgha (II). Mentions in Ś. 940, Kālayukti, Udayādityadēva *alias* Jagadēkamallā-Noḷamba-Pallava-Permāṇaḍi governing the Gaṅgavāḍi 96,000; the Kaḍambalige 1,000; the Kōgaḷi 500; a portion of the Masiyavāḍi 140; the Ballakunde 300; and the Kuḍihāra 70 included in the Edeḍore 2,000. Records gift of land to the Kalidēvasvāmin temple on the occasion of Udayāditya's visit to Pampāpura. [The inscription shows the re-establishment of Chālukyan rule in Noḷambapāḍi after the temporary Chōla supremacy under Rājārāja I, which lasted from 998 to 1018. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1904, p. 9.]

**280.** 88 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the fourth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamallā II records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 6(?), Aṅgīrasa (wrong), gift of gold to the temples of Kalidēvasvāmin and Nara-siṁha. Jagadēkamallā-Vīra-Pāṇḍya is mentioned as a feudatory of the king. See 284, 299 and 300.

**281.** 89 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the fifth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The beginning contains a copy of No. 279. The end, which is mutilated, mentions the tenth year of Pratāpachakravartin Jagadēkamallā, corresponding to the cyclic year Prabhava.

**282.** 90 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On the sixth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Hoysaḷa

king Vīra-Ballāla II records in Ś. 1116, Pramāthin, a gift of land. The king's genealogy is given in the beginning. Bāgaḷi is called his capital (*nelevidu*).

**283.** 91 of 1904.—(Sanskrit.) On the seventh slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. A damaged record. Mentions Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva.

**284.** 92 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the eighth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chāḷukya king Pratāpachakravartin Jagadēkamalla II records in his eleventh year, Vibhava, gift of land. Mentions Jagadēkamalla Vīra-Pāṇḍya ruling the Nolambavāḍi, 32,000. See No. 280 above.

**285.** 93 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the ninth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chāḷukya king Jagadēkamalla Jayasimha (II) records in Ś. 957, Yuvan, gift of gold. See No. 280 above.

**286.** 94 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the 10th slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chāḷukya king Tribhuvanamalla (1076—1126) records in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 33, Sarvadhārin, gift of gold for a lamp. Mentions Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍya ruling the Nolambavāḍi 32,000.

**287.** 95 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the eleventh slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chāḷukya king Tribhuvanamalla (1076—1126) records in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 32, Sarvajit, gift of taxes for the repair of the big tank at Balguḷi. Mentions the Daṇḍanāyaka Barmarasa.

**288.** 96 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the twelfth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chāḷukya king Tribhuvanamalla records in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 28 Svabhānu, gift of taxes for offerings and lamps to the temple of Kalidēvasvāmin.

**289.** 97 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the thirteenth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chāḷukya king Tribhuvanamalla records in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 51, Parābhava, gift of a garden to the Kalidēvasvāmin temple. Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍya was ruling the Nolambavāḍi 32,000. The inscription shows that Vikramāditya VI ruled for 51 years. See By. 278

**290.** 98 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the fourteenth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chāḷukya king Tribhuvanamalla records in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 39, Jaya, gifts to the Kalidēvasvāmin temple, the big tank and the Brahma-Jīnālaya. The same governor of the Nolambavāḍi 32,000 and Daṇḍanāyaka Tikkabhaṭṭa are mentioned.

**291.** 99 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the fifteenth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chāḷukya

king Tribhuvanamalla records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 46, Plava, gift of taxes in favour of a feeding-house connected with the temple of Kalidēvasvāmin. The Noḷambavāḍi 32,000 was ruled by the same chief. Mentions the Daṇḍanāyaka Sōvarasa.

**292.** 100 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the sixteenth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Rāshtrakūta king Akālavārsha-Chalakanallata-Kaṇṇaradēva (Circa A.D. 945—57) mentions in Ś. 878, Nala, Rottayya as governing the Māsivāḍi 140, the Kōgaḷi 500, and the Kukkanūr 30; and Dhorapayya who calls himself Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa.

**293.** 101 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the seventeenth slab set up on the south side of the Kallēśvara temple. The Western Chālukya king Āhavamalla records in Ś. 913, Khara, the renewal by the king of a grant made by the Rāshtrakūta Kaṇṇaradēva, while Ādityavarmaraśa (evidently successor of Āryavarman) was governing the Kōgaḷi 500. See By. 273 above for Āryavarman and By. 195 which points out that Ādityavarnan was a Kaḍamba.

**294.** 102 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the south-west corner of the same temple. A record dated in Ś. 907, Pārthiva. The sculptures at the top of the stone seem to represent a battle.

**295.** 103 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of the Western Chālukya king Bhuvanai-kamalla (Sōmēśvara II, Circa A.D. 1068—75) mentions in Ś. 990, Kīlaka, Trailōkyamalla Noḷamba Pallava-Permāḍi-Jayaśiṅga-dēva (i.e., Sōmēśvara's brother Jayasimha) governor of the Kōgaḷi 500, the Kaḍambaḷige 1,000 and the Ballakunde 300. Records gift of gold for the big tank. Sōmēśvara was also ruler of a part of Mysore. See *Ep. Ind.* IV, p. 214 f. He was defeated by Vīra Rajēndra I and deprived of his dignity as heir-apparent in favour of his younger brother Vikramāditya VI who married a Chōḷa princess.

**296.** 104 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up inside the Male-Mallapa temple, in the same village. Records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 33, Sarvadhārin, gift of land to the temple of Nīlēśvara. Tribhuvanamalla-Vīra-Pāṇḍya was governing the Noḷambavāḍi 32,000. A certain Vijaya Pāṇḍya, whose eighth year corresponded to Vikriti, is mentioned at the end.

**297.** 105 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the north side of the same temple. The Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 44, Vikārin, gifts to the Nīlēśvara temple. Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍya was governing the Noḷambavāḍi 32,000.

**298.** 106 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the Vīrabhadrasvāmin temple in the same village. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśiva-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1468, Plavaṅga.



**299.** 107 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the Sūryanārāyaṇa temple in the same village. The Western Chālukya king Pratāpa-Chakravartin Jagadēkamalla II records in Ś. 1082, Vikrama, gift of land to the temple of Lakshmīnārāyaṇa. Vīra Paṇḍya was governing the Kaḍambalige 1,000, the Ballakunde 300 and the Kōgaḷi 500. See No. 280.

**300.** 108 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the Chennakēśava temple in the same village. A damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla II, date of which is lost. The lines are numbered on both sides of the inscription. See No. 280 above.

*Gudihalli.*

**301.** In the temple of Śiva. A record dated Ś. 1449 (A.D. 1527) recording a private grant in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya. [*Antiquities*, I. 109]

*Halavāgalu.*

**302.** In the ancient śiva temple of the fort. Dated in S. 1204 (A.D. 1282). A grant by a private person acting under the orders of the commander-in-chief of Praudhapratāpa Chakravarti Rāmachandranāyaka (1271–1309). See Rea's *Chaluk*, *Arch.* pp. 30 1.

*Harpanahalli.*

**303.** C.P. No. 8 of 1912-3. A Sanskrit record of the W. Chālukyan king Vikramāditya VI in C.V. era 12, Prabhava (= 1087-8) and C.V. 48 (1123 4). Registers grants of the villages of Nirugunda (in Vikkiga 70 in Kōgaḷi 500), Sapava, etc., to certain Brāhmaṇas of the Drāviḍa dēśa and of the village of Ādityapaḷḷi to god Bhīmēśvara of Sapava.

*Nilagunḍa.*

This place, like many others in this district, contains examples of the Chālukyan style of architecture.

**304.** 113 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the Bhīmēśvara temple. Dated in the reign of the Kalachūrya king, Tribhuvanamalla Bhujabalachakravartin Bijjaḷadēva. Records in Ś. 1084-85, Chitrabhānu, Pushya, śu. di. 10, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa-Samkrānti, Vyatipāta, that Kalidēvadandanātha or Kallimayya assigned a portion of the tolls (*Hejjuṇka*, *Vaddaravula* and *Pannaya*) in the districts of Kōgaḷi 500 and Kaḍambalige 1,000 for the worship of god Svayambhu-Bhīmēśvara at Nirugunḍa, with the permission of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Vīra Paṇḍyadēva who was ruling over the districts included in the Noḷambavaḍi 32,000 province.

**305.** 114 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a second slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI, ruling at Kalyāṇa, dated Chālukya Vikrama year 35, Vikriti, Bhādrapada ba. di. 11, Sunday Uttarāyaṇa-Saṁkrānti (wrong), Vyatipāta, corresponding to September 11, A.D. 1110. Records the gift of one *heru* (bullock-load) of leaves (betel) each month to the temple of Svayambhu-Bhīmeśvara at Nirguṇḍa by the chief minister Daṇḍanāyaka Muddarasa who was in charge of the tolls of Kibbatti.

**306.** 115 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a third slab in the same place. A much damaged record of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI, ruling at Kalyāṇa, dated Chālukya Vikrama year 33, Sarvadhārin. Seems to record a gift to the same temple.

**307.** 116 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a fourth slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Hoysala king Niśsaṅka-Pratāpachakravartin Naraśiṅgadēva (II), ruling at Dorasanudra, dated Ś. 1145, Svabhānu, Māgha, śu. di. 11, Thursday (wrong for Friday), corresponding to Friday 2nd February A.D. 1224. Records the gift of a village situated east of Māchiyahallī, for the worship of the god Bhīmeśvara. A subsidiary record at the end of this inscription registers that the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bijjarasa Achchutadēva purchased and presented, evidently to the same temple, the village Talavagilahallī, in the cyclic year Kilaka, Phalguṇa śu. di. 13, Sunday.

**308.** 117 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar of the same temple. Mentions the Mahāsāmantādhipati Ādipemmaṇa of the Mahābalivamaśa and the village Nirrguṇḍa.

**309.** 118 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up inside the Mukteśvara temple in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king, Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI. Records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 64 (which is an error for 63) Kaḷayukti, Māgha, śu. di. 5, Sunday (wrong for Saturday), Uttarāyaṇa Saṁkrānti, Vyatipāta corresponding to January 7, A.D. 1139, and Chālukya-Vikrama year 61, Nāḷa, Māgha, śu. di. 10, Monday (wrong for Sunday), Uttarāyaṇa Saṁkrānti, Vyatipāta, corresponding to January 3, A.D. 1137, that while Tribhuvanamalla Rāya Paṇḍya, the chief of Kāñchi, the jewel of the Yadu race, the punisher of the Parichchēdins, and the cause of the despair of Rājigachōḷa (i.e., Kulōttuṅga I) was ruling the Noḷambavādi 32,000 and Kaniyakallu 300, the 300 *Mahājanas* of Nirrguṇḍa in Kōgaḷi-nāḍu, the 500 *Bananjigas* and the *Nānādēśis* presented lands and tolls for the worship of Svayambhu Bhīmeśvara situated to the north of the village of Nirrguṇḍa in the "Old ruins" (*haleyyahalu*). A similar gift was made in the sixty-first year of the Chālukya-Vikrama era, by the gardeners, oil-mongers and others. Still

another grant of garden-land was made in the cyclic year Jaya, Pushya, śu. di. 14, Monday, Uttarāyana Saṁkrānti. Vyatipata. Rāya Paṇḍya was the grandson of Palata Paṇḍya.

310. 119 of 113.—(Kanarese.) On a *viragal* set up in front of the same temple. Records the death of a certain Kallagaṅga, the Mūḷiga of Nīrgguṇḍa on the occasion when Mareyāḷya, son of Chaṇḍiyarasa, fought in Banavāsi-nāḍu to rescue the cows of Nīrgguṇḍa.

311. 120 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a second *viragal* in the same place. A much-damaged record. Mentions a Pallavarājadhīrāja.

312. A C.P. grant of Vikramāditya VI (Sanskrit in Nāgari characters). The inscription records the grant of Nilguṇḍa and two other hamlets to a number of Brahmans by the W. Chāḷukyan king abovementioned in A.D. 1123, in confirmation of a previous grant in 1087. The lords of kingdoms, provinces, village headmen, sheriffs (*Ayuktakas*), commissioners (*Niyuktakas*), etc., are addressed that in C.V. 12 Prabhava, on the thirteenth day of the dark fortnight of Pushya, Saturday, the king gave, on the petition of Palata Paṇḍya, to 300 Brahmans who came from the Dravidian land, the village of Nīrugunda in the Vikkiga 70, in Kogaḷi 500. The grant was renewed, on the petition of Rāya Paṇḍya, the grandson of Palata Paṇḍya (who was moved thereto by Dravidātya, custodian of the royal office and general superintendent) on C.V. 48, Śobhakṛit, twelfth day of the bright fortnight, Monday, Śraavanadvādaśi. The first date corresponded, according to Dr. Fleet, to 25th December 1087, and the second to 3rd September A.D. 1123. See *Ep. Ind.* XII, pp. 142—55 where Mr. L. D. Barnett edits the inscription.

## HOSPET TALUK.

### *Anagundi.*

[This village does not belong to the taluk but for convenience sake is included here.]

(a) On a stone situated near the Mylār Pagoda at Ānagundi. Records that Rāmarāja Chinna Timmarāju gave in Ś. 1502, Vikrama, a portion of land with some coconut trees at Ānagundi in free gift for the worship of Mylār Dēvar. *Ins. Ced. Dts.*, p. 420, No. 65.

(b) On a stone of a seven headed serpent on the east of the above inscription. Records a grant in the reign of Dēva Rāya (II) in Ś. 1358, Naḷa, of 4 koḷagas of paddy field at Ānagundi in free gift to the God Tiruvēṅgalanātha. *Ins. Ced. Dts.*, p. 420, No. 66.

(c) On the south of Ānagundi and near the "Wurregole" shore of Tuṅgabhadra river. A record of "Comara Cumpila Bhupala, prince of Cumpeli Desam" in Ś. 1304, Rudhirōdgary.

(d) North of the above inscription. Records that in the reign of Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya, in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, a number of boat-people near the Tuṅgabhadra river levied a custom on the working boats. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 421, No. 68.*

*Anttāpura.*

313. On a stone in the Mallikārjuna pagoda. Records that Viṭhala Rājayya granted a garden with coconut, jack and mango trees for the daily ceremony of Mallikārjuna, in Ś. 1473, Virōdhi, in the reign of Sadāśivadēva Mahārāyalu. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 421, No. 70.*

314. On a stone near the above pagoda. Records that Timmarasiah fixed an allowance of two *panams* per month from the tax of "Auvenamuddi" for the lamp ceremony of Mallikārjuna in Ś. 1475, Pramādīcha, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya Mahārāyalu.

*Hampe.*

The ruins of this historic place have been described in detail in *Bellary Gazetteer I, 259-78.*

315. 1 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the right side of the south gōpura of the Viṭthalasvāmin temple. Records that the Vijayanagara king Achyuta gave in Ś. 1461, Vikārin, the *Anandanidhi* and made Kubēras of Brāhmaṇas. The left side contains a second copy in Nāgari character. [The same *Nidhi* is referred to in By. 355 and 358, Dg. 24 (*Ep. Carna.* XI) and Hk. 123 (*ibid.*). Rice considers the *Anandanidhi* to be a bank while Venkayya thinks it might be the name of Achyuta's treasury or a village granted by him to Brahmans. *Ep. Rep., 1904, p. 14.*

316. 2 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the right side of the east gōpura of the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1452, Viḷambin. The Mack. manuscripts say that two donors Heriya Timmappa and his brother Rāgavappa established the *kalaśas* and presented golden plates. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 414, No. 41.*

317. 3 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the south base of the central shrine in the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Achyutarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1453, Khara, gift of gold for offerings by the king. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 416, No. 49.* The latter says that a Durga temple was erected and the village of Gauripuram granted to it.]

318. 4 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the same base. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēvarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1456, Jaya, gift for the merit of the king and of Chikkarāya, [the prince who accompanied him during his visit to Conjeeveram evidently]. See *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 410, No. 25.*

**319. 5 of 1904.**—(Kanarese.) On the same base. A record in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēvarāya-Mahārāya records in Ś. 1458, Durmukhi, gift of 100 pagodas by a Nāyudu for the merit of the king and of Chikkarāya. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 410, No. 26.

**320. 6 of 1904.**—(Kanarese.) On the same base. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1465, Śōbhakrit, gift of Nattūr village, land, etc., by Tirumala Tātachārya to God Viṭṭhala. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 410, No. 29.]

**321. 7 of 1904.**—(Kanarese.) On the west base of the same shrine. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya records in Ś. 1480, Kālayukta, gift of a village. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 411, No. 31.]

**322. 8 of 1904.**—(Kanarese.) On the same base. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1453, Khara, gift by Vēdamārga-pratishṭhāpanāchārya Tālavāka Tirumalayya of the Bharadvāja gōtra and Āśvalāyana sūtra. [This Tālavāka Tirumalayya was a member of the very important Vaishṇava family who figure in Tirupati and Ahobilam. See also *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 411, No. 30.]

**323. 9 of 1904.**—(Kanarese and Sanskrit.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēvarāya-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1455, Vijaya. Contains a verse composed by Tirumalammā on the occasion of the gift of *suvarṇamēru* by the king.

**324. 10 of 1904.**—(Kanarese.) On the same base. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēvarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1456, Jaya that a private individual set up images of the 12 Ālvārs and of Tirukkachchi-Nambi. For the career of Tirukkachchi-Nambi see the *Guruparampara. Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 412, No. 34.

**325. 11 of 1904.**—(Kanarese.) On the same base. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya records in Ś. 1485, Rudhirōdgārin, gift of land. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 411, No. 32. One Viṭṭhala Dhanamvārulu purchased 12 koḷagas of land at Rāmēśvaram for 60 pagodas and gave it away to God Viṭṭhala.]

**326. 12 of 1904.**—(Kanarese.) On the south base of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Sadāśivadēvarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1466, Krōdhin, gift of two villages by Kōṇēti-Timmarāja for the benefit of his father Koṇḍarāja. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 408, No. 20, for this inscription.]

**327. 13 of 1904.** (Kanarese.) On the north base of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1476, Ānanda, the erection of

a maṇṭapa for the swinging festival by Udayagiri Timmarāja, son of Kōṇēṭaya and grandson of Ārivīti-Rāmarāja-Koṇḍayadēva. [*Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 412, No. 36. The village of Tirumalapuram worth 600 pagodas in revenue given.]

**328.** 14 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the same base. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1476, Ananda, gift of gold. Mentions Musalimaḍuvu-Virapparāja-Timmarājayya. The gift was made with the consent of Aḷiya Rāmappayyadēva-mahā-araśu. [This is the same as *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 414, No. 33.]

**329.** 15 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the deserted shrine to the west of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1483, Raudri, gift of a garden to the shrine of Tirumaṅgai-Ālvār by Śrīraṅgarāja, son of Kurucheṭi-Obularāja. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 415, No. 46, where this inscription is given.]

**330.** 16 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the left side of the north gōpura of the Achyutarāyasvāmin temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Achyutadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1456, Jaya, gift of the village of Achyutarāyapuram to the shrine of Tiruvēṅgalanātha, built by Hiriya-Tirumalarāja-Oḍeya, son of Lakkarāja-Oḍeya. [This inscription is given in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 407, No. 19.]

**331.** On the north and south faces of a stone tablet set up in front of a maṇṭapa in the Siva temple at Pampāpati. (Sanskrit and Kanarese.) Records the gift of the village of Siṅganāyakanahallī to the Virūpāksha shrine and the building of the Rāṅga-maṇṭapa there. The date of the grant is Ś. 1430 (expired), Śukla, Māgha Śu. 14, on the day of the king Kṛishṇadēva Rāya's coronation festivities. [See *Asiatic Researches*, Vol. XX, pp. 25 and 39; *Ind. Antq.* V, 73 f; *Inscrns. in Dharwar and Mysore*, 1866, No. 32; *Pāḷi, Sans. and old Kanar Inscrns.* 878, No. 116 and above all *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, pp. 361-71. The inscription is very important as it furnishes the date of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya's coronation. It is also interesting for its mention of the chief religious centres of the period, the rituals of the coronation, etc. It is given in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 402, No. 4, and Kielhorn's *S. List*, No. 502.

**332.** In the Pagoda of Durgā north of the Virūpākshēśvar temple at Hampi. Records that the son of Immaḍi Rājamalla, Prince of Kuntaladēśam, ruling at "Curagode Chowdayah", granted a portion of land at Hampi for the daily ceremony of Virūpākshēśvar, in Ś. 1121. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 402, No. 6.

**333.** On a stone near the south gate of Virūpākshēśvar Pagoda. A record in the reign of Sōmēśvara Dēvarasu in Ś. 1159, Dunmukhi, giving the rules for the daily supply of articles to the pagoda and

the payment of 181 pagodas yearly to Virūpāksha-dēva. *Ins., Ced. Dts., No. 7.*

**334.** On a stone opposite to the above inscription. Records a grant of 24 grounds of land at Ahōbalam village to Virūpāksha-dēva, in Ś. 1351, Saumya, in the reign of Harihara Rāyalu. *Ibid., No. 8.*

**335.** On a stone pillar in the pagoda of Prasanna Virūpāksha on the Hill Hēmakunṭaparvatam. Records that Viracompili Dēva Śinga Nāyaka and Puramaya Nāyaka erected a pagoda of Īśvar on the Hēmakunṭaparvatam and seated there a liṅgam, in Saumya. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 404, No. 9.*

**336.** (Kanarese.) On the stone round the Viṭṭhalasvāmi pagoda. Records that one Śrīnivāsāchārya gave in Ś. 1486, Raktākshi, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, the village of Mukkundi agrahāram to God Viṭṭhaladēva. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 406, No. 17.*

**337.** On the gate stone of the Viṭṭhaladēva temple. Records that in Ś. 1435, Śrīmukha, Kṛishṇadēva and his two queens erected the gōpuram and presented one gold plate worth 991 pagodas, besides 25 silver lamps, 200 cows and 4 villages, to Viṭṭhaladēva for worship. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 408, No. 21 and p. 413, No. 38.*

**338.** West of the above inscription. Records that in the same date Kṛishṇadēva gave the village of Liṅgapuram in Tekkalakōṭa and other gifts to the deity. *Ibid., p. 408, No. 22.*

**339.** West of the above inscription. A gift of the same king in Pramādi, the objects of the grant being Dēvasamudra, and four other villages in Rāyadrug taluk. *Ibid., p. 408, No. 23.*

**340.** On a stone west of Viṭṭhaladēva pagoda. Records that in Vyaya, Kṛishṇadēvarāya granted Bhadrasēṭṭihalli, Śāyanapuram, etc., and the taxes on boats of the Tuṅgabhadra. *Ibid., p. 409, No. 24.*

**341.** On a stone west of the above inscription. A record of Achyutarāya in Ś. 1458, Dunmukhi. *Ibid., p. 410, No. 27.*

**342.** On the east side of the above inscription. A record of Sadāśivarāya dated in Ś. 1455, Jaya, granting the tax of 300 pagodas in his own village and some other lands at Samudram, Anantapuram, etc., by Musalamaḍugu Venkaṭarāju Timmarāju. *Ibid., p. 412, No. 55.*

**343.** On the south wall of the Viṭṭhala Īśvara pagoda, Records that Kōṇēti Koṇḍarāju gave in Ś. 1483, Dunmati, ten kolagas of land at Rāmasāgaram in Kamplī district. *Ibid., p. 413, No. 37.*

**344.** On a stone in the 100-pillared maṇṭapam. Records that Kṛishṇadēvarāya erected it in Ś. 1438, Dhātu. *Ibid., p. 413, No. 39.*

**345.** On the west of the above inscription. (Tamil and Grantha.) Same date and information. *Ibid., No. 40.*

**346.** In the main gate of the Viṭṭhala temple. Records that in Ś. 1457, Manmatha, Chikka Timmapa granted 200 pagodas for daily offerings in the temple. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 414, No. 42.

**347.** In front of the Viṭṭhala pagoda near the gōpuram. Records that Śrīraṅgayya, son of Rāmarājakōṇēṭayya, measured the streets of the pagoda of Bhāshyakāra (i.e., Rāmānuja 1017—1137) in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 43.

**348.** On a stone in the pagoda of the Ālvārs west of the Viṭṭhalasvāmi temple. Records that Ahōbalarāja, son of Rāmarāja Kōṇēṭirāja, erected the pagoda and Raṅgamaṇṭapam in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, purchased three villages from one Tirumalabhaṭṭa and granted them for the Tirumaṅgaiyālvār festival. *Ibid.*, p. 415, No. 45.

**349.** In the pagoda of Rāmachandrasvāmi. Records that in Ś. 1435, Śrīmukha, Kṛishṇadēvarāya granted Vanakuṇṭa and five other villages to God Rāmachandra's annual festival. *Ibid.*, p. 415, No. 47.

**350.** South of the above inscription. Records that Timmarāju built in Ś. 1442, Vikrama, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva, a maṇṭapam in the Rāma temple and granted one kuṇṭa of land. *Ibid.*, p. 416, No. 48.

#### *Hospet.*

An excellent account of this place, as based on inscriptions, chronicles, etc., is given in *Bellary Gastr.*, Vol. I, pp. 278—81.

**351.** 23 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On two pillars, in a maṇṭapa on the way to Jambunātha temple. Records a gift in Ś. 1471, Saumya, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, to a Hanumān temple on the Jambukēśvara hill.

**352.** In the mosque to the east of the bazaar street. A Hindustani inscription dated H. 1200 (A.D. 1785—86) by Gaffur Khan, Subehdar of Hospet under Tippu.

#### *Kallirāmpur.*

**353.** On the wall of the Āñjanēya temple. A record dated Ś. 1600, in the reign of Venkaṭapatirāya. *Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 305.

#### *Kamalāpuram.*

**354.** 545 of 1893.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On two fragments of a sculptured piece of black granite discovered by Mr. Sewell north-west of the Mahānavami-Dibbe. The Sanskrit portion of the record refers three times to the death of an ascetic named Māladhārideva.

#### *Kamalāpur.*

**355.** 17 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the left side of the north gōpura of the Chikka-Hude temple. A record of the



Vijayanagara king Achyuta dated in Ś. 1461, Vikārin. (Duplicate of No. 315 above.)

**356.** 18 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the maṇṭapa in the field called Papajāgalūra-hōḷa near the same village. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpadēvarāya-Mahārāya II. Records in Siddhārthin (i.e., Ś. 1362) the building of a well by Ahamudakhāna (Ahmad Khan), a servant of the king. The inscription is interesting for the mention of a Mussalman servant of the Rāya. For Dēvarāya's sympathetic policy towards the Mahomedans see *Forg. Empe.*

**357.** 19 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the field called Muruguḍigaḍḍe in the same village. Refers in Ś. 1453, Khara, to the temple of Tiruveṅgalanātha.

**358.** 20 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the left side of the east gōpura of the Paṭṭābhīrāmasvāmin temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyuta, dated Ś. 1461, Vikārin. The right side contains another copy in Nāgari characters. See By 315 and 355.

**359.** 21 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a rock near the Kalaśapura Āṇjanēya temple on the Hospet-Kampili road. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpadēvarāya-Mahārāya, dated in Ś. 1356, Pramādin. Records that Śāluva Śaṁkharaśa built the temple.

**360.** 22 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a rock east of the Travellers' Bungalow at Kamalāpur, on the Bellary road. The Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutarāya-Mahārāya records in Ś. 1453, Khara, gift of land.

### Kampli.

An important and historic place. A Chāḷukyan capital in 1064, the scene of a battle between the Chōḷas and Chāḷukyas (see *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. XIX, p. 340), one of the strongholds of the chiefs of Ānagundi (*Forg. Empe.*, p. 17), an outpost of Vijayanagar, a seat of later polygars, it has had a continuous history. See *Bellary Gazt.*, I, p. 283.

**361.** 27 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up to the east of the Pampāpati temple. The Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya, records in Ś. 1474, Paridhāvin, gift of land to the Hampādēvi shrine in the Virūpāksha temple. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 401, No. 1.

**362.** On the south-west of Kampli in front of the Sōmēśvar pagoda. Records that Rāmarāju Koṇḍarāju Mahārāju, seated the Sōmēśvar Liṅgam at Kampli, granted a portion of land for the divine service of God Sōmēśvara, in Ś. 1483, Dunmati, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 401, No. 2.

**363.** On a stone in the pagoda of Hanumantarāya. Records that Venkaṭapati Dēva Mahārāyalu established certain regulations to the merchants of the place in Ś. 1612, Pramōdūta. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 402, No. 3.

**363-A.** *C.P.* 13 of 1905.—Dated in S. 1447 (A.D. 1525-6) in the reign of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya. It records the grant of a village to the Mādhva teacher Vyāsa Tīrtha who “commented on all the Śāstras” and who was a disciple of Brahmaṇya Tīrtha. “The village was originally named Beṭṭakoṇḍa, but was re-named Vyāsa-samudram after the donee and Kṛṣṇarāyapura after the donor. Clubbed with this village was Kaṇḍukūru (in the Madanapalle taluka) close to which is the big tank called Vyāsa-samudram.” Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 132. The same Mādhva teacher figures as the donee in an inscription of Kṛṣṇadēva at Tirumala (No. 74 of 1889). Prof. Aufrecht says that he was the founder of the Vyāsarāya maṭha and lived about 1339 (*Catalogus Catal.*, p. 619). The date is of course wrong. Vyāsa Tīrtha was the author of the *Tātparyachandrika*, the *Chandrikā*, etc., the former of which has been commented on by Rāghavēndra Tīrtha and the latter criticized by Rāmasubbā-Śāstri of Tiruviśanallūr. For a reference to Vyāsa Tīrtha's part in the religious activities of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya's court and his relation with his contemporary Vallabhāchārya see Gada's *Sampradāyadīpikā* and Muraḷidharadāsa's *Śrīvallabhāchāryacharitra*, quoted in Seshagiri Sastri's *Rep. San. Tam. MSS.*, 1896-7, pp. 16 and 24.

#### *Kṛṣṇāpuram.*

**364.** On a stone in front of the Raṅgamaṇṭapam in the local temple. Records that Kṛṣṇadēvarāya, on his arrival at Kṛṣṇāpuram from Udayagiri in Ś. 1435, Bhava (= 16th February 1515), established the image of Bālakṛṣṇa at Kṛṣṇāpuram and granted six villages in free gift for the festivals, besides the tax on Kṛṣṇāpuram and jewels of precious stones and gold and silver vessels. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 404, No. 10; *Asia. Res.*, Vol. XX, p. 30; Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 505.]

**365.** On a stone in the local Āñjanēya temple. The same record as the above. *Ibid.*, No. 11. Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 506.

**366.** On a stone near the “Caralla” Narasimhaswāmi temple. Records that Kṛṣṇadēva Rāya established in Ś. 1451, Virōdhi, the image of Lakshmi Nṛisimha at Kṛṣṇāpuram and granted to the deity “Vunganore and Bellachinta” villages. *Ibid.*, No. 12. [This inscription has been edited in *Asiatic Researches*, XX, 29 f. and *Ep. Ind.*, I, 398-402. The date actually corresponded to 23rd April A.D. 1529. See also Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 513.]

**367.** On a stone south-west of the above pagoda near a channel. Records that Gōpinātha Dīkshitar, son of Virūpāksha Bhaṭṭa, established in Ś. 1445, *Tāraṇa*, the Raghunāthasvāmi image and granted some allowance for worship. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 405, No. 13.

**368.** On a stone near the pagoda of Mallikārjuna. Records that Bokkasam Yellamma erected the temple on the banks of the lake of Vijayanagaram, seated the image of Mallikārjuna, purchased a garden for 40 pagodas and granted it to Mallikārjuna, in Ś. 1483, Raudri, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 405, No. 14.

**369.** On the stone lying in the pagoda of Vidyāraṇyālu between the limits of Rāmapuram and Kṛishṇāpuram. Records that Daḷavāy Jaṅgamiah granted a stock of the grains for the daily and annual ceremonies and presented some jewels and silver furniture to the temple of Tiruvēṅgalanāthasvāmi, in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 406, No. 15.

**370.** Near the pagoda of Virabhadra. Records that Daḷavāy Jaṅgamiah seated a figure Muda Viraṇa near the channel of the Kṛishṇāpuram Pēṭta and presented golden jewels and silver furniture, to Muduviraṇa, in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Sadāśiva-Rāya. *Ibid.*, p. 406, No. 16.

**371.** On a stone on the Hill of Kṛishṇāpuram. Records that Lakshmīdhara Daṇḍanāyak erected a temple in the cave of the Mālayaparvatam Hill near Pampāpuram and seated there Gaṇēśa, presented jewels and furniture, etc., and granted ten *kolagas* of the paddy field below the tank of the above village in free gift to Gaṇēśa, in Ś. 1332, Virōdhi, in the reign of Dēvārāya I, son of Hariharra Rāyalu (II). *Ibid.*, p. 407, No. 18.

*Malpaṅgudi (Malapannanagudi).*

**372.** 25 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying in front of the temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (I). Records in Ś. 1333, Khara, the establishment of a watershed by a private individual. [This is evidently the inscription referred to by Mr. Sewell under date Ś. 1332.]

**372-A.** 26 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a stone beam over the steps of the *Śūlebhāvi* well in the same village. Mentions in Pārthiva, a certain Triyambakayya.

*Nāgenahalli.*

**373.** In the Raṅganātha pagoda. On a stone at Nāgenahalli Fort. Records that Raṅganātha Dīkshatulu built the temple of Śiva and Viṣṇu at Nāgasamudram and placed therein the images of Nāgēśvara and Nāgasvāmi and granted the village to the gods, in Ś. 1438, Dhātu, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 421, No. 69.

*Nimbāpur.*

For some noteworthy geological features of the place around which legends have gathered, see *Antiquities*, I, 105.

**374.** 24 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On a rock near the Kapilāśrama. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Immaḍi-Praḍhadēvarāya-Mahārāya, dated in Ś. 1372, Pramōda. In Nāgari characters.

*Rāmpuram.*

**375.** In the village. Records that Chinna Veṅkatapati Rāyalu granted the village of Rāmpuram in the district of Hosūr in free gift for the worship of the God Virūpāksha Dēva during his reign, in Ś. 1620, Pramādi. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 418, No. 58.

**376.** On the east of Hanūmanta pagoda in the village. Records that Tirumalarayya, son of Śrīraṅgarāja, granted 11½ *Koḷagas* of paddy field at Kalaśapuram for the worship of the God Viśveśvar, in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, in the reign of Sadaśivarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 418, No. 59.

**377.** Near the above pagoda. Records that Dēvarāya seated the image of Hanumanta Dēva and granted a portion of land at Kalaśapuram to Hanumantadēva during his reign in Ś. 1356, Pramādīcha. *Ibid.*, p. 419, No. 60.

**378.** On the north-east of the above inscription. Records that Achyuta Mahārāya granted twelve *koḷagas* of paddy field at Kalaśapuram in gift to Kākali Veṅkaṭa Dīkshatalu during his reign in Ś. 1448, Vyaya, *Ibid.*, p. 419, No. 61.

*Śaṅkalāpuram.*

**379.** 398 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On a slab near Hospet. The Vijayanagara king Krishṇarāya records, on Tuesday, the 6th tithi of the dark fortnight of the *nija* Bhādrapada in Ś. 1435, Śrīmukha, gift of the village of Śaṅkalāpuram to the temple of Kōṭa-Vināyaka. [Mr. Sewell gives an inscription of Ś. 1467 in the Virabhadra temple, but considers it wrong as it is attributed to the reign of Krishṇadēva Rāya. The present inscription is edited by Dr. Hultzsch in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, 266-9. The corresponding date is Tuesday, the 20th September A.D. 1513. It is Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 504.]

*Timmalāpuram.*

**380-A. to D.** Contains vestiges of three fortified walls, within which stands the temple of Gopāl Kṛishṇa. "An inscription near the entrance is said to state that it was built in A.D. 1539 by Baikāra Rāmappayya (apparently some local chief) to celebrate the birth of his eldest son. Three or four hundred yards from it, also within the inner wall of the fort, is another large temple with

another high gōpuram which contains three images and a līṅgam. It is deserted. An inscription in front of it says it was built by the same Rāmappayya mentioned above. Between the innermost and middle walls of the fort is a ruined temple to Vīrabhadra. Near it is a well, and an inscription states that this also was constructed by the same Rāmappayya. Besides smaller ruined buildings, this middle wall also encloses a dilapidated temple to Mallikārjuna which again, according to an inscription in front of it, was erected by the same Rāmappayya." The style of these temples is the same as that of Hampe. Mr. W. Francis believes that the place should once have been one of considerable importance, but deserted on account of its unhealthiness. See *Bellary Gazr.*, I, 285.

*Veṅkaṭapuram.*

**381.** Opposite to the Veṅkaṭapuram fort. A damaged record in the reign of Vīra Narasimhadēva in Ś. 1380, Īśvara. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 419, No. 63.

**382.** On the east of the above inscription. Records that Chandragiri Dēvarasayya exempted certain taxes in the Jantakulla Māgāni in favour of temples and Brahmins in Ś. 1466, Krōdhana, in the reign of Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya. *Ibid.*, p. 420, No. 64.

*Vijayanagar.*

**383.** 16 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) A record of Achyutarāya, dated Ś. 1469, Śārvari. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 417, No. 51.

**384.** 17 of 1889.—(Sanskrit.) On a lamp pillar in front of the Ganagitti temple. A record of Harihara (II), son of Bukka I, dated Ś. 1307, Krōdhana, Phalguna, Kṛishṇapaksha dvitīya, Friday (= Feb. 16, A.D. 1386), saying that Iruga, the son of Daṇḍanāyaka Chaicha, one of Harihara's ministers, caused a temple (Chaityālaya) of Kuṇḍu Jinanātha to be built at Vijayanagara which belonged to Kuntāḷa Vishaya in Karnāṭa country. (This is the earliest inscription in the local list. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 152, pp. 155-160. Irugappa was the author of the Sanskrit Nighaṇṭu *Nānārtharatnamālā*. नानार्थ रत्नमाला. A Jain teacher Simhanandin and his apostolic pedigree is given in the inscription.) *Ins. Ced. Dts.*, p. 416, No. 50; *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 126, No. 77; and Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 469.

**385.** 18 of 1889.—No details given.

**386.** 19 of 1889.—(Telugu.) A record of Sadāśiva Rāya, dated Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu.

**387.** 20 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) An inscription of Kṛishṇadēvarāya.

**388.** 21 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) A record of Timmarāja, son of Chikka Timmayyadēva, dated Ś. 1443, Vikrama.

389. 22 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) A record of "Annāḷadēvi," dated in Durmukhi.

390. 23 of 1889.—In the temple of Rāmachandradēva. A Sanskrit epigraph of king Dēvarāya.

391. 24 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) A record of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, dated Ś. 1435, Śrīmukha. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 413, No. 38.*

392 & 393. 25 and 26 of 1889.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) A record of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, dated in Ś. 1435 expired, Bhava, saying that he placed a figure of Kṛishṇa which he had brought from a victorious campaign against Udayagiri or Udayādri, in a maṇṭapa in front of the Kṛishṇa temple. See No. 419 for a later copy of No. 25.

394. 27 of 1889.—A Sanskrit record of Ś. 1461, Vikārin.

395. 28 of 1889.—No details given.

396. 29 of 1889.—A Sanskrit and Kanarese record of Kṛishṇarāya, dated Ś. 1430 expired, Śukla. The large Śiva temple which is now called Pampāpati was formerly called Virūpākshadēva. *S.I.I., I, No. 153, p. 162, and Kielhorn's Southern List, No. 490.*

397. 30 of 1889.—Same details as the above.

398. 31 of 1889.—No details given.

399. 32 of 1889.—(On a stone near a ruined pagoda.) A Sanskrit record of Dēvarāya II, dated Ś. 1348, Parābhava, *S.I.I., Vol. I, No. 153, pp. 160-167.* Records the building of a Chaityālaya to Pārśvanātha in the Pansupari street. [The inscription is also given in *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 418, No. 56.*

400. 33 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) An inscription of Achyutarāya, dated Ś. 1455, Nandana.

401. 34 of 1889.—A Kanarese record of Kṛishṇarāya, dated Ś. 1451, Virōdhin.

402. 35 of 1889.—A Kanarese record of Sadāśivarāya, dated Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu. [This inscription is given in *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 417, No. 55,* as situated in the west wall of a Chikka . . . temple. It records the building of a maṇṭapam in the Yādavasvāmi temple by Timmarāja for the salvation of his parents.]

403 to 407. 36 to 40 of 1889.—No details given.

408. 41 of 1889.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) In a gateway near Kudderukulu. An inscription of Achyutarāya.

409. 42 of 1889.—In the Jain Basti south of Hampi. (No details given.)

410. 43 of 1889.—A Kanarese epigraph of Sadāśivarāya, dated Ś. 1486, Raktākshin.

411. 44 of 1889.—A Kanarese record of Kṛishṇadēva, dated Ś. 1435, Śrīmukha. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 415, No. 47.*

412. 45 of 1889.—No details given.

**413.** 46 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) Inscription of Sadaśiva, in Ś. 1483, Dunmati. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 413, No. 37.

**414.** 47 of 1889.—A Telugu record of Raṅgayyadēva, son of Rāmarāja. No date is given.

**415.** 48 of 1889.—A Kanarese record of Kṛishṇarāja, dated Ś. 1435, Śrīmukha.

**416.** 49 of 1889.—Same details as in the above.

**417.** 50 of 1889.—A Telugu record of Sadaśiva, dated Ś. 1483, Raudri.

**418.** 51 of 1889.—A Telugu record of Sadaśivarāja, dated in Ś. 1478, Nala. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 415, No. 45.

**419.** 498 of 1907.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the Krishnasvāmin temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra Kṛishṇarāja-Mahārāja, dated Ś. 1435 expired, Bhava. Fresh copy of No. 25 of 1889.

**420.** 499 of 1907.—(Kanarese.) On a broken slab built into the floor of the Chaṇḍikeśvara temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāja, dated Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu. Fresh copy of No. 35 of 1889.

**421.** 500 of 1907.—(Kanarese.) On a broken slab in the underground temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Kṛishṇarāja Mahārāja records in Ś. 1435, Śrīmukha, gift of land to the temple of Prasanna Virūpāksha on the "occasion of our coronation."

**422.** 501 of 1907.—(Kanarese.) On a rock near the Jaina temple in the same village. Mentions in Īśvara, Bukkayave, the queen (*ardhāṅgalakshmi*) of Vīra-Hariharaṛāja (Harihara II).

**423.** On the vicinity of Raghunāthasvāmi temple in the Penukoṇḍa gate. Records that Timmarāja gave in Śārvari, Ś. 1463, some land to God Raghunātha whose image Achyutarāja set up. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 417, No. 51.

**424.** On a stone west of the above. Records that in Khara, Ś. 1453, in the reign of Achutarāja, Narasimhanāyaka gave 12 Koḷagas of land at Kamalāpuram. *Ibid.*, p. 416, No. 52.

**425.** North of the "Umburjung Daraga". Records that Kṛishṇadēvarāja gave in Ś. 1444, Chitrabhānu, some land to Tiruvēṅgalanātha. *Ibid.*, p. 417, No. 53.

**426.** North of the above. Records that in Ś. 1465, Śubhakrit, Sadaśivarāja granted a garden to Vulukoṇḍa Veṅkateśvara. *Ibid.*, p. 417, No. 54.

#### KUDLIGI TALUK.

##### *Ambali.*

**427.** 28 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Kalleśvara temple (See *Bellary Gazr.*, I, 287-8). Dated in the reign

of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI). Records in Chālukya-Vikrama year 30, Parthiva, gift of taxes by Kēśirāja and Kalimarasa for the repairs of the big tank at Ammele.

**428.** 29 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI). Records in Ś. 1004, and Chālukya Vikrama year 7. Dundubhi, the grant of the village to a Brāhmaṇa by the Gaṅga king Durvinita. Contains a genealogy of the Chālukya king. Records also gift of land to the temple of Kalidēvasvāmin.

**429.** 30 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. Records in Paridhāvin, gift of land by Jagadala-Pāṇḍya of the Kadamba family.

**430.** 31 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Āñjaneya temple in the same village. The Western Chālukya king Pratāpachakravartin Jagadēkamalla II (1138–50) records in Ś. 1065, Rudirōdgarin, gift of land for the requirements of the temple of Narasimha, built by Jñānaprakāśabhattachārakadēva.

**431.** 32 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On a viṭṭagal near a well in the same village. Records the death of a hero named Būṭuga.

#### *Hyalu.*

**432.** Near a maṇṭapa in the old Śiva temple. Said to record a grant to the temple by “Sōmēśvara Rājēśvara, son of Mallinātha.”

#### *Kōttūru.*

**433.** “In the north wall of the house of Virūpāksha Śāstri's house in the fort is a stone with an inscription, dated Ś. 1469 (A.D. 1547), in the reign of Sadāśiva of Vijayanagar.” (*Antiquities*, I, 110.) Mr. Sewell also mentions a Kanarese inscription, “the purport of which is unknown” in the bazaar street opposite the gate of the Śiva temple. For the religious importance of the place, its Liṅgayet and Jain associations, see *Bellary Gazetteer*, I, 290–I. The latter moreover notes the existence of four inscriptions not yet examined.

#### *Saṅgamēśvara.*

**434.** “West of this village, near a well, is an inscription in Kanarese on a stone bearing the ‘figure of a man.’ It is dated Ś. 1654 (A.D. 1732), and records a grant by a private person.” (*Antiquities*, I, 110.)

#### *Śiranāyakanihalḷi.*

**435.** “A furlong north of the village is a stone inscription, dated Ś. 1640 (A.D. 1718), recording a private grant to the temple.” (*Antiquities*, I, 110.)



## RĀYADRUG TALUK.

This taluk is rich in inscriptions and copper plates. Mr. Sewell mentions as many as seventy-six villages possessing them; but definite details of the inscriptions of four places only are given by him. The Epigraphical Department has till 1915 surveyed Rāyadrug, and all these are here given.

*Bhūpasamudra.*

**436.** On a stone east of the village. Dated Ś. 1478 (A.D. 1556.) States that the above name was given to the village, which was formerly called Kriyāśaktipura.

**437.** On a stone in the village, recording the erection of a pillar in front of the Āñjanēya temple by a private person in Ś. 1470 (A.D. 1548).

*Bidarakaṇṭa.*

**438-A to C.** Besides an "illegible" inscription "on a stone at a tank." Mr. Sewell mentions four, one on a stone in a field recording a private donation to a temple, a second on a sandy heap on the village boundary; and two on a stone in a field, undated and recording a grant to a temple by Naraśiṅga Rāvu Rāma Rāvudēvāra in the time of Bābā Saheb. (*Antiquities* I, p. III.)

*Harāsamudra.*

**439.** On a stone near the hamlet of Sakkarepalle. Records a private grant to the temple in Ś. 1476 (A.D. 1654). Mr. Sewell also mentions two inscribed stones in the jungle.

*Raṅgasamudram.*

**440 to 444.** Mr. Sewell mentions five inscriptions in this place—one close to the Āñjanēya temple, dated Ś. 1648 (A.D. 1726) and recording a private grant and four others (private grants), dated Ś. 1648, Ś. 1651, Ś. 1680 and Ś. 1681. No other details given.

*Pulukaṇṭa.*

**445.** On the stone seated near the Sōmēśvar Pagoda. Records that Niś-śaṅkamālta Parākrama Rāya granted in Ś. 1049, Plavaṅga, one *Kaṇḍuga* of land as free gift for the divine worship of the God Sōmēśvaradēva. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 234, No. 4.*

**446.** On a stone near the pagoda of Sōmēśvaradēva. Records that Aḍapam Viśvanāth Nāyaḍu fixed a fee (*Tirukāṇika*) to the God Sōmēśvaradēva, in Ś. 1451, Sarvadhāri, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 235, No. 5.*

**447.** On the wall of the pagoda of Kēśavasvāmi. Records that Nāyanigāru built in Ś. 1464, Śubhakrit, the pagoda of the God, and

granted two tūms of sowing land for the daily worship and sacred food of the God Chennakēśavasvāmi, in the reign of Achyutadēva-Mahārāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 235, No. 6.

**448.** On a stone in the centre of the village. Records that Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya and Aḷiya Rāmāyadēva Mahārāja exempted the taxes of the barbers of the village, in Ś. 1466, Krōdhana. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 236, No. 7.

*Rāyadrug.*

**449.** 102 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a stone built into the gōpura of the Rāmasvāmin temple. A record of Venkatapati Nāyaka, grandson of Daḷavāyi Venkatapati Nāyaka of the Achyuta gōtra, ruling on the throne at Rāyadurgapattanaṁ. Records in Ś. 1648, Parābhava, Mārgaśira, śu. di. 2, Monday, the consecration of the image of Pattābhirāmasvāmi and the building of the temple, gōpura, prakāra, etc., by a certain Narasimhayya of Kuṇḍurpi, under the orders of the king. "Details of date not enough for calculation."

**450.** 103 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a second stone built into the same gōpura. A record of Timmappa-Nāyaka, grandson of Daḷavāyi-Timmappa-Nāyaka of the same gōtra, ruling at Rāyadurgapattanaṁ. Records in Ś. 1686, Tāraṇa, Phalguna, śu. di. 15, lunar eclipse, gift of the village Mūvulakuṇṭa surnamed Rāma-pura in the Kalyāṇagiri-hobaḷi, to the same temple, for daily offerings and worship. [This or the previous inscription is No. 3 of Mr. Sewell's list. The latter says that the image of the deity was originally at Penukoṇḍa, but that Musari Konēti Nāyaka removed it to Kundarpi (Dharmavaram taluk) whence it was removed thither in the reign of Pedda Kōṇēti Nāyaka and consecrated. The details of date not enough for calculation.]

**451.** 104 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On the central shrine of the Mādhavarāyasvāmin temple in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśiva Mahārāya ruling at Vidyānagara. Records in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, Jyēshtha, śu. di. 15, Mahā-Vaiśāka Paurṇami-puṇya-kāla, that the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarāja Viṭthalarāja-Tirumalayyadēva-Mahārāja remitted taxes on agrahāras in the Rāyadurgaśima which was enjoyed by him as Nāyaṅkara, for the merit of his father Viṭthalarāja. [This is evidently inscription 2 of Mr. Sewell's list. "Details of date not enough for calculation."

**452.** 105 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in front of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra Sadāśiva-Mahārāya, ruling at Vidyānagara. Records in Ś. 1478, Naḷa Kārttika, ba. di. 30, solar eclipse, that Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Krishnamarāja of the Araviṭi family granted the village of Bagināyanipalle *alias* Mādhavārāyapura to the temple of Mādhavēśvara at Rāyagiri, for the merit of his father

Viṭṭhalarāja. [Inscription 1 of Mr. Sewell. "Details of date not enough for calculation."]

**453.** 106 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the dhvajastambha of the same temple. Records in Krōdhana, Kārttika, śu. di. 12, the gift of this pillar (garuḍa-kambha) by a native of Kalidēvanahallī to the temple of Mādhavadēva of Rāyadurga.

**454.** 107 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a rock of the hill, in the same village. Records that in Vishu, Māgha, śu. di. 5, a certain goldsmith named Śeṣhādri raised a maṇṭapa in memory of his brother Prasannayya.

**455.** 108 of 1913.—(Telugu.) On a boulder by the side of an image of Āñjanēya in the same village. Records that in Paridhāvi, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 5, a certain Mallayya of Ratnagiri caused this Āñjanēya image to be cut.

**456.** 109 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the pedestal of the Rasa Siddha images in the same village. Records in Pramāthi, Māgha, śu. di. 1, Monday, that a *nīśidhi* was constructed on this day. In eight different sections of the stone are given the names of eight persons whom perhaps the images represent. Some of these were Chandrabhūti of the Mūlasaṅgha and Chandrēndra, Bādayya and Timmaṇṇa of the Apanīya (i.e., Yāpanīya)-saṅgha. [This is Mr. Sewell's "illegible" inscription 4.] For Rasa Siddha's story see *Bellary Gazetteer*, pp. 300-1.

**457.** 110 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the dhvajastambha of the Jambukēśvarasvāmin temple, in the same village. Records in Ś. 1595, Pramādhin, Jyēṣṭha, śu. di. 12, that Jakkappa, son of Timmarasayya, the *śaṇubhōga* of Rāyadurga, presented a well and a lamp pillar to the temple of Jambhunāthadēva of that village. [Mr. Sewell refers to this inscription, but gives a wrong reading of it.]

**458.** 111 of 1913.—Kanarese (Sanskrit.) On the pedestal of a Jaina image kept in the taluk office of the same village. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Harihara (I), dated Ś. 1277, Manmatha, Mārgaśīra, Purnima. Records that a Jaina merchant named Bhōgarāja consecrated the image of Santānānta Jīnēśvara. The merchant is stated to have been a pupil of Māghanandivratin, the disciple of Amarakīrti Āchārya of Kundakundānvaya, Sārasvata-gachchha, Balātkāragāṇa and Mūla-saṅgha. [For a description of the local Jaina images see *Bellary Gazetteer*, I, 301. "Date can be calculated but cannot be verified."]

**459.** 112 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up under a margosa tree, to the east of the same village. Records in Ś. 1534, Paridhāvin, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 15, lunar eclipse, gift of the village Viṭṭhalapura by Tammarāva, son of the Mahā Nāyakāchārya Buṭṭuka Eṇapa-Nāyaka of Rāyadurga, for the worship of the Īśvara-sthāna of his mother Pennavva-Nakti (i.e., Nāyakitti).

**460.** *C. P. No. 7 of 1912-13.* A Sanskrit record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇadēva Rāya in Ś. 1446, Tāraṇa, Vaiśākha, śu. ḍi. 15. Records gift of the village of Peyalabaṇḍa *alias* Kṛṣṇarāyapura to a certain Nṛisinhādhvarin.

*Rāyadurgam.*

**461.** *C. P. No. 126 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Kanarese.) Records a declaring the settlement of a boundary dispute, in Ś. 1709 (A.D. 1787), Plavaṅga, between the towns of Rāyadurgam, and Mola-kalamūru in the Maisūr territories. Both these towns possess important hill fortresses.

*Tāllakēra.*

**462 to 469.** In his *Antiquities* Mr. Sewell gives eight inscriptions in this village. These are—

- (1) On a stone near the edge of a tank. Records its construction by a private person in Ś. 1281.
- (2) Near a well in a Redḍi's land. Grant of lands for the sinking of the well in Ś. 1649.
- (3) In the temple of Virabhadra. Undated. Grant of land for a private party by two local chiefs.
- (4) Near the temple of Hanumantarāya in the hamlet of Jaṅgamayyapaḷli. No details given.
- (5) In a field. Undated. A private grant to the temple.
- (6) In the hamlet of Mallēla. No details.
- (7) On a stone north of a clump of trees in the hamlet of Kanahalapalli. No details.
- (8) Near the weavers' houses in the principal village. No details.

*Vyaparala.* (Vēparālla.)

**470.** *C. P. No. 112 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Kanarese.) Records a document evidencing a sale of land in Ś. 1574 (A.D. 652), Nandana, by the village authorities of Vyāparāla to a private person, apparently a local chief from the title Śrīmat prefixed to his name.

SIRUGUPPA TALUK.

*Balakundi.*

**470-A.** On a stone pillar in the village. A damaged record of a grant to "Kyata" Dēvar by Śrīdarāyar, son of "Mapirnuya" in Ś. 930, Kīlaka. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 310, No. 14.

**471.** On a stone west of the village. Records that the inhabitants of four villages including Balakundi granted in Ś. 939, Piṅgaḷa, an allowance of 1,000 Gadyāṇas or Pagodas for the divine service, in the reign of Jagadēkamalla (I, 1018—42), *Ibid.*, p. 371, No. 15.

**472.** Near the Hanumantarāya Pagoda. Records that Vipra-vinōdi Mantramūrti Ayyapa Vasuvayya and Gōvindayya, granted their annual allowance to Hanumantadēvar, in Ś. 1482, Raudri, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 371, No. 16.*

*Hāvinahālu.*

**473.** On a stone in the village. A grant of the village Gundiganūr in the Kurugōḍu district in free gift, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya in Ś. 1465, Śubhakrit, for the festival of God Virū-pāksha. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 320, No. 43.*

**474.** On the other side of the above inscription. Records that Nāgappa, son of Apparasa, granted eight *Kōḷugas* of paddy field at Gundiganūr, in his own land in free gift to Allapa, in Ś. 1465, Śubhakrit, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 321, No. 44.*

*Konchigiri.*

**475.** On the stone near the Pagoda of Kalledēva. Records that Suyadēva of Bhōghavatipuram granted 30 *muttas* of land in free gift, in the forty-fifth year, Śārvari, of Tribhuvanamalla. (Vikramāditya VI?.) *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 321, No. 46.*

**476.** On the west of the above inscription. A damaged record in the reign of Pratāpa Chakravarti Jagadēkamalla (II, 1138—50), grandson of Tribhuvanamalla at Kalyāṇapuram, of a grant by Rājamalladēva prince of Bhōghavatipuram. *Ibid., p. 321, No. 47.*

*Sirigeri.*

**477.** On the south of Sirigeri field. A damaged record in Ś. 1519, Hēviḷambi, in the reign of Haṇḍe Hanuma Nāik at Bellary. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 321, No. 45.*

*Śiruguppa.*

**478.** In front of the fort. Records that Bhīmāji Viśvanāth, in Kālayukti, "fortified" a bastion and 2 *chāvadies* at the fort of Śiruguppa. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 310, No. 13.*

**479.** On a stone near a well. Records that Daḷapati Rāyaḍu, in Ś. 1549, Prabhava, fortified a battery, dug the well of "Sebhu Dēvar Bhāvi," in the reign of Abdul Mahommed. *Ibid., p. 315, No. 28.*

*Sandur State.*

The history of this interesting state is given in detail in *Bellary Gazr.*, Vol. I, pp. 309—15. It is based on Munro's *Letter to the Board*, 1802; Duff's *Mahrattas*, a family chronicle and British records. Newbold has given an account of the Mahratta family and "the valley of Sondur" in the *Madras Journal*, Vol. VIII, 128 ff. See also

Kelsall's *Dt. Manual*, 241—59. The following epigraphs have been taken from the *District Gazetteer* and Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*.

*Kumāraswāmi Temple.*

**480 & 481.** “A Śāsanam states that the temple was founded in Ś. 641 (A.D. 719). There is an inscription here dated Ś. 1137 (A.D. 1215).” (*Antiquities*, I, 108.) The first of these is mentioned by Newbold and alleged to be a Hale Kannaḍa plate granted by “a king of the Marale dynasty named Bijala Naicanu.” Mr. Francis points out that no such king is known to history and no definite pronouncement is possible about it. With regard to the second, i.e., the inscription of 1215, it is not referred to anywhere else. But Mr. Francis draws attention to an inscription in a detached stone inside the central shrine which says “that in 1205 A.D., a feudatory of the Hoysaḷa king Vīra Ballāla II (1191—1212 A.D.) directed the revival of an endowment to the temple which had been made in the time of the Rāshtrakūta king Kṛishṇa III (940—56), but had been discontinued.” (*Bellary Gazr.*, I, 321.) For the description of the legends and caves of the temple, its sati stones and festivals see *Ibid.*, 322—3. The *Baji Rao Stone* is a singular memorial of a political episode. The *Gazr.* mentions some inscriptions on the sati stones and the Navulasvāmi Kumārasvāmi temple. These are yet to be examined.

*Sandur.*

**482.** “In the office of the Agent of the Rāja, at Sandūr, is a copper plate document evidencing the grant of land in *inām* to village carpenters, and the building of villages by a Narapati king.” His name is given in the copy sent me, as “Kṛishṇa Rāja, and the date as Ś. 1210 (A.D. 1288). There is probably an error somewhere.” (*Antiquities*, I, 108.)

SUPPLEMENT.

**163-A.** A C.P. grant in Prākṛit of the eighth year (Samva 8, vāsa 6, diva 5), of the Pallava king Dharma-Mahārāja Śivaskandavarman, issued from Kāñchīpura. The king confirms a gift made by his father Bappadēva. The record mentions *Sātāhamirattā* (Bellary District) as forming part of the Pallava kingdom and so shows that the Pallavas ruled over an empire which extended so far to the west. It is one of the earliest Pallava records available. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. I, pp. 2—5; where its importance for determining the age of the early Pallavas on palæographical grounds is given.

## CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

## GENERAL.

The following copper plates mentioned by Mr. Sewell in his *Antiquities*, Vol. II, have not been properly located by him. He simply says that they were obtained for examination from the District Court, Chingleput. As the particular villages are not mentioned, I have given them under the heading "general."

1. *C.P. No. 13 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Modern Grantha.) Records a grant in Ś. 1008 (A.D. 1086), Kaliyuga 4187, *Nandana*. The grant purports to have been executed by one Vira Śaṅgudaiyān of the Chōḷa country. [The dates are inconsistent. Evidently a forgery. Edited in *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, p. 145. It refers to the establishment of a village near the five Peṇṇais named Mantappēḍu on the site of an agrahāra destroyed by the Rāya and the authority to enjoy one-eighth of it by a person on payment of 250 pons. The inscription refers to the measuring rod of 64 feet, to the privileges of smiths, vaṇṇiyars, weavers and fishermen. Written by one Narasimhāchāri. It ends with the words *Yekkōl Appāṇi*.]

2. *C.P. No. 14 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—In all respects similar to the above, of which it is apparently a duplicate. Edited in *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 146-47. Like the above it records the building of the village on the site of the one ruined by the Rāya and the purchase of some share in it by the same person.

3. *C.P. No. 15 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Modern Telugu with a Persian seal.) Records grant in Ś. 1008 (A.D. 1086), Kaliyuga 4187, *Nandana*. The grantor's name is omitted, but it states that he constructed the village of Mannavēḍu, near Arni, "after having divided the city of the Rāyalu and dug a reservoir in the Agrahāram" of a Brahman. On the reverse is a mantram in Grantha characters.

4. *C.P. No. 16 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Tamil.) Records grant by a Mussulman chief, styled *Mahā rāṣa rāṣa māṇiya rāya śrī Rirāyaśi Kuppā Chandu Sāyapu avergaḷ*, otherwise Kutb Chand Saheb, in *Pramāḍicha*, of certain lands, fees, exemption from taxation, and liberty to ride in a palanquin, to Śivandapāda Śettiyār, of the village, as a reward for faithful service, in the village of Arikōshaṭṭi puduppēṭtai. Five *kānis* of land were given for the maintenance of the palanquin, besides exemption from the taxes on ploughing, the right to collect one measure for every bag of grains that came to the village for sale and one *śēr* for every bag of provisions, etc. See *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 158-59.

4-A. *C.P. No. 17 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Records a grant by a chief (who is given a number of titles some of which are Vijāyanagara ones) in Ś. 1488 (A.D. 1566), Prabhava, the second lunar day, Paṅguni

12. Wednesday, Rōhini, to one Tambuṣeṭṭi as a reward for the discovery of a theft in the palace. The record says that the thieves were Tambu's relations, that he paid 2,000 pons for their release and that he was given by the Rāya the privilege of collecting a handful for his food from all kinds of grain which came to the market and fourteen villages surrounding the village of Palaiyanam. (Pālaiyanūr in Madhurāntakam Taluk?.) See *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 156—58.

5. *C.P. No. 21 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Now in the Madras Museum.) Records grant by a "Vallabha Mahārāja" in Ś. 1377 (A.D. 1455), year *Bhava*, of certain lands and ceremonial privileges in some temples to one Vanniyaṭṭa Śinna Piḷḷai, minister (*Tantri*) of Śiṅgeri Śaṅkarāchāriyār, the chief of the priests of the temple at Śiṅgeri. The deed was executed in the presence of Śaṅkarāchāriyār and bears his Narasimha seal. It is in very corrupt and modern Tamil, and edited in *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 152—54.

6. *C.P. No. 101 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Grantha and Tamil.) It records the dedication of certain lands to a Śiva temple in the village of Nittapinoki Nallūr (Nitya-vinōdinallūr?) issued by Tappunatta Mumma Nayanār, in the fourteenth year of the reign of "Kōpīrīrājakesarivarmā." No date given. The seal on the ring joining the plates has a *triśulam* between two *Nandis*.

7. *C.P. No. 139 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Madras Museum Plate No. 1.) (Tamil in Grantha characters.) Records a grant, similar to 1, 2 and 3 above. Records a grant in K. 4190, Ś. 1011, Manmatha, Chitrai 22, by "the most powerful" chief Vīraśaṅgudaiyān. The object of the grant was some land in Aḷakkayyār said to be in Kāñchīmaṇḍalam. See *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 137—39.

The plate contains certain diagrams to show the divisions of the land granted.

8. *C.P. No. 140 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Madras Museum Plate No. 2.) Records grant of lands. This is similar to No. 4 in its characters, and in its wordings. Edited in *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, p. 140.

9. *C.P. No. 142 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Telugu.) Records on one side some mantrams with a Telugu seal, and on the other a representation of a tree, a cow, two human figures, and some other animals.

10. *C.P. No. 143 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Museum Plate No. 5.) Another plate of the same series as No. 1 slightly different in character. See *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, p. 142.

11. *C.P. No. 144 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Madras Museum Plate No. 6.) This is in every respect identical with No. 1. Edited in *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 143—44.

12. *C.P. No. 145 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Madras Museum Plate No. 7.) (Tamil.) Records a sale-deed by which the followers (*janaṅgaḷ*, *uḷḷatūṟ*) of Muttiyappa Nāyakka, of the village of Krishna-ōḍai,



sold some lands to a merchant of Arṇi, in Ś. 1351 (A.D. 1429), Kaliyuga 4519, *Vikāri*, during the reign of "Viraśiṅga Rāya Tēva Mahārāya" over the Toṇḍamaṇḍalam. Edited in *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 150—52.

13. *C.P. No. 148 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Madras Museum Plate No. 10.) (Tamil.) Records a sale-deed by the followers of Muttiyappa Nāyakka of the same village, who sold during the reign of Viraśiṅga Rāya, some lands to another merchant in Ś. 1349 (A.D. 1427), Kaliyuga 4517, *Plava*. The cost of 1,925 kuḷis (by the 32 span-rod) is given as 125 Pulicat pagodas. See *Tam. and Sanskt. Inscrns.*, pp. 148—50, for a detailed edition of this inscription.

14. *C.P. No. 147 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Telugu.) Records a grant of land in Ś. 1011 (A.D. 1089), Kaliyuga 4190, *Mammatha*. On the reverse is a mantram in Grantha characters, surrounded with Telugu letters, and a design with Vaishṇava emblems of a very modern type.

15. *C.P. No. 149 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Word for word the same as No. 1 above.

16. *C.P. No. 178 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—This is exact fac-simile of the inscriptions Nos. 1 and 2 above.

#### CHINGLEPUT TALUK.

##### *Chingleput.*

[See *Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 188, for a history and antiquities of the place.]

17. 294 of 1895.—On a stone in the Madras Museum from Chingleput. A Tamil inscription of Vira Venkatapati Rāya (I), dated Ś. 1530 (expd.) *Saumya*. Damaged.

18. 295 of 1895.—On a stone in the same place. (Tamil.) Records a grant of land to a Vaishṇava temple in the time of Nīlagaṅgaraiyan.

19. 296 of 1895.—(Vaṭṭaḷuttu.) In the same place. Mutilated.

20. 297 of 1895.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the fifth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira Rājendra Chōḷadēva (II), recording a gift of land by Nīlagaṅgaraiyan.

21. 298 of 1895.—(Persian.) In the same place. Dated A.H. 104.

22. 299 of 1895.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A much damaged record of Achyutadēva Mahārāya (1530—42).

23. 39 of 1911.—On a slab built into the steps of the Sub-Collector's office, Chingleput. A Dutch record of A.D. 1749, mentioning the laying of the foundation of a fort (perhaps Orange of Sadras, according to Dr. Vogel), planned by C. P. Keller. See *Tirukkaḷukkunṇam* inscriptions where the latter's name is found. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1911, p. 93.

**24.** 29 of 1912.—On a slab in the District Judge's bungalow at Chingleput. A Dutch record which Mr. Cotton believes to be the epitaph on a Dutch tombstone brought from Sadras. It reads: "man's life is as a flower that fades."

*Idaiyanpadal (near Śāḷuvankuppam).*

[See *Antiquities*, Vol. I, pp. 189-90.]

**25.** 56 of 1890.—On a rock to the north of the caves at Śāḷuvankuppam, near Mahābalipuram. Gives the name Atiraṇachaṇḍa-pallavēśvaragriham to the temple. *S.I.I.* I, No. 23, and *Ep. Ind.*, X, p. 14.

**26.** 57 of 1890.—On another rock close to the preceding. A record of Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III?), dated in his twenty-seventh year.

**27 & 28.** 534 and 535 of 1907.—(Sanskrit.) On the right and left walls of the rock-cut maṇṭapa near Śāḷuvankuppam. They record the erection of the Atiraṇachaṇḍēśvara shrine by Atyantakāma. [Rājasimha of Kāñchi or Narasimhavarman II. See *South Ind. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, Nos. 21 and 22, and *Ep. Ind.*, X, pp. 12-14, Nos. 23 and 24.

*Irugunṛappalli.*

**29.** 617 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in a garden. Records in Durmati a gift for the merit of Velikōti Śiṅgama Nāyakkar-Ayyan. In modern characters. [The chief was evidently a member of the Veṅkatagiri family. See *Antiquities*, II, pp. 240-43 for the genealogy of these chiefs.]

*Kaḷattūr.*

A centre of the Kāḷāmukha sect of Śaivism. Gōmatham Śailarāsi Paṇḍita and Gñānarāsi Paṇḍita were, for example, owners of this and Tiruvānakkōyil temples. As Malār-Kaḷandai it is also famous in literary history as the native place of Poet Puḡaḷēndi, the author of the *Nāḷavēṇbā*.]

**30.** 332 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Munkuḍumīśvara temple. The Paṇḍya king Jaṭavarman (unidentifiable) seems to record in his eighth year a gift of land. Mentions Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōḷa-chaturvedimaṅgalam, which was perhaps another name of Kaḷattūr. Stones missing.

**31.** 333 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records in his thirteenth year, gift of money for a lamp by a merchant who was a resident of Māḍavidipperunderu at Tiru-Mayilārpil in Puliyūr-kōṭṭam to the temple of Peruntirukkōyil-Mahādēva at Kaḷattūr, a village in Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam which was a subdivision of Jayaṅ-gonḍaśōḷamaṇḍalam.

**32.** 334 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva that Aravindavalli, a dēvaraḍiṣṭi of Tiruvorriyūr, set up in the same temple an image of Chaṇḍēśvara and presented money for a lamp. Also, the merchant mentioned in No. 333 gave a lamp stand.

**33.** 335 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III?). Records in his fifth year gift of land in the village of Śīru-Taṇḍālam by one of the *parikkirattu-pendugal* of Vaḷudalai-Māmbākkam in Vallanāḍu, a subdivision of Dāmar-kōttam, to the temple of Avuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Kalattūr.

**34.** 336 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva gift of money for lamps by two dancing girls.

**35.** 337 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva gift of a lamp by a Vāṇiyan.

**36.** 338 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya" (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III, 1178--1216), gift of land by certain dancing girls of the temple. Mentions Kalattūr *alias* Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**37.** 339 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35) gift of two lamps to the temple of Peruntirukkōyil-Mahādēva at Kalattūr by a Brāhmaṇa resident of that village.

**38.** 340 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva gift of money for two lamps.

**39.** 341 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya" (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—1216), gift of three lamps.

**40.** 342 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva gift of land for offerings to the same temple by Kakkunāyakkam, one of the Kaikkōḷars of the temple. Mentions Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōla-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam. [The king was in all probability Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II "who took every country," who came to the throne in 1238-9 and ruled till about 1251. For the exploits for a chief named Kakku Nāyaka see N.A. 441.]

41. 343 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Records in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of land for offerings by Aḷuḍaiyanāyaka, another Kaikkōḷa of the same temple. See note to the above.

42. 344 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of land for offerings by Mallandai, a third Kaikkōḷa of the same temple. The donors in Nos. 40 and 41 were his brothers.

43. 345 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōt-tuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," gift of land by two sisters who were the dancing girls (*dēvaraḍiyār*) of the temple. Registers that one of these set up the image of Kshētrapāla in the temple. Mentions Pālipākkam, a hamlet of Kaḷattūr.

44. 346 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērin-maikōṇḍān an order of his to the chief Toṇḍaimān, on the two hundred and ninety-third day of the year, to grant certain lands in and around Kaḷattūr clubbed together under the name of Kulōttuṅgaśōḷan Tiruttoṇḍattogainallūr as a *dēvadāna* to the temple of Peruntirukkōyiludaiya Mahādēva for the *tirumadaivilāgam* and a flower garden. Anapāya Mūvēndavēḷān is stated to have been the royal secretary (*tirumandira-ōlai*). As *Anapāya* is proved by a Tiruvārūr inscription (269 of 1901) to be a title of Kulōttuṅga II, it is plain that the Kulōttuṅga of this inscription is Kulōttuṅga II, a conclusion which palæography confirms. See Tiruvānakkōyil and Tiruvārūr inscriptions.

45. 347 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōt-tuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), "who was pleased to take Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," gift of land by a dancing girl (*dēvaraḍiyāl*) of the temple.

46. 348 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōt-tuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," gift of 1,153 kuḷi of land by another girl of the same temple. Mentions Ottippākkam, a hamlet of Kaḷattūr.

47. 349 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the Mukha-maṇḍapa in the same temple. A record of the Pallava king Nandivarma-Mahārāja. Mentions in his fourteenth year Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam and a certain Paramēśvara. [It is not known which of the Nandivarmans is referred to.]

48. 350 of 1911.—(Tamil.) Round the Amman shrine in the same temple. Records in Prabhava gift of the village of Kalppattu in Kaḷattūr-śīmai to the temple of Peruntirukkōyiluḍaiya-Nāyinār for the merit of Vīra-Naraśiṅgarāyar, by a certain Vīrappa-Nāyaka, son of Vīmarāyi-rāvuttar.

49. 351 of 1911.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records in the fifteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayagaṇḍagōpālādēva (1250—83) that a certain Arulāpperumāl *alias* Rājarāja-Viḷupparaiyan constructed the shrine of the goddess and presented lands to it for the merit of his mother.

\* *Māvalivaram (Mahābalipuram).*

For an excellent account of the local architectural works and a valuable bibliography on the same see *Antiquities* I, 189—91. The place is well-known in Vaiṣṇavite history as the birthplace of one of the three first Ālvārs and referred to both in the *Dēvāram* and *Nāḷiyirprabandha*.

50. 1 of 1887. Inside shore temple. Records that in the ninth year of Vīra Rājēndrachōḷa (I or II?) the Mahāsabha of Śīridavūr or Narasiṃhamangalam gave 2,000 kuḷis of land to the Lord of Tirukkaḍalmalli. See *S.I. Inscrns.*, Vol. I, No. 42, pp. 68-9.

51. 2 of 1887. On the south base of the shore temple. A record of the twenty-fifth year of Kō-Rājakēsarivarman Rājarāja (I), giving very interesting details of a contract amongst the villagers for the division of land among them and the dues of the land-less. *S.I. Inscrns.*, No. 40, pp. 63—6.

52. 3 of 1887. On the north base of the shore temple. A record of the twenty-sixth year of Rājarāja I. Mentions the three shrines of Rājasimha Pallavēśvaradēva, Kshatriyasimha Pallavēśvaradēva and Paḷḷikonḍār. [Tirumaṅgai Ālvār refers to the existence side by side of Śiva and Vishnu.]

53. 4 of 1887. Inside Gaṅgaikoṇḍa Maṇṭapam. No details.

54. 5 of 1887. Front wall of the Varāhasvāmi temple. No details.

55. 54 of 1890. On a rock-cut niche into the left of the Varāhasvāmin temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēśārivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājēndradēva (1050—62), dated in his ninth year.

\* The inscriptions collected by Colonel Mackenzie in this place are enumerated and summarized in *Ins.*, *S. Dis.*, p. 187, Nos. 13—18 and *Rais. Catal.*, III, pp. 333—4. I have given them under No. 81-A to 81-F. It is not improbable that a few are repetitions of the epigraphs copied by the Department. The original Mack. MS. is No. 845 (No. 50, C. M. 1019), section 6. I have inquired in the Oriental Manuscripts Library for it and been informed that it is missing.

**56.** 55 of 1890. On a stone near the tank at Pavaḷakkāran sattram (or chāvaḍi). A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyuta-dēva, dated in Ś. 1457 expired, Manmatha. [Sir Walter Elliot has misread this inscription as that of Vikramadēva, dated Ś. 1157.]

**57.** 310 of 1901. On the east wall of the Gaṅgaikoṇḍa maṇṭapa. (Tamil.) A record of the fourteenth year of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulottuṅgachōḷadēva. Mentions Āmūrṇādu in Āmūr-kōttam in Jayaṅkoṇḍachōḷa maṇḍalam.

**58 to 74.** 512 to 528 of 1907.—(Archaic script.) Inscriptions on the Dharmarājaraṭha. See *South Ind. Ins.*, Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 17, where Dr. Hultzsch edits these. They consist of a string of titles of the Pallava king Narasimhavarman II. [Burnell mistook the titles to be those of a deity. Dr. Hultzsch identifies Atyantakāma with Paramēśvaravarman I, but Mr. Krishna Sastri with Narasimhavarman II. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1913, p. 89.]

**75.** 529 of 1907.—On the third storey of the same *ratha*, west. The *ratha* is called Atyantakāma-Pallavēśvara-griham. [Owing to his identification of Atyantakāma with Paramēśvaravarman I and Rājasimha with his predecessor, Hultzsch believes that the son appropriated to himself the Dharmarāja-ratha which his father had excavated; but the excavator was probably Paramēśvara's son Narasimhavarman II and he was himself Atyantakāma.]

**76.** 530 of 1907.—On a pillar of the rock-cut maṇṭapa south-west of the “Gōpis’ churn” in the same village. Consists of the biruda Vāmāṅkuṣa.

**77.** 531 of 1907.—In the Gaṇēśa temple in the same village. The alphabet of this and the next is attributed by Burnell on palæographical grounds to about A.D. 700. It differs from the alphabet of 58—74 in being extremely florid. See *South Ind. Ins.*, Vol. I, No. 18.

**78.** 532 of 1907.—In the Dharmarāja maṇṭapa in the same village. The inscription says that the Gaṇēśa shrine and this maṇṭapa were made by Atyantakāma (i.e., Narasimhavarman II). See *South Ind. Ins.*, Vol. I, No. 19.

**79.** 533 of 1907.—In the Rāmānuja maṇṭapa in the same village. This inscription consists of the last verse of the above two inscriptions and seems to have been a third inscription of Atyantakāma. See *South Ind. Ins.*, Vol. I, No. 20.

**80.** 566 of 1912.—(Pallava-grantha.) On the plinths of two balipīṭhas recently excavated in the courtyard of the shore temple. A damaged record of the Pallava king Narasimhavarman II who had the titles of Rājasimha and Atyantakāma. Registers four Sanskrit verses in praise of the king.

**81-A.** On a stone in the temple of Varāhasvāmi. Records gift of land by the people of Chennapuram in the ninth year of . . . Varmā. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 187, No. 13.

**81-B.** On a stone in the temple of Sthalaśayana-Perumāḷ temple. Records grant of 1,000 kuḷis to the God in the twentieth year of the reign of Ko-Parakēsarivarman. *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 187, No. 14.

**81-C.** On the north wall of the same temple. Records that Daḷavāy Tirumalanāyaka granted the village of Kunnattūr to Sthalaśayana-Perumāḷ in Bahudhānya, in the reign of Śrī-Raṅgarāya. *Ibid.* No. 15.

**81-D.** Below the above. Records grant of land in Chedirāya-nellore to the God and Śrī-Vaishṇava Brahmins in the reign of . . . Varma Raṅgarāja. *Ibid.*, p. 188, No. 16.

**81-E.** On the south side of the temple. Records gift of twelve mādas to the priests for a lamp by Ādinārāyaṇa in the reign of Tribhuvanachakravarti. *Ibid.*, p. 189, No. 17.

**81-F.** Below the above. Records that in the reign of "Soomukaharayan" in Svabhānu, the people of Mahābalipuram and twelve other villages declared, the lands of Sthalaśayana-Perumāḷ to be rent-free. *Ibid.* No. 18.

*Nandivanam.*

**82.** 255 of 1910.—(Grantha.) On a slab set up in the Ganēśa temple. Records gift of a perpetual lamp to . . . at Nandipura by a certain Śēkkilān Kuttēra. [Śēkkilān is a sub-caste of the Vellāḷa community. The great author of the Periapurāṇa, for instance was a member of the Śēkkiḷa community.]

*Nerumbūr.*

**83.** 271 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the Tiruvālśvara temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II), dated Plavaṅga, Mīna, śu. di. 10, Monday, Śōdi (wrong for Rēvati), corresponding to Monday, 24th May 1367. Seems to record gift of lands for offerings to the temple of Tiruvaniśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār by Varāhapillai, son of Chakravarti Kaḷiṅgarāyan.

**84.** 272 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. The Vijayanagara king Gajavēṭṭaikara Dēvarāya (i.e., II, 1422—49), fixes in Ś. 1358 (A.D. 1436 7), Naḷa, Tai Saṁkramaṇa, that two *panams* were to be paid as *pattāḍai-nūlāyam* on each loom of the Kaikkōḷar living in the *tirumadaivilāgam* of the temple of Tiruvaniśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Nerumūr in Kaḷattūr-paṇṇu.

**85.** 273 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Sakalalōka-chakravartin Rājanārāyaṇan Śambuvarāyan records in his ninth year (i.e., A.D. 1346), gift of land for offerings and other services, to the temple of Tiruvāymśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Nerumūr.

**86.** 274 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the maṅṭapa within the same temple. Records the gift of the pillar by Kaṇṇāramuḍaiya Pallavarāyan of Ilattūr.

**87.** 275 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the threshold of the entrance into the same temple. A mutilated record of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I), date of which is lost. Contains a portion of the historical introduction beginning with *tirumagaḷ pōla*. Seems to record a gift of land for lamps and offerings to a temple at Nerumūr.

**88.** 276 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the street of the same village. Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇan Śambuvarāyar fixes in his seventh year (i.e., 1344 A.D.), the rate of *kaḍumai* and *vāśalvāri* to be paid by the Kaikkōḷar living in the premises of the temple of Tiruvaniśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār.

*Taiyūr.*

**88-A.** On a stone in the local temple. Records that Tittārapillai (son of Appaiya), granted in Ś. 1458, Dunmuki, in the reign of Achyutadēvarāya, the village of Koṇḍanallūr for the worship of God Tirumurugeśvara-Uḍaiyār. *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 185, No. 5, and *Rais. Catal.*, III, p. 343.

*Tirukkachchūr.*

**89.** 261 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Kachchapēśvara temple. Dated in the eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II, 1178–86). Records that the oil-mongers of Kāñchi and its suburbs and those of the twenty-four *nagaras* met in the temple of Tiruk-kāttupalli-yuḍaiya-Nāyanār, at Kāñchi-mānagaram and decided that the usual tax on oil mills in the temple premises, together with a specified quantity of oil and a fee of one *kāṣu* per oil-mill, be paid to the temple for offerings and lamps. This they declared to be their *Jātidharma*. [The assembly seems to have diverted the tax from Government to temple thus enhancing its own burden.]

**90.** 262 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājāradēva (III?), gift of land for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvālakōyiluḍaiya-Nāyanār at Tirukkachchūr in Śeṅgunṇa-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kalattūr kōttam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-chōlamāṇḍalam.

**91.** 263 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of bell-metal vessels to the same temple by a private individual.

**92.** 264 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājāradēva gift of money for a lamp to the same temple. Tirukkachchūr was known also by its surname Nittavinōdanallūr. [See *Ep. Ind.*, XI, 248, where Mr. Sewell points out from the chronological details of the epigraph that the date is December 18th, A.D. 1229.]



93. 265 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Rajakēsari-varman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva gift of land for a lamp.

94. 266 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the forty-sixth year of Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of ninety sheep for a lamp. Mentions Velimā-nāḍu in Uṟṟukkāttu-kōttam, a subdivision of Jayaṅḡḡa-Chōla-maṇḍalām.

95. 267 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Records in the seventh year of the Chōla king Rājakēsari-varman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva gift of land for a lamp by a native of Tirukōvalur in Naḍuvil-nāḍu.

96. 268 of 1909. —(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirteenth year of Rājanārāyaṇan Śambuvarāyar gift of land by a Jiyar (priest) of Pushpagiri whose name, perhaps, was Śaṅka-raśiva. See *Ep. Ind.*, XI, 250-1, where Mr. Sewell points out that the details of the date (Sunday, Krittika, Aparapaksha dvitīya, tulā) are irregular both for A.D. 1349 and 1350, which should have been his thirteenth year as the Kāñchi and Sevilimēdu inscriptions show that he came to the throne in 1337.

97. 269 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsari-varman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Kulōttuṅgachōladēva gift of ninety sheep for a lamp by a certain Tiruvaraṅgadēvan *alias* Virudarājabhayaṅkarachōļiyaraiyan.

98. 270 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III gift of money for two lamps. [See *Ep. Ind.*, XI, 248, where Mr. Sewell discusses the details of the date and finds them to be irregular.]

99. 271 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," gift of money for a lamp by the wife of Pañchanadivāṇan *alias* Rājarāja-Nilagaṅgaraiyan. See No. 103.

100. 272 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?) gift of money for a lamp by a native of Pillāip-pākkam *alias* Kaitavakaitavanallūr in Māgaṅūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Śēṅgāttu kōttam in Jayaṅḡḡachōlamāṇḍalam.

101. 273 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva gift of vessels to the same temple.

102. 274 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III, 1178—1216). Refers in

his thirty-seventh year to the failure of crops in the tenth year and the consequent troubles as regards payment of taxes. An incomplete record.

**103.** 275 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An inscription of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Īlam (Ceylon), and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Records in his thirteenth year, gift of thirty-two cows and one bull for a lamp, Kulōttuṅgaśōla Kaṇṇappan Ādināyan Pañchanadivānan *alias* by Rājārāja Nīlagaṅgaraiyan of Tiruchchuram in Kulōttuṅga-Chōla Vaḷanāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam.

**104.** 276 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," gift of land for a lamp.

**105.** 277 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III?) gift of money for a lamp by a native of Pīlāippākkam *alias* Kaitava Kaitavanallūr in Māgaṇūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Sengāttukōttam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-chōlamaṇḍalam.

**106.** 278 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records gift of a lamp. Built in at the beginning. In continuation of this is engraved a fragmentary record of Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III).

**107.** 279 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Refers in the thirty-seventh year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III) to the troubles mentioned in No. 102 and records that a private individual of Ōymā-nāḍu provided for offerings in the temple. [The residents of Tirukkachchūr borrowed from him 15 *kāṣus* and allowed him towards interest a piece of land which was the common property of the village, besides paying the tax due to Government on that land. It shows that the assembly was responsible for the revenue even in bad times.]

**108.** 280 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva records in his forty-fifth year gift of three cows for a lamp.

**109.** 281 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III) "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," gift of thirty-two cows and one bull for a lamp by a certain Mullaippāḍi-Tiruchchura Kaṇṇappan whose titles are identically the same as those of Kulōttuṅgaśōla Kaṇṇappan mentioned in No. 103.

110. 282 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (I), *alias* Tribhuvanavīradēva, "who being pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Iḷam (Ceylon), Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and victors", in his fortieth year. Mentions an order (*ōlai*) of a certain Irunandivarman.

111. 283 of 1909. —(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-sixth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍan gift of land for offerings to the same temple in the village of Seṅgunṅam *alias* Arumolīdēvanallūr and in another which was situated in Valla-nādu. Arumolīdēvanallūr was apparently named after Śēkkilār, the author of the *Periapurāṇa* who was a native of Kuṇṇattūr.

112. 284 of 1909. (Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga Chōla III) gift of money for a lamp by a native of Iṇaiyūr in Kuṇṇa-nādu, a subdivision of Ūṇṇukkāttu-kōttam in Jayaṅṇoṇḍa Chōlamanḍalam.

113. 285 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Iḷam (Ceylon) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," gift of thirty-six sheep for three lamps.

114. 286 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-second year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍan gift of lands in three villages, viz., Pārippākkam, Arumbākkam and Māttūr which belonged to Māṅḡḡḡ-nādu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅga-chōla-vaḷanādu, in Jayaṅṇoṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam. These lands were to be looked after by the servants of the temple of Tiruvaīyār-Uḍaiyār at Kūttanbākkam in Māṅḡḡḡ-nādu.

115. 287 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III) "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura), and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya" gift of money for two lamps. One of the donors was a native of Vēlūr in Damanūr-nādu, a subdivision of Ūṇṇukkāttu-kōttam.

116. 288 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva gift of 4 *kāṣu* for two lamps by a native of Uḷalūr *alias* Rājarājanallūr in Kaḷattūr-nādu, a subdivision of Kaḷattūr-kōttam in Jayaṅṇoṇḍachōlamanḍalam.

117. 289 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva gift of 4 *kāṣu* for two lamps.

**118.** 290 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III) *alias* Tribhuvanavīradēva, “who having taken Madurai (Madura), Īlam (Ceylon), Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and victors (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III, 1186—1216)”, gift of a village of 67 *vēlis* of land by one Nandivarman, as an auxiliary endowment to the temple of Tiruvālaṅkōyil-Uḍaiyār at Tirukkachchūr. Mentions Maḍaiyārpuliyam in Vallanāḍu. The dēvadāna lands had been dwindling, the daily worship and repairs neglected, and hence this donation.

**119.** 291 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin . . . Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya (evidently Kulōttuṅga III), date of which is lost. Records gift of 3,000 new *kāṣu* for lamps.

**120.** 292 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva, dated twenty-fifth year. Seems to record a gift of lamp.

**121.** 293 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva gift of thirty-two cows and one bull for a lamp.

**122.** 294 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva, dated in his sixth year. Seems to record a gift of land.

**123.** 295 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III) “who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Karuvūr, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya”. The residents of the village of Śeṅguṇṇam who saw that there was no facility for the irrigation of the lands in Aṇibarpākkam *alias* Irandīdutyāginallūr which was a hamlet of Śeṅguṇṇam and a dēvadāna of the temple, excavated, at the expense of the temple, a tank in their own holding, put up a sluice to it, and agreed to irrigate the lands of both villages from it. [It seems that the cost of excavation fell to the temple, while the land to the residents. Hence both profit by the transaction.]

**124.** 296 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva gift of money for a lamp by a native of Mūlaṅguḍi in Uyyakkōṇḍavaḷanāḍu, a district of Chōla-maṇḍalam.

**125.** 297 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III), “who was pleased to take Madurai

(Madura) and the crowned head of the Paṇḍya," gift of 2 old *kāśu* for a lamp.

**126.** 298 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva, "who having taken Madurai (Madura), Īlam (Ceylon), Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Paṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment heroes and victors" (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III), gift of money for a lamp by a native of Iraiyr in Kuṇṇa-naḍu, a subdivision of Ūṇṇukkattu-kōttam in Jayaṅṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam.

**127.** 299 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III) "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Īlam (Ceylon) and the crowned head of the Paṇḍya," gift of 4 old *kāśu* for two lamps by a native of Vēlūr in the district of Dāmanūr-nādu.

**128.** 300 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the outer prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Paṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (II? 1276—90); fixes the taxes in his fourteenth year, to be paid by traders, weavers and oil-mongers, to the king and to the temple. There were six *panams* per year on each shop-keeper, on each loom of the Kaikkōlar, on each loom of the Śāliyar and on each oil monger.

**129.** 301 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records that Poyyāmolimaṅgalam was the proprietary village (*kāṇi*) of a certain Perunambi, a descendent of Śattanār who, among the learned assembly (Kadigai) of that village, was entitled *Muttamīlāchārya* and was well-versed in the Tamil language. The Government Epigraphist suggests that "we may have to find in this a possible reference to Śattanār, the author of the ancient work *Manimēgalai*." [The name Poyyāmolimaṅgalam also suggests the Tamil poet Poyyāmolippulavar, who was a native of Ūraiyr (130) in Seṇ-gattukkōttam. For his life see *Abhidānachintāmaṇi*, p. 741-42.]

**130.** 302 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourteenth year of the Paṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of thirty cows and one bull for a lamp by a native of Māṇanallūr *alias* Vīraśōla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Śembūr-kōttam, a subdivision of Jayaṅṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 259, where Mr. Sewell points out that the details of date would suit Jātavarman S.P. II (1276—90). Mr. Sewell infers from this epigraph that the king's accession day should have been subsequent to July 3, A.D. 1276.]

**131.** 303 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventh year of the Paṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of one buffalo for a lamp.

[See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 254-5, where Mr. Sewell says that it is a very irregular date, which cannot belong either to the first or second king of this name.]

**132.** 304 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva in his eighth year. Mentions the temple of Dēvarādīśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār and the village of Maṇarkuḍi which was a dēvadana of the Tirukkachchūr temple.

**133.** 305 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I) gift by a temple dancing girl, of a lamp and a brass image carrying it. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 256, where Mr. Sewell fixes the date as Monday, May 27, A.D. 1258.]

**134.** 306 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the second year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin . . . Pāṇḍyadēva gift of land at Perumbēdu in Māgaṇūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Sēṅgattu-kōttam, by two private individuals of Dharmāpuram in Śurattūr nāḍu, a subdivision of Pulivūr-kōttam in Jayanṅonḍa-Chōlamanḍalam. Mentions Pañchanadivāṇan Aruṇagiripperumāḷ Nīlaganṅaraiyan. See No. 103 above.

**135.** 307 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. A record of the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Fixes the rates at which certain taxes had to be collected on cattle (*Attiraippāttam*) in (the district of) Iraṇḍāyiravēlipaṇṇu. One of the signatories was Sundara-Pāṇḍya-Kaṇḍiyadēvan. The scale of taxes "exempted the calves and the young ones of sheep and goats, but imposed one *paṇam* per year on each head of ten cows, on each herd of five buffaloes and on each herd of fifty sheep." See S.A. 178 for the probable identity of the king.]

**136.** 308 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventeenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (II) gift of three cows for a lamp by a merchant of Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimanḍalam, while the king was residing in the street Bhuvanamuḷudupperunderuvu of that village. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 259, where Mr. Sewell discusses the details of the date and decides that it should be Monday, August 25, A.D. 1292.]

**137.** 309 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the nineteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of taxes collected in the village of Nāriyanpākkam which belonged to Iraṇḍāyiravēli-paṇṇu, to the *maṭha* of Mudaliyār Perumāḷ-Tādar of that village. [Tādan reminds the literary student of the rival of Kamba who criticised

his *Mummanikkōvai* and who got from the admiring Chōla the village of Kūvam in Toṇḍamaṇḍalam.]

138. 310 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the tenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (II, ? 1276—90) gift of two *vēli* of land in Iraṇḍayiravēlipaṇṇu north of (Tirukkachūr) to two worshippers in the temple of Tiruvēgambamuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Kāñchīpuram (Conjeeveram).

139. 311 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prākāra. Records in the twenty-eighth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin *alias* Vijayagaṇḍagōpālādēva the sale of land mentioned in No. 134 situated in Oḍḍaṅgāḍu, a hamlet of Perumbēḍu, by the residents of the latter village, to a native of Dharmāpuram.

140. 312 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Vīrūpāksha I), son of Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II) in Dundubhi. Records that two families (*kudi*) were dedicated for the hereditary service of the temple, viz., to look after its lamps, and declared by the villagers to be free from all assessments.

141. 313 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Vijayanagara king Vīra-Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Vīrūpāksha I) records in Raktākshin, dedication of two other families for the same purpose and for carrying the god in procession.

142. 314 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (II) the renewal of a contract by the Śiva Brāhmaṇas, to burn a lamp in the temple. Quotes the twentieth year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (II), the thirty-eighth year of Tribhuvanavīradēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III), the fifteenth year of Rājarajadēva (III), the seventeenth year of Rājarajadēva and the seventh year of Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I ?).

143. 315 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva, dated in his thirteenth year (Wednesday, Aśvini, Pūrvapaksha-pañchami of Kumbha). Records a gift to the temple of Tirukkachchūr. Refers to the confiscation of the property of some rebellious and misbehaved people at Uttippākkam. Mr. Kṛishṇa Sastri identifies this king with Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II, but Mr. Sewell points out in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 256, that the dates are satisfactory neither for the first nor the second king of that name. The date works out correctly for Sundara Pāṇḍya III, who, according to Mr. Swamikannu Pillai, came to the throne in March 1294. The present date corresponds regularly to 8th February, A.D. 1306. The inscription is very interesting, for the insight it gives into the method of criminal administration of those days.

A number of Brāhman of the village of Uttippākkam (and certain Vellālas) gave up their caste duties, took up the profession of highway men, wore weapons, "murdered the Brāhman, cut off their ears, insulted the Brāhman ladies, committed robbery, destroyed cattle, and sold them," to the distress and dismay of the people. The offenders were beaten, fined, deprived of their homes and kept under surveillance (?), but they did not mend. The people complained to Pottappi Rāyar who was in charge of the country and he sent a chief named Valluvanāḍālvān Iruṅgōḷar at the head of a band of Malayāḷa soldiers. Many criminals succeeded in escaping to the hills and even in rescuing some who were caught. The king ordered the confiscation and sale of their lands to temples and charitable institutions; but of the proceeds the major portion was paid into the treasury in lieu of the fines, and the rest presented to the temple as a permanent charity in the name of the criminals.

144. 316 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a detached stone built into the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Añjanākshi-amman shrine in the same temple. A fragmentary record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanachōḷadēva "who took Madurai (Madura), Īlam (Ceylon), Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and victors" (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III), date of which is lost. Refers to the setting up of an image of the Śaiva saint Tirunāvukkaraśudēva (i.e., Appar).

145. 317 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On another detached stone built into the same wall. A fragment of a record of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva, "who was pleased to take every country." [The identity of the king affords a problem. See, however, note to 147.]

146. 318 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south and east walls of the Marundīśvara temple in the same village. The Śāḷuva king Naraśiṅgarāya records in Ś. 1406, Saumya, that a new village designated Marundakkunādayapuram was founded on the hill at Tirukkachchūr for the merit of the king by Nāgamanāyaka who was the foremost of his servants (*mudarppāvāḍai*), and that the Kaikkōḷar and others occupying that village were to pay a certain tax (i.e.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  paṇam per month on each loom). [Was Nāgama the father of Viśvanātha Nāik of Madura? Naraśiṅga, it should be noted, does not recognize a suzerain.]

147. 319 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Vighnēśvara shrine near the tank, in the same village. Records in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, ? 1251—64) "who was pleased to take every country," gift of land in Brahmakulattūr *alias* Vēṭṭaikāraṅkulattūr in Ūṟṟukkāṭṭu-kōṭṭam, to the temple of Nārpatteṇṇāyira-Viṇṇagar Emberumān at Tirukkachchūr. [See *Ep. Ind.*, XI, 255,



where Mr. Sewell points out that the date is irregular, and suits neither Jaṭavarman Sundara Paṇḍya I or II.]

*Tirukkalukkunṛam.\**

[This is the celebrated Pakṣitūṛtha, mentioned in the Dēvāram and known in Chōla times as Ulaḡandaśōlapuram in Kaḷattūr-naḍu in Kaḷattūr-Kōṭṭam. See *Antiquities*, I, 191 and *Ind. Antq.*, X, 198.]

148. 167 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the wall of the strong room of the Vēdagiriśvara temple. A record of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman (a predecessor of Parāntaka I), dated in his twenty-seventh year, renewing a grant made by the Pallava kings Skandaśishya and Vātapikoṇḍa Narasimhavarman. [See *Madras Christian College Magazine* for October 1890, and *Ep. Ind.*, III, 277—80. Mr. Venkayya identifies Narasimha with Narasimhavarman I, the contemporary of Gñānasambanda and Śiruttoṇḍa.]

149. 168 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Maḍiraikoṇḍa Kō-Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I) in his thirteenth year. Records gift of a lamp by Neḍumal Śāttan Sēnippērayan of Karaikkāttūr in Āmūr-kōṭṭam and his mother. See *Ep. Ind.*, III, 280-1.

150. 169 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III), dated in his seventeenth year. Published by Venkayya in the *Madras Christian College Magazine* for April 1892, and *Ep. Ind.*, III, pp. 282--6. Records gift of lamp by a native of Karai.

151. 170 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva, dated in his nineteenth year. Records that a Śāttan of Karai built a hall in the shrine and provided for water, fire, etc., besides one paṭṭi of land which he had purchased from Īśāna Śiva or Nakkaḍi Bhaṭṭa. The money was deposited with the local Sabhā.

152. 171 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—43) in his sixteenth year. Gift of a lamp.

153. 172 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Rājadhi-rājadēva gift of land. [The king was very probably Rājādhirāja I who ruled from 1018 to 1052.]

154. 173 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-dēva (1052--63) gift of land.

\* The inscriptions collected by Mackenzie have been given in *Ins., S. Dts.*, pp. 168—77, Nos 1—27 and *Rais. Catal.*, III, 341-2. I have traced thirteen of them to the corresponding ones above. The remaining fourteen I have given under Nos. 193—193-N.

**155.** 174 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (1070—1118) gift of 90 ewes for a lamp. See *S.I.I.*, III, No. 69, pp. 143—8.

**156.** 175 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventh year of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Vīra-Rajēndradēva (I, ? 1063—70) gift of a lamp.

**157.** 176 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35) gift of a lamp.

**158.** 177 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prakāra of the same temple, right of entrance. A damaged record of the Vīra-Dēvarāya-Uḍaiyār, dated Vikriti.

**159.** 178 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Rajanārāyaṇa Śamburāya (i.e., A.D. 1340) gift of a lamp.

**160.** 179 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the prakāra. A record of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I), dated in his forty-second year. Records that an inhabitant of Rājarājapuram made over 10 *kāṣu* to temple authorities who purchased, with this some land for maintaining a *matha* of Naminandi Aḍaigaḷ and one of the 63 devotees of Śiva). *S.I.I.*, III, No. 75, pp. 164—8. Also *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, p. 169, No. 6 and *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. XXI, p. 281-ff.]

**161.** 180 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva a copy of a former copper-plate recording the boundaries of Tirukkaḷukkunṇam. [This inscription is given in *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, p. 170, No. 8, but the year is given as 33.]

**162.** 181 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Kō-Perunjiṅgadēva records in his twenty-first year, gift of a lamp. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 165. The date corresponded, according to Kielhorn, to Saturday, the 10th February, A.D. 1274.

**163.** 182 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Tribhuvanaviradēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—1216) in his thirty-seventh year relating gift of a lamp.

**164.** 183 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rajadhirājadēva (II?), dated in his ninth year. Records gift of a lamp.

**165.** 184 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Gift of land by Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān in his thirty-fourth year, for repairs of the temple.

**166.** 185 of 1894.—(Tamil.) On the inside of the east wall of the third prakāra of the same temple, right of entrance. A

damaged record of Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II?), son of Vīra (Bukka I?), dated Ānanda. [This is evidently Inscription No. 22, in *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 174, No. 22. It says that the property of the deity stolen by a man was restored at the expense of his own, worth 750 *paṇams*.]

167. 186 of 1894.--(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Tripurasundari shrine in the same temple. Records in the ninth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kō-Jaṭavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251--64), gift of a lamp. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, 307, where Kielhorn points out that the exact date is Sunday, 15th June A.D. 1259. [See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 173, No. 19, where the regnal year is misread as I.]

168. 187 of 1894.--(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the ninth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kō-Jaṭavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (1251--64) gift of gold. *Ind. Antq.*, XXI, 343. [See the Śrīraṅgam and Tiruppukkūḷi inscriptions; *Ind. Antq.* XXII, p. 221; and *Ep. Ind.*, VI, p. 307, where Kielhorn gives the date as Tuesday, 29th April 1259.] See also *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 173, No. 20.

169. 188 of 1894.--(Tamil.) On both sides of the entrance into the second *prākāra* of the same temple. Records in the ninth year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva the setting up of a *liṅga* by a chief of Aḍigai and gift of 67½ *paṇams*. [See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 174, No. 21, where this inscription is given.]

170. 189 of 1894. --(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Bhaktavatsala temple on the hill. A much damaged record of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara Pāṇḍya.

171. 57 of 1909.--(Tamil.) On the north wall of the kitchen in the Bhaktavatsalēśvara temple, left of entrance. The Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Bukkarāya II records in Ś. 1328, Vyaya, gift of land for repairs and for the festival called Bukkarāya-śandi (named after the king), to the temple of Tirukkaḷukkunṇamuḍaiya Nāyinār. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 171, No. 10.

172. 58 of 1909.--(Tamil.) In the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Pratāpa Bukkarāya (II). Records in Ś. 1328, Vyaya, gift of land to the temple of Tirumalai Āḷudaiya Nāyanar, by the people of Āyiravēlippaṟṟu. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 171, No. 11, where this inscription is given.]

173. 59 of 1909.--(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva, dated thirteenth year. Records gift of a village for the festival called Kaḷiṅgarāyan-śandi to the same temple by the inhabitants of Kaḷattūr-ṇaṟṟu. Tirukkaḷukkunṇam was a village in Kaḷattūrkōttam in Jayaṅḡḡachōla-maṇḍalam. Mentions Kappalūr *alias* Ulagalandaśōlanallūr in Muttūrukkūṟam in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam. [The king came to the throne in 1253 and so the year of the inscription was A.D. 1266. I have traced this inscription in the Mack. MSS. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 172, No. 13.]

**174. 60 of 1909.**—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Dēvarāya, dated in Ś. 1320, Paridhāvi. [This inscription is given in the Mack. MSS. It is said to record the grant of Vaṅgalappākkam to Tirukkaḷuk-kunṛa Nāyanār. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 171, No. 12.]

**175. 61 of 1909.**—(Tamil.) On the same wall, right of entrance. Records in the tenth year of Sakalālōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāya (i.e., A.D. 1347) gift of land, by purchase, to the temple of Tirukkaḷukkunṛamuḍaiya-Nāyanār. Mentions Pudupattinam *alias* Śōlamārttāṇḍanallūr in Mondūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Āmūr-kōttam, a district of Jyaṅgondachōla-maṇḍalam. [See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 172, No. 16. It says that the village was worth 350 *paṇams*.]

**176. 62 of 1909.**—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of cows for a lamp to the shrine of Shaṇmukha-Pillaiyār by a native of Vānavanmādevichaturvēdimaṅgalam in Āmūr-kōttam. [Is this king identical with that Māravarman Vikrama Pāṇḍya who came to the throne in 1282 and who was the victor over Viragaṇḍa Gōpāla and Gaṇapati of the Kākattiya dynasty?]

**177. 63 of 1909.**—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Vijaya-Bhūpatirāya (Bukka III), in Vijaya, gift of taxes for a festival by Nāgēśvaramuḍaiyān Villavarāyan who was the agent of the king. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 172, No. 14.

**178. 64 of 1909.**—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Bhūpatirāya, in Ś. 1330, gift of 32 cows for a lamp by a native of Nerkulam, at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  measure of ghee daily for a lamp. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 172, No. 15 also. [Bhūpati was son of Bukka II.]

**179. 65 of 1909.**—(Tamil.) At the top of the second pillar from the right in the upper verandah of the Orukāl maṇṭapa, on the hill. A damaged record. Mentions Kaḷattūr Kōttam, Mūlatānāṭṭu Perumāṇaḍigaḷ and Vātāpikoṇḍa Naraśiṅgapōttaraśa (i.e., Narasimhavaram I, the conqueror of Vātapi).

**180 to 188. 66 to 73 of 1909.**—(English.) On the eight pillars of the upper and lower verandah in the same maṇṭapa. Records in seventeenth century A.D. signatures of Dutch officers.

**189. 74 of 1909.**—(English.) On the walls of the same maṇṭapa. Records in seventeenth century A.D. signatures of Dutch officers.

**190. 75 of 1909.**—(English.) At the entrance into one of the temple kitchens on the same hill. Records signatures of Dutch officers of the nineteenth century.

**191. 329 (a) to (m) of 1911.**—(Roman characters.) On the wall at the entrance into the birds' kitchen, on the hill. The following names (read tentatively) are engraved:—(a) A.D. Kiergr  $\frac{1}{2}$  1666; (b) C. J. Keys, Price, .....Gyfford; (c).....H. C. Rabel, 89 Alack, L. Gray,.....Anne; (d) H. Dubon 1749; (e) .....vkerck; (f) T. Campic.....; (g) D. V. A. S.; (h) J. A. Van Braam Nederld Commisss XX Febry MDCCCXIII, C/40 I.S. Peelman; (i) N. D. Jong Heere 1749; (j) 85 T. Poughion, 35; (k) P. E. Van Hogendrop, A. Vandenbroek; (See Cotton's *Tombs*, p. 187, No. 1006). A.M.E., L. Brachi-1793, M. Dormx, Wed. L. Aag..... C.W. Cantervisscher 179.....; (l) W. Van Somesen.....; P. St. Paul, C. J. Keysersg, 1750, C. P. Keller; (m) Lucas, L. Hem-sinck.....  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  1662. [The last was either the chief at Sadraspatam from A.D. 1666 to 1686 or an engineer of that name who died in 1661. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1912, p. 92, for details.]

**192. 330 of 1911.**—(Roman characters.) On the wall of the temple kitchen on the same hill. Perhaps damaged at the right end. Registers the names:—W. Silves, H. Stee.....5.

**193. 331 of 1911.**—(Roman characters.) On the west wall of a ruined mantapa in the north main street of the same village. "Geo: Dawson lived in this Choy. Fm. 18 October to 9 December 1769." Dawson was a Madras civilian. Entered the Company's service in 1751. Member of Madras Council, 1768. Chief of Cuddalore, 1769. Returned to England, 1776. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1912, p. 92.

**193-A.** On the south wall of the gate in the temple of Bhaktavatsalasvāmi. Records that one Tonḍamāna Rāyan purchased the village "Echencaurana" for 250 golden *paṇams* and granted it to the God in Vibhava. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 158, No. 1.

**193-B.** In the same place. Records that one Nārāyaṇadēva and another gave in the reign of Virupaṇṇa Uḍaiyār the village of Vampattu (?) for 1,360 *paṇams*. *Ibid.*, No. 2.

**193-C.** On the south wall of the gate of Bhaktavatsala temple. Records that in the same reign, in Vibhava, 53 *velis* of land in a village were sold for 1,560 *paṇams*. *Ibid.*, No. 3.

**193-D.** In the same place. Records that Vīra Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār levied on the local weavers a tax of 70 *paṇams* per annum, to be paid to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 4.

**193-E.** In the same place. Records that in the reign of Vīra Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār, in Naḷa, certain allowances were made to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 5.

**193-F.** On the southern surrounding wall. Records that Tillaimūvāyiranambi and his brother Rāmabhaṭṭa purchased four *patakam* of land for 100 *kāśus* and granted it to the God Tiruk-kaḷukkunṛa Nāyanār in the twenty-fifth year of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

193-G. In the same place in the same wall. Records that in the same year of the same king one Kanakarāya granted 90 sheep for ghee at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  measure daily. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 158, No. 9.

193-H. On the eastern wall of the gate of the kitchen in the Bhaktavatsala shrine. Records in the reign of Dēvarāya the sale of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  *kaṛai* of land at Kottappākkam for 820 *paṇams* and its endowment to the deity. *Ibid.*, p. 173, No. 17.

193-J. On the northern *prākāra* wall. Records that Tiruveṇkaṭṭu-Uḍaiyān granted 550 *kuḷis* of land to the deity in the twenty-first year of Tribhuvanaviradēva (Kulōttuṅga III). *Ibid.*, p. 173, No. 18.

193-K. On a stone in the tank of Śaṅkha-tīrtham. Records that Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva granted in his third year 32 *vēlis* of land in the village of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-Nellōre. *Ibid.*, p. 175, No. 23.

193-L. In the *prākāra* of the pagoda on the top of the hill. Records that a certain chief erected the maṇṭapam in front of the Vēdagiriśvāmi temple. *Ibid.*, p. 175, No. 24.

193-M. On the south wall of the inner temple. Records the presentation of a jewel to the God by a private person. *Ibid.*, p. 176, No. 25.

193-N. On a gate step of the Vināyaka temple in the southern wall of Vēdagiriśvara temple. Records that one Sūryadēva of Pūvinūr village erected the steps to ascend the hill and the pagoda of Vināyaka. *Ibid.*, p. 176, No. 26.

193-P. On the western wall of the maṇṭapam of the Amman shrine. Records the gift of the village of Amaranputtūr for the Āvaṇi festival by the inhabitants of a village to God Ādichandresvara. *Ibid.*, p. 177, No. 27.

*Tiruppōrūr.\**

194. 76 of 1909.—(Pallava-Grantha.) On two pillars in maṇṭapa in front of the Dēvayāna-amman shrine in the Kandasvāmin temple. Records the birudas of the Pallava king Rājasimha (Narasimhavarman II).

194-A. On a surrounding wall of the Goddess in the Subramanya temple. Records that in the reign of Kō-Parakēsarivarman it was ordered that the people of Chaturvēdimāṅgalam should pay to the temple one *kalam* of grain,  $\frac{3}{4}$  measure of oil and four measures of rice per day and to give the rest of the rent in charity for twelve Brahmans. *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 184, No. 1.

194-B. On the downstair of above. Records that Goppa-nārāya (?) gave 1,000 *kuḷis* of land to God Subramanya. *Ibid.*, No. 2.

\* The Mackenzie Inscriptions of this place have been summarised in *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 184-f and *Ras. Catal.*, III, p. 343. They have been included in the text under Nos. 194-A—194-D.

**194-C.** Below the above inscription. Records that Vijaya-gaṇḍagōpāla gave in the fifteenth year of his reign some cows to Subramaṇya. *Ins., S. Dis., p. 184, No. 3.*

**194-D.** Below the above inscription. Records that Vikrama-chōla (III8—35) gave some land to the same deity in the village of Panaippākkam. *Ibid. No. 4.*

*Tiruvāṇḍai.\**

One of the 108 sacred places of Vaiṣṇavism mentioned in the Prabandhas. Its antiquity is further proved by its epigraphs of the time previous to that of Rājārāja I, — of Rājakeśarivarman, Parakeśarivarman, Parthivēndravarmaṇ, the Rāshtrakūta (Kṛishṇa III), etc. In the time of the Pāṇḍya kings it was called Asurakulakālanallūr.

**195.** 258 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Varāha-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Chōla king Rājakeśarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Vijayarājēndradēva (Rājādhirāja I, 1018—1052) in his thirty-fifth year, relating gift of the village of Tiruvāṇḍai to the God of the village. The village is stated to have belonged to Paḍuvūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kalyāṇapuraṇ-gōṇḍaśōla-kōttam in Jayaṅgōṇḍachōla-maṇḍalam. Mentions a number (70) of officers in the king's service. [The name of the Kōttam shows that the king was the conqueror Kalyāṇapura. The Kōṇērīrājapuram inscriptions also give this and other *birudas*. The inscription says that the income from the tax on oilmills (Śekkīrai), viniyōga, looms (தநுசை), on smiths (தட்டாப்பாட்டி), etc., was to be utilized in the celebration of festivals on the day of Pūrvaphalguni, the king's constellation.

**196.** 259 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Chōla king Rājakeśarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Virarājēndradēva (I? 1063—70), dated in his sixth year. Mentions the residents of Kōmaḷam (Covelong) *alias* Virāśōlapaṭṭiṇam in Paḍuvūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Āmūr-kōttam.

**197.** 260 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Rājakeśarivarman (Rājārāja I) that the residents of Taiyūr in Kumīḷi-nāḍu, a subdivision of Āmūr-kōttam, received 15 *kaḷaṇḷu* of gold from a merchant of Koḍungālūr (Cranganore) in Malaināḍu, and agreed to pay interest in paddy 24 kalams, 2 tūṇis, 1 padakku nāṇāḷi every year (details of feeding interesting) to the temple of Ālvār at Tiruviḍavāṇḍai in order to feed 30 Brahmanas.

**198.** 261 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakeśarivarman (Rājārāja I)

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\* The Mack. MSS. (*Ins., S. Dis., pp. 185-6, Nos 8-12 and Rats. Catal., III, p. 343*) give in five inscriptions in this village, and they seem to be included in the above.

gift of money by a merchant of Mayilarppil (Mylapore), in Puliūr-kōttam, to the shrine of the goddess (Bhaṭṭāraki) in the temple of Ālvar Varāhadēva at Tiruviḍavandai, from the interest on which oil was supplied to feed a perpetual lamp, by the assembly and the residents of Tiruviḍavandai.

199. 262 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of 15 *kaḷañju* of gold (*Urukkuchchemmaipon*) by a merchant of Ālaiyūr in Sōnāḍu, from the interest on which the residents of Maḍambakkam *alias* Anuttiramaṅgalam in Neḍuṅguṇṇa-nāḍu of Puliūr-kōttam, agreed to supply oil (one *uḷakku* every day) for a perpetual lamp to burn in the temple at Tiruviḍavandai. [The penalty was  $8\frac{1}{4}$  *kāṇam* for failure. This had to be paid to the Council of Justice (*Dharmaśāsana*), besides one *manjāḍi* of gold to the king.]

200. 263 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. Dated in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman. Records gift of 20 *kaḷañju* of gold (*tuḷainiṇṇaipon*) by a merchant of Purushōttamamaṅgalam in Vaḷḷuva-nāḍu, a district of Malai-nāḍu, for a perpetual lamp to be burnt in the temple of Varāhadēva, from the oil supplied as interest on the amount by the residents of Paḍuvūr in Paḍuvūr-nāḍu, a district of Āmūr-kōttam. [The penalty for failure was a fine of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  *kāṇam*.]

201. 264 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the eighth year of Rājamārayar “who took the head of the Vīra-Paṇḍya,” gift of the image of Maṇavāḷapperumāḷ to the temple of Varāhasvāmin by two Brāhmaṇa residents of Talaiśayanapuram *alias* Taiyūr; and also of gold for offerings by the same two individuals. [Rājamārayar, says Mr. Krishna Sastri, was evidently the same as Pārthivēndravarmān, the feudatory of Parāntaka I. The Talaiśayana temple of Taiyūr was of course different from that of Māvalivaram. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 186, No. 11.]

202. 265 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the eighth year of Pārthivēndrādivarman gift of 93 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Varāhadēva at Tiruviḍavandai by a resident of Talaiśayanapuram *alias* Taiyūr. See *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 187, No. 12.

203. 266 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the ninth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman gift of 48 sheep for a half-lamp to the same temple.

204. 267 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajarājadēva (I) gift of 30 *kaḷañju* of gold by a merchant of Tiruvoṛṇṇiyūr in Puḷarkōttam, to the same temple. The residents of Taiyūr, on receiving this amount, agreed to pay as interest 90 *nāḷis* of oil and 20 *kalams* of paddy by *Kachchipādu-ninṇān marakāl*, to the assembly of Tiruviḍavandai for burning a



lamp in the temple and feeding 35 Brāhmaṇas after Paṅguni uttira dvajārohaṇa.

205. 268 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman gift of 30 *kaḷanju* of gold by a native of Vaḍagarai Innambar in Śōṇaḍu. The money was received by the residents of Tiruviḍavandai who agreed to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple of Maṇavālap-perumāl, for which they had to give 90 *nāḷis* of oil as the interest on the 30 *kaḷanjus*. The stipulation was definitely made that it was to be in kind alone and that irregularity in supply meant a daily fine of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  *kāṇam* to the council of justice and one *manjādi* to the king. The inscription also tells us that the worship in the temple was controlled and regulated by a committee called *Unnāḷigaivāriyam*.

206. 269 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the sixth year of Parakēsari Vēndirādivarman gift of 12 *kaḷanju* of gold for a lamp by a native of Taiyūr. [The king was perhaps the same as the Pārthivēndravvarman who took the head of Vīra Pāṇḍya and whose inscriptions are found in North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput districts.]

207. 270 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the twentieth year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva, "who took kachchi and Tañjai," gift of land for a lamp to the temple of Varāhadēva, where the wife of a certain Ālattūḷan Raṇakēsari of Paḍuvūr had set up an image.

208. 271 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An unfinished historical introduction of Vīrarājēndradēva I (1063--70) commencing with the words *tiruvālar*.

209. 272 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I) gift of land for offerings to the same temple by the residents of Taiyūr *alias* Rājakēsarinaḷlūr in Kumīḷi-nāḍu, a subdivision of Āmūr-kōṭṭam, which was a district of Jāyan-goṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam.

210. 273 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I) gift of  $16\frac{1}{8}$  *kaḷanju* of gold by a merchant of Kaḍarpārpaḷli in Malai-nāḍu for feeding 12 Brāhmaṇas in the same temple for 30 days in the month of Kumbha. [The detailed cost of feeding 12 Brāhmaṇas a day is given. The inscription is also given in *Ins. S. Dts.*, p. 186, No. 9.

211. 274 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. Records in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I) dedication of 12 families (*kudis*) of *Paṭṭinavas* (fishermen) for conducting a seven-day festival called Rājarājadēvar-tirunāl which fell on the nakshatra Śatabishaj in the

month of Āvaṇi, evidently the king's constellation. The 12 families were to pay a tax of  $\frac{3}{4}$  *kaḷanju* per head earned by them "either by weaving or by venturing on the sea (to fish?)." The orders were signed by the overseers of the district (*Nāḍukaṅkāṭchi* and the *nāḍuvagai*.)

212. 275 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the second year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājamahēndradēva gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by a native of Śirudavūr.

213. 276 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. An unfinished record of the Pāṇḍya king Jātavarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva, (who came to the throne in 1253), dated in his thirteenth year. Records gift of land at Karaivaḷi Nenmali by the inhabitants of Āyiravēli-paṇṇu, to the shrine of the goddess in the temple of Varāha-Nāyanār at Asurakulakalanallūr *alias* Tiruviḍavanda, for maintaining a worship established there by a native of Nerkuṇṇam in Mēlūr-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.

214. 277 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the tenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra Pāṇḍyadēva (unidentifiable). Records purchase of land by the temple trustees (*tānattār*), in a public auction, "under moral pressure." "Neither the residents nor the assembly of the village were prepared to bid for the land which a temple woman was forced to sell by public auction in order to pay a fine imposed on her by Kāḷiṅgarāyar, probably a minister of the king, and hence the temple had to purchase it.

215. 278 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (1?) gift of money for offerings by a Brāhmaṇa lady of Śirudavūr.

216. 279 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśekhara-dēva, dated in his twentieth year. Records gift of land to the shrine of the goddess.

217. 280 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118--35) gift of 9 *dramma* (i.e., *drachma* which was thus current in the twelfth century) for a lamp, by a resident of Satyaśrayakulakāla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam, named evidently after Vikrama-Chōḷa's victory over the West Chāḷukyan Satyaśraya.

218. 281 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the forty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (1) gift of paddy by a native of Tirumaṅgalam, a village in Puḷal-nāḍu which was a subdivision

of Puḷār-kōṭṭam *alias* Rajendraśōḷa-vaḷanaḍu, for feeding 50 Brāhmaṇas in the Vaiṣṇava maṭh *Kalichchingan-maḍam*, erected by the residents of Tiruviḍavandai.

219. 282 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷaḍēva (1118-35), date of which is lost. Seems to record a gift by a Brāhmaṇa lady. Mentions Śembūr-kōṭṭam.

220. 283 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṭṭapa. Records in the forty-third year of the Chōḷa king Rājākēsarivarman *aliās* Chakravartin śrī-Kulottuṅga-Chōḷaḍēva (I) gift of paddy for feeding 12 itinerant (*apūrvī*) Brāhmaṇas, by a native of Vāmanamaṅgai in Tiruvaḷundūr-nādu, a subdivision of Rājānārāyaṇa-vaḷanaḍu, which was a district of Chōḷamaṇḍalam.

*Tiruvadisulam.*

221. 335 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Jñānapurīśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kulottuṅga-Chōḷaḍēva relating in his sixteenth year, gift of twelve sheep for a lamp to the temple of Āḷudaiyār Tiruviḍaichchuramuḍaiya Nayanār in Vallanaḍu, a subdivision of Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅḡḇḇa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam.

222. 336 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān in his fifth year relating gift of the two villages of Perundenbākkam in Valla-nādu, a subdivision of Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam and Mēl Perundenbākkam in Āmūr-kōṭṭam.

223. 337 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutaḍēva Mahārāya, "who was pleased to witness the elephant hunt." Records in Ś. 1455, Nandana, gift of money for offerings and lamps to the temple of Nāḍu-vāriyum-Tambirānār at Tiruviḍaichchuram by the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kumāra-Jalakarāja Tirumalayadēva Mahārāya, for the merit of the king. Mentions Śēṅgaḷunīrpaṭṭu-śīrmai (i.e.), the Chingleput country.

224. 338 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷaḍēva (1118-35) relating gift of land for two lamps.

225. 339 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷaḍēva (1118-35) gift of 12 sheep for a lamp by a native of Puḷipakkam. Mentions Paḷḷapuram in Puḷiyūr-kōṭṭam.

226. 340 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the forty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottuṅga-Chōḷaḍēva (I) a grant of land in the village of Tiruviḍaichchuram to the temple of Tiruviḍaichchuram Uḍaiyār, by a native of Kaḷattūr. Mentions Vallam *alias*

Jayaṅgaṇḍaśoḷanallūr in Vallanāḍu. Begins with the historical introduction *pugal-sūḷḷḍa puvviyil*, etc.

**227.** 341 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Chōḷa Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118) gift of land.

**228.** 342 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. A record of the Pallava king Peruṅṅiṅgadēva in his fourteenth year relating gift of three cows for a lamp. Mentions Piḷḷaiyār Nīlagaṅgaraiyar. Built in at the beginning.

**229.** 343 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇa Uḍaiyār in Pramōda relating gift of three cows for a lamp. Mentions Piḷḷaiyār Nīlagaṅgaraiyar; also the districts Kaḷattūrpaṇṇu, Tirukkaḷukkunṛappaṇṇu and Āyiravelippaṇṇu. Built in at the beginning.

**230.** 344 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Bukkaṇa Uḍaiyār, son of . . . Uḍaiyār in Vikrama relating gift of a lamp. Some slabs on the right side of the inscription appear to have been removed and replaced by others. Mentions Iraṇḍayiravelippaṇṇu in Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam.

**231.** 345 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kumāra Vijaya-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra Dēvarāya (I), dated Jaya. Seems to record a gift of land.

**232.** 346 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Gōvar-danāmbāl shrine in the same village. Records that a native of Perundaṇḍālam built a shrine and set up the image of the goddess Tirukkāmakkōṭṭamuḍaiya-Periyanāchchiyār in the temple of Tiru-vidaiichchuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār.

**233.** 347 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. An unfinished record of Tirubhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-gaṇḍagōpālādēva, dated fourth year. Seems to record the gift of a lamp to the shrine of the same goddess.

#### *Uḷalūr.*

**234.** 17 of 1899.—(Tamil.) On a slab. Dated in the time of the Pallava king Nandipōttaraiyar. Records a grant by the villagers of Uḷalūr. Nandipōttaraiyar was Nandivarman Pallavamalla, the opponent of the Western Chāḷukyan king Vikramāditya II. See *S.I. Inscrns.* I, p. 145. This Nandipōttaraiyar is different from the conqueror of his enemies at Teḷḷāru, who was the hero of the Tamil poem *Nandikkalambagam* and the patron of the poet Perundēvanār, the author of the *Bhārata veṇba* who refers to him in his invocatory verses of the *Uttiyōgaparva*. The invocatory verses prefixed to the Tamil works *Puṇḍānūru*, *Aganānūru*, *Narṇṇuṇai*,

*Karundogai* and *Aingurunūru* are believed to have been composed by the same Perundēvanār and so these anthologies must have been compiled in the time of the same king.

*Unamañjēri.*

**234-A.** A C.P. grant (Sanskrit language in Nandināgari script) of Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar, dated Ś. 1462 (expired), Śārvari, the twelfth of the bright half of Kārttika corresponding, according to Dr. Kielhorn, to the 12th October A.D. 1540. Records that the king granted the village of Uhinai or Achyutarāyēndrapuram in the Śēnkaḷanīrpaṭṭu-śīma of the Kumūḷi-nāḍu in Raṇḍayiramaḥaḷalipattu of Amūr-kōṭṭam in Paḍaviḍu Rājya, in Jayaṅkoṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam, at the request of his minister Virūpāksha Nāik, to a number of Brahmans. The gōtras, vēdaśākhās, etc., of the latter are given, together with their parentage, their *vrittis* or shares, etc. See *Ep. Ind.*, III, 147—58, where Dr. Kielhorn edits the plate.

*Uragadam.*

**235.** 248 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmin temple. Records in Vrisha, Paṅguni, fourth day, gift of thirty *paṇam*, for the celebration of a festival in the temple of Raghunātha-Perumāḷ in the month of Āvaṇi, by Achchama, (wife of) Pattaṅgi Appaiyaṅgār.

**236.** 249 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in Chitrabhānu, Āvaṇi, twenty-fourth day, gift of land and money (400 *paṇam*) by Āchāl, wife of Agari Aṇṇaṅgār, to the temple of Chakravartitirumugaṇār at agaram Uragadam *alias* Śrī-Parāṅkuṣapuram.

**237.** 250 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same temple.—Records in Śrīmukha, Vaigāṣi, twenty-eighth day, gift of land by a certain Nallarāyan, son of Karambachettu Varadarāśan, to Raghunātha-Perumāḷ at the same village, for conducting the Śrī-Rāmanavami festival.

**238.** 251 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a rock to the south of the Vaḍamallīśvara temple, in the same village. A much damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman, dated in his seventh year.

**239.** 252 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a rock to the west of the same temple. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I), dated in his fourth year. Records gift of sheep for a lamp by a certain Kattan Kampanāḷi to the temple of Tiruvaḍamalaiaḷvār at Uragadam *alias* Pallavamalla-Chaturvēdimāṅgalam (named evidently after Nandivarman II, Pallavamalla), a village in Kaḷattūr-nāḍu, which was a subdivision of Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam, a district of Jayaṅkoṇḍaśōḷamaṇḍalam.

*Urattūr.*

**240.** 256 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the base of the Agastyēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutayyadēva Mahārāya in Ś. 1451, Vikriti, relating gift of the village of Panaittaṅgal, a hamlet of Urattūr in . . . a subdivision of Iraṇḍāyiravēlipaṇṇu *alias* Sengāttu-kōttam in Jayāṅgondachōla-maṇḍalam, to the temple of Tiruvagattīśuramuḍaiya-Tambirānār, for the merit of Śellappār *alias* Vīra-Naraśiṅgarāyanāyaka Śāluva-Daṇṇāyakkar. Vīra-Naraśiṅga has been identified with Nuniz's Salavanaque who 'held very large territory bordering on Ceylon. The *Achyutarāyābhhyudaya* gives the name Chellappa to the Chōla feudatory who was the cause of Achyuta's campaign of 1532. See my article in *Ind. Antq.*, 1914.

**241.** 257 of 1910.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1735, and Kali 4914, Śrīmukha, that maṇṭapas, gōpuras, gardens, images, etc., were built in the Śiva and Viṣṇu temples at Urattūr, by a certain Avanigaḍḍala Paṭṭa-bhirāmuḍu.

*Vallam.*

**242.** 185 of 1892.—(Tamil.) On two pillars in the cave temple. A record of the Pallava king Mahēndra Pōtarāja *alias* Guṇabhara. See *S.I.I.*, II, No. 72. Venkayya believes that Guṇabhara (in the form of Guṇadhara) is referred to as the patron of Appar in the *Periapurāṇa* and as Appar was an elder contemporary of Gñāna-sambanda who lived in the time of Narasimhavarman I, he infers that Guṇabharā was Narasimha's father Mahēndravarman I. Appar and Sambanda were thus the respective contemporaries of the father and son Mahēndravarman I and Narasimhavarman I. See *Ep. Ind.*, III, p. 278. Mahēndravarman was also excavator of the Trichinopoly and other rock-cut temples.

**243.** 186 of 1892.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the same temple. A record of Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōpperuñjiṅgadēva in his fourteenth year relating gift of a lamp to the temple of Vasantēśvara, at Vallam in Vallanāḍu, a subdivision of Kaḷattūr-kōttam.

*Vaḷuvadūr.*

**244.** 326 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Agnīśvara temple. Records in the thirteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva that eleven lamps were burnt by Brāhmaṇas who had borrowed small amounts of money from the treasury, in the temple of Tiruvagniśvaramuḍaiya Nāyanār at Vaivaḷudūr.

**245.** 327 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records gift of money for six lamps to the same temple.

**246.** 328 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up at Mūṇṇukallu-mōḍu near the same village. Mentions Tirukkaḷukkuṇṇam in Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam, a subdivision of Jayaṅḡoṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam, and perhaps also the temple of Tirumalai-Āḷuḍaiyasvāmin of that village.

*Vēdanārāyaṇapuram.*

**247.** 618 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the slopes of the hill. Mentions in Kīlaka a certain Daḷavāy-Nāyakkar. In modern characters.

CONJEEVERAM TALUK.

*Ārpākkam.*

**248.** 20 of 1899.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Tiruvāliśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva, dated in his fifth year. [The inscription is very important as it confirms the Sinhalese expedition against the Pāṇḍya country in the twelfth century. "It sets forth that the army of Ceylon having taken possession of the Pāṇḍyan country, drove away king Kulaśēkhara, who was then in Madura and then began (?) to fight in battle with the feudatories of the great king Śrī-Rājādhirājadēva;" that the danger of the spreading of the war into the districts of Toṇḍi and Paṣi struck terror into the hearts of the people of the Chōḷa country; that Edirili-Śōḷa-Śambuvārāyan went near the sacred feet of "Svāmidēvar" and requested him to avoid the calamity by prayers, oblations and worship; and that, as the result of his worship of Śiva for 28 days, the Sinhalese generals Jayadratha Daṇḍanāyaka, Laṅkāpuri Daṇḍanāyaka, etc., fled. Śambuvārāyan in gratitude gave the village of Ārpākkam to the Svāmi who, in his turn, distributed the income from the village among his relations. The Svāmi was Umāpati dēva *alias* Jñāna-Śiva dēva, a native of Dakshina Lāta in Gauḍa-dēśa. Venkayyah believes that the Edirili-Śōḷa-Śambuvārāyan mentioned here must have been an ancestor of Āḷagia Śōlan of the Poygai inscriptions of Rājārāja III (See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, 86 ff); that his solicitude for success arose from the fact that his son Pallavarāya was the Chōḷa general and that he was a devotee of Śiva and the Brāhmaṇas whose enemies the invaders were, as is seen in their removal of the sacred door and treasure of the Rāmēśvaram temple. Venkayyah compares the account of this inscription with the Sinhalese chronicle and points out that the invasion should be attributed to the third quarter of the twelfth century. See *Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1899, pp. 8—13. For the continuation of the war under Kulōttuṅga III see inscription 3 of 1899 (Ālaṅḡuḍi, in Tanjore District), and 1 of 1899 (Tirukkoḷḷambūḍūr).]

*Conjeeveram.*

The history of Conjeeveram can hardly be attempted here. See *Antiquities*, I, pp. 176-77, and bibliography given therein. For political, religious and literary history of the land it is unequalled in interest. The inscriptions of this place collected by Colonel Mackenzie have been enumerated and summarised by Rev. Taylor in his *Rais. Catal.*, III, pp. 329-41, and number 140 (three however belonging to Śrīperumbudūr). I have not endeavoured to compare this list with the departmental list. The original Mack. MS. containing them (No. 845, old Nos. 50 C.M. 1019) is missing. Another list, made by Sir Walter Elliot, is given in *Antiquities* I, pp. 178-87, and contains 283 epigraphs. I have not thought it necessary to examine them as the departmental list is not yet complete and so a proper comparison is impossible at this stage.

**249.** 1 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Round Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record of Rājasimha (Narasimhavarman II) its builder. See *S.I.I.*, I, No. 24, pp. 12-14.

**250.** 2 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Inside prākāra of the Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple, first to third tiers. A record of Rājasimha; in Pallava characters. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 25, pp. 14-21. The record gives a string of titles of the king (Narasimhavarman II).

**251.** 3 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Inside prākāra of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple, fourth tier. A record of the same king. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 26, pp. 21-22.

**252.** 4 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Round Mahēndravarmēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record of Mahēndra, son of Rājasimha. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 27, pp. 22-23. The record is to the effect that Mahēndravarmā built a shrine in his own name near that of Rājasimhēśvara.

**253.** 5 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) First niche to the right of front entrance. A record in Pallava characters, saying that it is the temple of Nityavinītēśvara. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. I, No. 28, p. 23.

**254.** 6 of 1888.—(3 Sanskrit verses.) Third niche to the right of front entrance. A record of Raṅgapatāka (queen of Narasimha viśṇu) in Pallava characters. [*Ibid*, No. 29, pp. 23-24.]

**255.** 7 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Fifth niche to the right of front entrance. A record in Pallava characters, of a queen. [*Ibid*, No. 30, p. 24.]

**256.** 8 of 1888.—(Kanarese.) On the back of a pillar in the maṇṭapa in front of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple in the same place. A record of the W. Chālukyan Vikramāditya (II). Records that, after his conquest of Conjeeveram, Vikramāditya Satyāśraya did not confiscate the property of the Rājasimhēśvara temple, but returned it. See *Ep. Ind.*, III, pp. 359-60.



**257.** 9 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record of Madiraikonḍa Kō-Parakēsarivarman. Seems to record an agreement of the people of two Śēris of Conjeeveram. *S.I.I.*, I, No. 145, pp. 139—40.

**258.** 10 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record of Kō-Rājākēsarivarman. Records an agreement made by the Sabhā of some village to furnish daily one *uḷakkū* of oil for a lamp as interest for fifteen kaḷañjus of gold deposited with it. *S.I.I.*, I, No. 147, pp. 140—41.

**259.** 11 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A fragment of record in Sanskrit. Dānārṇavanripa mentioned.

**260.** 12 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple.

**261 & 262.** 13 and 14 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Inside mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A fragment of record.

**263.** 15 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Inside mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A fragmentary record. Chōḷa-Trinētra mentioned.

**264.** 16 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record in the fifteenth year of Kō-Parakēsarivarman. Contains an agreement made by the inhabitants of some village to pay for a lamp (one *uḷakku* per day and 7 *nāḷis* and 1 *uri* per mensem) as interest for a sum of money deposited with it by the temple authorities. *S.I.I.*, I, No. 148, pp. 141—42.

**265.** 17 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record of Kō-Parakēsarivarman.

**266.** 18 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record in the twelfth year of Korāja-Rājākēsarivarman (I), saying that the sabhā of a village pledged itself to supply annually 140 *kāḍies* of paddy as interest for the sum of 33 kaḷañjus deposited with it, to the temple treasurers. The penalty for failure was a fine of  $\frac{1}{4}$  pon daily. *S.I.I.*, I, No. 146, p. 140.

**267.** 19 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Inside mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A fragmentary record.

**268.** 20 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record in the third year of Kō-Rājākēsarivarman. The villagers of Maṇalūr pledge themselves to furnish oil for a lamp from the interest of 18 kaḷañjus, 3 maṇjāḍis and 1 kuṇṇi of gold deposited with them by

the temple treasury. The interest was 1 *uḷakku* of oil every day. *S.I.I.*, I, No. 84, pp. 115—16.

**269.** 21 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) At the entrance into the mahāmaṇṭapa of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. Fragment of a record.

**270.** 22 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Round the base of the maṇṭapa in front of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record in the fourth year of Kō-Parakēsarivarman. Records that the villagers of Kallaḍupūr pledged themselves to furnish every year 90 *kāḍis* of paddy as interest for 20 *kaḷañjus* of gold deposited with them by Ādidāsa Chaṇḍēśvara at Tiruvottūr. *S.I.I.*, I, No. 85, pp. 1161—17.

**271 & 272.** 23 and 24 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Pillars in the maṇṭapa in front of Rājasimhēśvara shrine. A record in the fifteenth year of Madiraikoṇḍa Kō-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Record that a certain Chaṇḍaparākrama vīra gave 270 sheep for three lamps to the Rājasimhēśvara shrine. *S.I.I.*, I, Nos. 82 and 83, pp. 112—15. Certain *Mannāḍi* families undertake to provide the daily ghees.

**273.** 25 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Pillars in the maṇṭapa in front of the Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record in the twenty-sixth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadeva. Records that some person pledged himself to supply daily one *āḷakku* of ghee for five lamps. *S.I.I.*, I, No. 150, p. 143.

**274.** 26 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Pillars in the maṇṭapa in front of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A fragment of record.

**275 & 276.** 27 and 28 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the Pillars in the maṇṭapa in front of Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. Records of Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār II in S. 1286 (expired), Viśvāvasu. The first records that in the time of Kulōtuṅga Chōḷa, the Rājasimhēśvara temple had been closed, its landed property sold and its environs transferred to a neighbouring shrine, and that Koppanaṅgal, the minister of Kampaṇa, reopened the temple and restored its property. See *S.I.I.*, I, 80, 86, pp. 117—18. The second records that with the sanction of Koppanaṅgal, the temple authorities sold some houses in the northern row of the Sannadhi street to certain Mudalis at the price of 150 *paṇas*. See *S.I.I.*, I, No. 87, pp. 120—23.

**277.** 29 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Pillars in the maṇṭapa in front of the Rājasimhēśvara shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record in Kīlaka (Ś 1291) of Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār. Records that, with the sanction of Koppanaṅgal, the temple authorities gave a maṭha near the temple and some land to a certain Gaṅgaiyār of Tirumudukunṇam (Vriḍdhāchalam?). *S.I.I.*, I, No. 88, pp. 123—25.

**278.** 30 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Window of the same maṇṭapa. No details.

**279.** 31 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) North wall of the same maṇṭapa. No details.

**280.** 32 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) Round garbhagriha of the Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple. A fragmentary record.

**281.** 33 of 1888.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) Round garbhagriha of Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple. Fragment of a record.

**282.** 34 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Round garbhagriha of Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the seventeenth year of some mahārāja, whose name is lost. The inscription afterwards mentions Dantivarma-mahārāja. [Paramēśvaravarman II was the builder of this temple. See No. 285.]

**283.** 35 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Round garbhagriha of Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the forty-sixth year of Kō-Rājakēśarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa-dēva (I).

**284.** 36 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Round garbhagriha of Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the forty-eighth year of Kō-Rājakēśarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa-dēva (I).

**285.** 37 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Inside verandah round the garbhagriha of Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple. Hiranya-varma-mahārāja mentioned. For a description of the sculptures in this place and the light they throw on Pallava history see *Ep. Rec.*, 1906, pp. 62—3. Venkayya believed that they represent the events which took place at the death of Paramēśvaravarman II and the choice of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, the son of Hiranyavarman, as king by the people.

**286.** 38 of 1888.—(Sanskrit.) First cave from north, south wall of the temple at Māmaṇḍūr near the same place. All but illegible. See p. 381 and supplement to this district.

**287.** 39 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Second cave from north, north wall. A record in the sixteenth year of Kō-Rājarāja-Rājakēśarivarman (I).

**288.** 40 of 1888.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Second cave from north, south wall. A record in the fifth year of Kō-Parakēśarivarman.

**289.** 228 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the Jvaraharēśvara temple. Records in the twentieth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva gift of tax on looms to the temple of Śuravattāramuḍaiya Nāyanār in the city (nagaram) of Kāñchīpuram in Eyirkōttam, a district of Jayaṅgaṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam, by the Pallava chief Tripurāśar-Nallasittarasan of Ambalūr.

**290.** 229 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same temple. Dated in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of land by Sundara-Śōḷa-vēḷār, a native of Viśhāru (*alias* Kulivallanallūr) in

Virpeḍu-naḍu, a subdivision of Kāliyūr kōṭṭam which was a district of Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam, to the Śuravattālamuḍaiya-Nayanar. Sundarachōḷa built a maṇṭapam and the king inspected it.

**291.** 230 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. The Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II) records in Kīlaka (i.e., Ś. 1291) gift of the privilege of supervision in the temple of Śuravaḍinda Nayanār, to a certain Aḷagiyatiruchchirrambalamuḍaiyār, son of Bhuvanaikabāhudevar.

**292.** 11 of 1895.—(Kannarese.) On a pillar in the Kailāsanātha temple. A record of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya II. Kielhorn's *Southern List* No. 43. Published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. III, page 359 f.

**293.** 12 of 1895.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the verandah round the *gurbhagriha* of the Ulaḡaḷanda-Perumāl temple, in the same place. A record of the Pallava king Teḷḷārreṇḍa Nandipōttaraiyar (III), dated in his eighteenth year. Published by Mr. Venkayya in the *Madras Christian College Magazine*, Vol. VIII, page 98 ff.

**294.** 1 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the Śmaśānēśvara shrine in the Ekāmranātha temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I), dated in his sixth year.

**295.** 2 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Kākatīya king Gaṇapati, dated Ś. 1172 expired.

**296.** 3 of 1892.—(Telugu.) North wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśiva-deva, dated Ś. 1472, Saumya.

**297.** 4 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva, dated in his fifteenth year.

**298.** 5 (a) of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva, dated in his nineteenth year.

**299.** 5 (b) of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, dated in his second year.

**300.** 6 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the seventeenth year, of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). Mentions Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, 282, where the date is pointed out to be Tuesday, 18th Januāry, A.D. 1233.

**301.** 7 (a) of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājadhirājadēva (?), dated in his second year.

**302.** 7 (b) of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva, dated in his nineteenth year.

**303.** 7 (c) of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II?), dated in his eighth year.

**304.** 8 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva, dated in his second year.

**305.** 9 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (II), dated in his fifteenth year, corresponding to Thursday, 12th January, A.D. 1161. *Ep. Ind.*, VIII, 3.

**306.** 10 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III), dated in his twenty-seventh year. *Ep. Ind.*, VI, 251.

**307.** 11 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, dated in his second year.

**308.** 12 of 1893.—(Tamil.) East wall of the Natarāja shrine in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Bukkarāya (II), dated Ś. 1328 expired, Vyaya.

**309.** 13 of 1893.—(Sanskrit fragment.) In the gōpura of the 1,000 pillared maṇṭapa in the same temple.

**310.** 14 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West, south and east walls of the Muktiśvara temple. A record of the Pallava king Nandivarman, dated in his twenty-eighth year.

**311.** 15 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the same temple. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I), dated in his eighteenth year.

**312.** 16 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North and west walls of the same temple. An obliterated record of the Vijayanagara king Tirumālādēva (1566—77.)

**313.** 17 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the Pāṇḍava Perumāḷ temple (the Tiruppāḍagam of the *Nālāyiraprabandha*). A record of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I), dated in his fifth year. Records that a merchant provided the temple with a flower garden and purchased from the village of Ōriravirukkai some land for the benefit of the gardeners. *S.I.I.*, III, No. 68, pp. 140—3. The cost of 2,000 kulis (tax-free) was 11 Kaḷañjus equal in fineness to the *Madhurāntaka māḍai* and the assembly could not levy in consequence *Vēlikkāṣu*, *Nirailai*, *Śilvari*, *Śōrumattu*, etc.

**314.** 18 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South wall of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarmañ *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I) dated in his thirty-ninth year. Records gift of two kaḷañju and two mañjādi by a merchant to the Pūjāris who were to supply two nālis of curds daily. *Ibid.* No. 74, pp. 163—4.

**315.** 33 of 1893.—(Tamil.) Base of the west wall of the “rock” in the Arulāḷa-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarmañ *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records the gift of 780 *kalams* of paddy out of the interest of which worship during thirteen days of *Jyēshtha*, the alleged constellation of Pūḍattālvār and Poygai Aļvārs, was to be held every year. [The inscription is of great literary and religious value as it refers to the worship of the Aļvārs and the *Iyarpā* of the *Nālāyiraprabandha*. It however differs, in assigning a single star to both the Āļvārs, from the *Guruparamparas*. The inscription gives also the prices of the articles to be bought. See *S.I.I.*, III, No. 80, p. 186—90.]

**316.** 34 of 1893.—(Sanskrit in Kanarese characters.) Base of the west wall of the “rock” in the Arulāḷa-Perumāḷ temple. Records in the reign of Chōḷa-Tikka I (son of Manma Siddhi), in Ś. 1157 gift of cows by the minister Tripurāntaka.

**317.** 35 of 1893.—(Sanskrit.) Base of the north wall of the same. A record of Tammu-siddhi, dated Ś. 1127. Records the erection of portions of the temple. Informs that the king was crowned at the city of Nellore. Gives the genealogy of the line. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1893, p. 5 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, 152—5.

**318.** 36 of 1893.—(Tamil.) Base of the north wall of the same. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, dated in his twenty-seventh year.

**319.** 37 of 1893.—(Tamil.) Base of the east wall of the same. A record of the Gaṇḍa-Gōpāla.

**320.** 38 of 1893.—(Tamil.) Left entrance to the Narasimha shrine in the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, dated in his sixteenth year.

**321.** 39 of 1893.—(Tamil.) Base of the verandah round the “rock” in the same temple, east. Tribhuvanachakravartin Gaṇḍa-Gōpāladēva mentions in his seventeenth year a feudatory, Nala-Siddha of Kāñchi.

**322.** 40 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South side of the same. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Refers to the coins of Kōḍaṇḍarāman and Koliyugarāman. For descriptions of these see *Madras Journal*, 1887—8.

**323.** 41 of 1893.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) South side of the same. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Gaṇḍa-Gōpāladēva, dated in his twenty-second year. [The name Nīlagaṅga appears

in connection with this chief. He was the contemporary of Kulōt-tuṅga III, who ascended the throne in 1177-8 as the inscriptions at Maṇimaṅgalam (21 of 1896) and Madhurāntakam (131 of 1896) show.]

**324.** 42 of 1893.—(Tamil.) South side of the same. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān, dated in his twenty-first year. Only beginning copied. See No. 322 above which it resembles in its numismatic interest.

**325.** 43 of 1893.—(Grantha and Tamil.) West side of the same. A record of the Kākatiya king Pratāparudra, dated Ś. 1238, expired, Naḷa. Partially built in. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 128-32, where Dr. Hultsch edits the inscription. It says that Muppiḍi Nāyaka, the general of Pratāparudra, came to Kāñchi, and installed a certain Mānavīra as Governor and granted the revenues of two villages to the Aruḷapperumāl temple, which amounted to 1002 *Gaṇḍa Gōpālamālai*. The dates of the two grants were Friday, 11th June A.D. 1316 and Wednesday, 16th June A.D. 1316. The inscription is of interest as showing that Pratāparudra (whose inscriptions are found as far as Jambukēśvaram) was in possession of Kāñchi soon after it had been in the hands of Ravivarman of Kērala. Dr. Hultsch therefore believes that Muppiḍi Nāyaka perhaps drove him away and installed Mānavīra, evidently a member of the later Chōḷas denoted by Gaṇḍagōpāla, Nallasiddhi, etc., as his feudatory. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 128-132.

**326.** 44 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West wall of the second prākāra of the same temple. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Gaṇḍa-Gōpāladēva.

**327.** 45 of 1893.—(Sanskrit.) West wall of the second prākāra of the same temple.

**328.** 46 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the second prākāra of the same temple. A record of Alluntikamahārāja Gaṇḍa-Gōpāladēva, dated in his seventh year.

**329.** 47 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the second prākāra of the same temple. Mentions Tribhuvanachakravartin Gaṇḍa-Gōpāladēva and records a grant by Brahma-Śetti, a minister of Gaṇapati (Kākatiya, evidently).

**330.** 48 of 1893.—(Tamil.) North wall of the second prākāra of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II ?) in his fourteenth year. Mentions a Gaṅga chief, Āhavamallaraśan.

**331.** 49 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the gōpura near the Abhishēka maṇṭapa in the same temple, left of entrance. A record of the Chōḷa king Ko-Rājakesarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I), dated in his forty-third year.

**332.** 50 of 1893.—(Sanskrit.) In the same gōpura right of entrance. Addressed to the Vedic scholar Sayāṇa. Mentions his

mother Śrīmāyī, his father Māyaṇa, his elder brother (Mādhava), his younger brother the poet Bhōganātha and his preceptor Śrī-kaṇṭhanātha. The inscription is thus of great value.

**333.** 51 of 1893.—(Sanskrit.) In the outermost gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. A record of the Chōḷa king Champa, son of Vira Chōḷa, dated Ś. 1236, presenting a new car to the temple. See *Ep. Ind.*, III, 71-2. See No. 3 of 1890 at Tiruvallam in North Arcot District.

**334.** 52 of 1893.—(Sanskrit.) In the outermost gōpura of the same temple, right of the entrance. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Sundra-Pāṇḍya (Jaṭavarman) who ascended the throne in 1251.

**335.** 53 of 1893.—(Sanskrit.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. Tikka (I?) boasts of victories over various kings. See No. 316.

**336.** 54 of 1893.—(Tamil.) West and north walls of the Śmaśānēśvara shrine in the Ēkāṃranātha temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājādhīrājadēva I, dated in his twenty-seventh year. Only historical introduction copied. One Māran Tēvaḍigaḷ deposits five *kaḷaṇḱu*s in temple treasury for offerings. The interest on this (at the rate of one *kā* two *tu* for each *kaḷaṇḱu*) is eight *kā*. [The account of expenditure and prices given.]

**337.** 22 of 1890.—South base of the Anēkataṅgāpādam temple. Records in the thirty-fourth year of Kulōttuṅga (I) grants of two *vēlis* of land to the temple of Anāiyapaḍaṅga. The land granted was at Conjeeveram itself, north of the temple of Tiruk-karṇaḷi Mahāḍēva (i.e., Rājasimhēśvara or Kailāsanātha). See *S.I.I.*, II, No. 78, pp. 392-3.

**338.** 23 of 1890.—North base of the same. Seems to be dated in Naḷa. Records that the authorities of the Anēkataṅgā temple assigned 1,400 *kuḷis* of land to certain Kaikkōḷars connected with the temple.

**339.** 24 of 1890.—West base of the same. A record of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷaḍēva (I), dated in his twentieth year, saying that he granted three *vēlis* of land at Tamar (i.e., Dāmal) or Nittavinōḍanallūr in Tāmar-nādu, a subdivision of Tāmar-kōttam, to the Mahāḍēva of the Anēkataṅgāpādam temple. See *S.I.I.*, Vol. II, No. 77, pp. 390-2.

**340.** 25 of 1890.—West and south walls of the Sabhanāyaka shrine in the Ēkāṃbaranātha temple. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Bhuvanēkavīra *alias* Samarakolāhala, dated Ś. 1391 (expired), Virōdhi. Records that he granted to the temples of Ēkāṃbaranātha and Kāmākshī two villages in the Pāṇḍya country named after himself. For his coins see Elliot's *Coins of S. Ind.*, Plate III, No. 138, and *Ep. Rep.*, 1890, p. 2.



**341.** 26 of 1890.—(Sanskrit verse.) North wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Kakattiya king Gaṇapati, dated Ś. 1172, Saumya year. Mentions Rudradēva and Mahādēva also, and the gift of a village by his minister Sāmantha Bhōja. See *Ind. Antq.*, XXI, 197 ff., where Dr. Hultsch has published it.

**342.** 27 of 1890.—(Sanskrit verse.) North wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpālādēva, dated Ś. 1187, sixteenth regnal year. So he ascended the throne in Ś. 1172 (A.D. 1250). See also 350 and 351.

**343.** 28 of 1890.—South wall of the Nāyar Maṇṭapa in the Ēkāmrānātha temple. A record of Kampaṇa-uḍaiyār, dated Ānanda year.

**344.** 29 of 1890.—Right of the entrance into the inner prakāra of the Kāmākshi temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Harihara II, dated Ś. 1315, expired, Śrīmukha year.

**345.** 30 of 1890.—Left of the front entrance into the Ulaḡaṇḍa-Perumāḷ temple. A record of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājā-nārāyaṇa Sāmbuvarāya, dated Ś. 1268, expired, Vyaya, ninth regnal year. So he ascended throne in Ś. 1259, (A.D. 1337).

**346.** 31 of 1890.—Right of the entrance into the east wall of the second prakāra of the Aruḷala-Perumāḷ temple. A record of Hariyaṇa Uḍaiyār II, dated Ś. 1300, expired, Krōdhana year.

**347.** 32 of 1890.—Left of the entrance into the same temple. A record of the Vīra-Hariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār II, dated Ś. 1300, expired, Kāḷayukti year.

**348.** 33 of 1890.—Right of the entrance into the Tāyār San-nadhi at the same temple. A record of Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār, dated Ś. 1288, expired, Parābhava year.

**349.** 34 of 1890.—(Sanskrit verse.) East wall of the so-called rock (*malai*) in the same temple. A record of the Kēraḷa king Jayasimha and his son Ravivarman. The latter, called also Kulāśekhara Saṅgrāmadhīra, was born in Ś. 1188, and married a Pāṇḍya princess. At the age of 33 he ascended the throne of Kēraḷa. He then conquered Vīra Pāṇḍya and was crowned at Madura in his forty-sixth year (i.e., Ś. 1234). He was the Lord of Kūpaka and Kollam. See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, 145-8.

**350.** 35 of 1890.—South wall of the "rock" in the same temple. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-gōpālādēva, dated Ś. 1187, sixteenth regnal year.

**351.** 36 of 1890.—South wall of the "rock" in the same temple. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍa-Gōpālādēva, dated Ś. 1187, fifteenth regnal year.

**352.** 37 of 1890.—Left of the entrance into the first *prākāra* of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mallikarjunadēva, dated Ś. 1387, expired, Parthiva year.

**353.** 38 of 1890.—East wall of the Abhishēka Maṇṭapa at the same temple. A record of Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kō-Peruñjiṅgadēva, dated Ś. 1182, expired, eighteenth regnal year. So he ascended the throne in Ś. 1165 (A.D. 1243). He must have been the predecessor of Vijaya Gaṇḍagōpāla referred to in Nos. 342, 350 and 351. The exact date of the present inscription, according to Kielhorn, is Sunday, 31st Oct., A.D. 1260. *Ep. Ind.*, VII, p. 164.

**354.** 39 of 1890.—South wall of the Abhishēka-Maṇṭapa at the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virūpākshadēva, dated Ś. 1392, expired, Vikriti year.

**355.** 49 of 1900.—On the south wall of the first *prākāra* of the Kāmākshi temple. (Tamil.) A record of Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar, dated Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), Vijaya. Refers to his conquest and records the grant of eight villages to the temple.

**356.** 50 of 1900.—On the south wall of the second *prākāra* of the Arulāḷaperumāl temple. A record of Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagar, dated Ś. 1454 (A.D. 1632), expired, Nandana. Refers to his conquests and records the gift of jewels and seventeen villages to the temple.

**357.** 51 of 1900.—On the same place. A record of the same king in the same date. Records gift of a jewelled couch, discus, etc., to the king (1050-62).

**358.** 416 of 1902.—On the north wall of the central shrine in the Tirukkālīśvara temple at Vēppaṅḷam near Conjeeveram. (Tamil.) Records a gift of land in the sixth year of Parakēsarivarman Uḍaiyār Rājēndradēva (1050-62.)

**359.** 417 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south, west and north walls of the same shrine. A record of the twenty-eighth year of Rājakēsarivarman Uḍaiyār Rājādhirājadēva (I?).

**360.** 418 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A record of the third year of Parakēsarivarman Ādhirājēndradēva. Partly built in.

**361.** 419 of 1902.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the sixteenth year of Parakēsarivarman Rājēndrachōladēva (1011-43) providing for a supply of paddy by a number of villages in payment of interest on gold borrowed from the temple.

**362.** 420 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp in the sixth year of Parakēsarivarman Rājēndrachōladēva (1011-43).

**363.** 1 of 1906.—On the south wall of Śakkeśvara temple. (Tamil.) Records a sale of land in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman.

**364.** 2 of 1906.—On a stone built into the floor at the entrance into the Śmaśanēśvara shrine in the Ēkāmbaranātha temple. Mutilated inscription of the first (fifth) year of Parakēsarivarman alias Uttama Chōladēva.

**365.** 3 of 1906.—On the same stone. Mutilated. Mentions queen Vīranāraṇi(yār). Date lost. By the same king.

**366.** 4 of 1906.—On the big gōpura in the same temple. Unfinished. Refers to *Idaṅgaivari*. Dated in Ś. 1378, Dhātri, in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Mallikārjunadēva-Mahārāya.

**367.** C.P. No. 146 of Mr. Sewell's List (and Madras Museum plate No. 8) (Tamil.) Records a document declaring the settlement of a dispute about some lands, between some men of the Mudaliyār caste. It is dated in Ś. 1456 (A.D. 1534), Kaliyuga 4434, *Nandana*. [Date inconsistent.] See *Tamil and Sanscrit Inscrns.*, pp. 154 6, where it has been edited.

**368.** A C.P. grant of Kō-Parakēsarivarman Uttama Chōladēva in the sixteenth year of his reign, at the request of a minister of his confirming the contents of the stone inscriptions which refer to the dues to be paid to the temple of Viṣṇu at Kachhippēdu. See Nos. 264, 266, 268, 270 for instance. For Uttama Chōla's coins, see Elliot's *Coins of South India*, Nos. 151 and 154. For the description of the present plates see *Ep. Rep.*, 1891, pp. 4-5.

**369.** A C.P. dated Ś. 1646 (referred to by Taylor in his *Rais. Catal.*, III, p. 340). Commemorates a gift of thirteen villages in free tenure, through Rāmānujāchariār.

**370.** Among the copper plates of Conjeeveram there are a number of forged ones. One of these (No. 6, Appendix A, *Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1910) is deposited in the Madras Museum and consists of a single plate. Mr. Krishna Sastri believes that it is "one of a series of forgeries compiled by the Idaṅgai faction in its zeal to justify its preference over the *Valaṅgai*, in matters social. The dates given, viz., Ś. 1098 and K. 4421, do not correspond. Nevertheless the story related of how the car procession of Kāmākshi Amman at Conjeeveram was successfully managed by the Idaṅgai Kammālans in spite of the obstacles thrown in its way by their opponents of the Valaṅgai section and how in this matter the Kambalattāns from Malabar helped the former by their ingenuity in exorcism, has its own interest to the ethnologist." (*Madr. Ep. Rep.* 1910, p. 11.)

**371.** Another forged grant of the same character dealing with the voluntary levying of a fee by the *Añju-Paṇchalattār* (i.e., the five Kammālars) among themselves. This is also dated in Ś. 1098, K. 4421. (*Ibid.*)

Dāmal.

**372.** 139 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the shrine of the Śiva temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king

Tirumalaiyadēva, son of Krishṇadēva. Records in Ś. 1446 expired, Tāraṇa, gift of land to the Panṛiśvara temple at Tamar.

*Eḍayarpākkam.*

**373.** 251 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the Śiva temple. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records in his thirty-eighth year a gift of two lamps to the temple of Tiruppaḍakkāḍuḍaiyār in Puriśai-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇavir-kōttam in Jayaṅḍa-chōla-maṇḍalam. Built in at the bottom.

**374.** 252 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Dated in the thirty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I?). Records gift of 95 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tiruppaḍakkāḍuḍaiya Mahādēva at Puriśai in Puriśai-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇavir-kōttam in Jayaṅḍa-chōlamaṇḍalam.

**375.** 253 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same temple. Dated in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II). Records that at the request of the temple trustees the villagers had to take away one *vēli* of land originally granted to the temple for a lamp and give a number of cows in exchange. The land was at Puriśai (a dēva-dāna village of Tiruppaḍakkāḍuḍaiyār), and granted by a Brāhmaṇa lady of Iḍaiyār-ruppākkam *alias* Rājavidyādhara-chaturvēdimāṅalam. Built in at the bottom. The reason for the transaction was that the land was in the corner of the village and had no irrigational facilities and so none would cultivate it. The land thus became village property.

**376.** 254 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A damaged record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I?), dated in his twelfth year. Records sale of land by the residents of Puriśai to the temple of Tiruppaḍakkāḍuḍaiyār of Iḍaiyār-ruppākkam *alias* Rājavidyādhara-chaturvēdimāṅalam, for the maintenance of a lamp, for the sum of 30 *kāśus* which a Brāhmaṇa lady had left in the hands of the shepherds of Iḍayarpākkam. These shepherds had refused to measure oil for  $\frac{3}{4}$  lamp for 30 *kāśus*. Hence this sale and endowment to the temple. [Though mentioned in the *Dēvāram* this place has not got ancient epigraphs and this is probably due to the removal of them by later repairers.]

*Iḷambayaṅgōttur (Elamayan Kōttūr).*

**377.** 231 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the temple of Dēvanāyakasvāmin. Records in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Rājādhirājadēva (II, 1178--86) that the stone temple was built

by the paṇḍari Śivacharaṇālayan *alias* Śivapadaśekhara-Mūvendaṇ.

**378.** 232 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the thirteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān Tribhuvanachakravartin Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of money for a lamp to the temple at Iḷambayaṅgōttūr in Kāṇṇūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇavir-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-chōḷamaṇḍalam, by a native of Vallam in Puliyūr-kōṭṭam *alias* Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.

**379.** 233 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the fourth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva gift of land at Kaliyanallūr in Tiruvēlūr-nāḍu to the same temple, by Madurāntaka-Pottappichchōḷan Vīra-Gaṇḍagōpālan.

**380.** 234 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same temple. An unfinished record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III), " who was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors," dated in his thirty-eighth year. Refers to a former gift of land by Śēṅgēni Ammaiappan Vanniyanāyan Śambuvarājan, to the temple of Iḷambayaṅgōttūruḍaiya Nāyanār at Kōttūr *alias* Śōḷavichchādīra-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Kāṇṇūr-nāḍu. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1900.

**381.** 235 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same temple. Records in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) " who, having taken Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors," gift of money for a lamp, by a temple woman.

**382.** 236 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the nineteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva gift of five cows for a lamp by Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-Chchambuvarāyan *alias* Aḷagiya-śōḷan, to the same temple. This was in Tamaṇūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Urrukkattukōṭṭam, in Jayaṅkoṇḍa-chōḷamaṇḍalam.

*Kāvantandāḷam.*

**383.** 203 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Chōḷēśvara temple. Records in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III a sale of land.

**384.** 204 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva a sale of land.

**385.** 205 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Vikrama Chōḷadēva. Records a sale of land.

**386.** 206 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Lakshminārāyaṇa temple in the same village. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷa-dēva II (Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I), dated in his fourth year. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 1-2, where Kielhorn fixes the date on Thursday, 7th November 1073. Also *S.I.I.*, III, No. 77, pp. 172-3.

**387.** 207 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourteenth year of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Kampavarman gift of land by Mānasarpa, an inhabitant of Kulanūr in Veṅgai-nāḍu to the Viṣṇu temple which he had built at Kāvan-taṇḍālam. Dr. Hultsch identifies Kulanūr with Kūḷam or Kolanu, modern Ellore. *S.I.I.*, III, p. 172.

**388.** 208 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Provides in the eighteenth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Kampavarman for the celebration of certain festivals at the Mānasarpa-Viṣṇugriha.

**389.** 209 of 1901.—(Grantha.) On the west wall of the same temple. Records that Mānasarpa built the Viṣṇu temple.

**390.** 210 of 1901.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same temple. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I), dated in his fourth year. Records a gift of land to the temple of Rājendra-Chōḷa Īśvara called after the king.

**391.** 211 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsari-varman, dated in his fifteenth year.

#### *Kūram.*

This place was in the Manyavāntara Rāshtra of Nīrvelūr, a division of Uṟṟukkāttukkōttam and its Śiva temple represents the ancient Vidyāvinīta-Pallava-Paramēśvara temple, built, as is proved by an inscription discovered by Prof. Dubreuil, during the time of Paramēśvaravarman I. In the history of South Indian Vaishṇavism it is famous as the birth-place of Kūrattālvān, the faithful companion and disciple of Rāmānuja (1017--1137).

**392.** 32 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Kēśava-perumāḷ temple. Records in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I) gift of land by the Sabhā of Kūram to a temple of Subrahmaṇya.

**393.** 33 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Kēśava-perumāḷ temple. Records in the seventeenth year of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Nripatūṅgavikramavarman a sale of land. Prof. Dubreuil attributes the king to A.D. 854--880.

**394.** 34 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsari-varman (Parāntaka II), dated in his fortieth year. Built in. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII.

**395.** 35 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A much damaged record of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Dantivikramavarman (C 779—830), dated in his twelfth year.

**396.** 36 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the Śiva temple at the same village. An obliterated record. Mentions Kūram.

**397.** 37 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On another pillar in the same temple. A much damaged record of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Nripatuṅga, dated in his twenty-first year.

**398.** 38 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On a third pillar in the same temple. A damaged record of the Pallava king Nandivarma Mahārāja. Records a gift of land.

**399.** 39 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On a fourth pillar in the same temple. Records in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman gift of a lamp.

**400.** A. C. P. grant (Sanskrit and Tamil) of the Pallava king Paramēśvaravarman I, son of Mahēndravarmān II and grandson of Narasimhavarman I, the conqueror of Vātāpi. Records that the king gave the village of Paramēśvaramaṅgalam in Panmānāḍu in Maṇayirkōttam, to the Śiva temple at Kūram. [Refers to Paramēśvaravarman's "conquest" of the W. Chālukyan Vikramāditya (I). For the latter's version, see *Ind. Antq.*, VI, p. 77. For a summary of the present epigraph, see *Ep. Rep.*, 1888, pp. 3-4; Kielhorn's *Southern List*, No. 628; and for a detailed edition of it *S.I.I.*, I, No. 150, pp. 141-155. Dr. Hultzsch identifies Maṇayil (*Man-cyil* or mud fort. with Eyil in South Arcot District. Prof. Deubreuil believes this temple to be the most ancient monument in South India built of stones placed one above another. See his *Pallavas*, p. 45.]

#### *Maduramaṅgalam.*

This place figures in the *Guruparampara* as the birth-place of Embār or Gōvindabhaṭṭa, the cousin and according to the Prabandhic school, the successor of Rāmānuja. The Vaiṣṇava tradition implies that Embār was the first to receive the title of *Ullāṅgai koṇarnda Nāyanār* and that he built a Śiva temple in his name. But inscription 401 shows that the name existed two centuries earlier.

**401.** 320 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the west wall of the Ullāṅgaikulunda-Nāyanār temple. Records in the 9th year of Parthivendrādhipativarman gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by Ulōka-Mahārāyar to the temple of Ulōkamahārāya-Tiruchchirrambalattālvār at Maḷalaimaṅgalam in Maṇayirkōttam. [Venkaya believed that Parthivēndravarmān was a contemporary of Parakesarivarman Āditya karikāla II as both had the title "who took the head of Vīra Paṇḍya." Mr. Krishna Sastri however points out that the title was first assumed by Sundara Chōla,

Āditya's father. See Tāyanur and Kalamūr inscriptions. (North Arcot District.)

**402.** 321 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the floor of the maṇṭapa in front of the Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A damaged record of Pārthivendrādhīpati-varman, dated in his ninth year. Mentions Ulōka-Mahārāyar. See note to 401.

*Māgaral.*

**403.** 215 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Tirumālīśvara temple. Records in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (II?) gift of land to the Agastyēśvara temple at Māgaral in Māgaral-nādu, a subdivision of Eyir-kōttam.

**404.** 216 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251--64), a gift of land. Begins with *Samasta-jagad-ādihāra*.

**405.** 217 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine. Records in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III) sale of land by the Sabhā of Ukkal *alias* Vikramābharaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. The date corresponded to Wednesday, 19th August, A.D. 1220. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 75.

**406.** 218 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Tirumālīśvara temple. Records in the seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251--64) "who conquered every country" that a private person opened out streets and colonized the environs of the Agastyēśvara temple.

**407.** 219 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II, 1146--78) dated in his tenth year. Records gift of land for a lamp.

**408.** 220 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records that the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) in his thirty-second year, restored at the request of a certain Nanlivarman certain land which had previously belonged to the Agastyēśvara temple.

**409.** 221 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Vaikuṇṭhaperumāḷ temple at the same village. Records in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?) gift of a lamp to the temple of Tirumōrkōyil-Vīṇṇirunda-Perumāḷ.

**410.** 222 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?) gift of two lamps to the same temple.



411. 223 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?) gift of a lamp to the same temple.

412. 224 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?) the building of the central shrine, the Ardhamanṭapa, another manṭapa, a flight of steps, and the śrīpīṭha.

413. 225 of 1901.—(Tamil verse.) Above the entrance of the Tāyar-Sannadhi in the same temple. Records in the sixth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja the building of the shrine.

*Perambakkam.*

414. 277 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in a field. A much damaged record, dated in Nandana, Tai. Mentions an agent of Vaiyappa-Nāyaka.

*Śevallimēdu.*

415. 40 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Kailāsanātha temple. Records in the second year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva gift of a lamp.

416. 41 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Kailāsanātha temple. Records in the second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva gift of a lamp.

417. 42 of 1900. (Tamil.) On the north wall of the Kailāsanātha temple. Records in the ninth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Sambuvarāya, Ś. 1268, Vijaya, gift of land by Tiruvēṅgaḍamuḍaiyān Kaḷingarāyan.

418. 43 of 1900.—(Grantha and Sanskrit.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record of the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōla (who is called Akaḷaṅka), recording gift of land by three persons. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, pp. 227—30, and 279, where Dr. Kielhorn discusses the details of the date and concludes that it should be Monday, 5th May, A.D. 1124.]

419. 44 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, dated in his tenth year. Records a gift of land.

420. 45 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A record of the seventh year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvaraiyan. Records grant of land for the upkeep of a water-shed and a garden (tōppu).

421. 46 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. Records in the eighteenth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Venru-man-koṇḍa Śambuvarāyan, gift of land for maintaining a water-shed and a garden.

**422.** 47 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Lakshmīnarasimha temple. The Vijayanagara king Achyutarāya records in Ś. 1456 expired, Manmatha, a grant of land for the maintenance of a Brāhmaṇa who had to recite the Vēdas in the Obalēśvara temple at Ōbāchchi-amman-samudram. The grant was made by the king on the bank of the Krishṇavēni for the merit of his mother Ōbāchchi-amman (Obāmbika of the copper plates).

**423.** 48 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Lakshmīnarasimha temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutarāya, dated in Ś. 1462 expired, Śārvarin. Mentions the Obalēśvara temple at Ōbāchchi-amman-samudram. Built in.

*Śivankūḍal.*

**424.** 278 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Śivakkoḷundīśvara temple. A mutilated record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I, dated in the twenty-fifth year. Records sale of land by the assembly of Śivankūḍal to the temple of Śivakkoḷundāṇḍār (of that village).

**425.** 279 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the fifth year of Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I. A number of inscribed slabs fixed into the wall in disorder and containing portions of the historical introduction beginning with *pugaḷ-śūḷṇḍa-puṇari*.

**426.** 280 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Seems to record in the twenty-eighth year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva a sale of land by the assembly of Śivankūḍal.

**427.** 281 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I, dated in his forty-ninth year.

**428.** 282 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I, dated in his fiftieth year. Records sale of land for providing a lamp to the temple of Śivakkoḷundāṇḍār at Śivankūḍal by the assembly of Maḷalai-maṅḡalam which was a brahmadēya village in Jayaṅḡoṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**429.** 283 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records in his tenth year, gift of land by purchase, for providing two lamps to the temple of Mahādēva called Śivakkoḷundāṇḍār at Śivankūḍal.

**430.** 284 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A mutilated record of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa-

dēva I, dated in his fifth year. Records sale of land by the assembly of Śivankūḍal to the same temple. Begins with the introduction *pugaḷ śūḷṇda puṇari*.

**431.** 285 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35) records in his tenth year, sale of land to the temple for conducting a festival of seven days beginning with Āni-Uttirattādi, the asterism under which the king was born.

**432.** 286 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva a sale of land by the assembly of Maḷalai-maṅgalam, a brahmadēya in Kānṇūr-nāḍu, which was a subdivision of Maṇayir-kōṭṭam.

**433.** 287 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in the twenty-fifth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva gift of land by purchase, to the shrine of the goddess Marakatavalli-Nāchchiyār in the temple of Śivakkoḷundudaiya-Nāyanār at Śivankūḍal in Nirvēlūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Ūṟṟukkāttu-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅḡḇa-śōḷa-maṇḍalam, by a native of Pūndāḷaikkūḍi in Virudarāya-bhayaṅkaravaḷanāḍu which was a district of Sōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**434.** 288 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratapa Vīra-Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1455, Vijaya, Mēsha, śu. di. 12 Uttiram, Monday, corresponding to 6th April 1533, gift of the village Obalarasanallūr, a hamlet of Śivankūḍal in Māppēḍu-śīrmai, a subdivision of Nirvēlūr-nāḍu in Ūṟṟukkāttu-kōṭṭam of Chandragiri-rājya in Jayaṅḡḇa-śōḷa-maṇḍalam, by Ellappa-Nāyaka, son of Seṭṭiyappa-Nāyaka, to the same temple for oblations and worship.

**435.** 289 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar lying in the same temple. Records in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra Chōḷadēva I that the assembly of Śivakūḍal in Nirvēlūr-nāḍu in Ūṟṟukkāttu-kōṭṭam, a district of Jayaṅḡḇa-śōḷa-maṇḍalam, received money from a private person and declared certain lands below the tank Brahmādhirāyapputtēri rent-free in order to provide for offerings and lamps in the temple of Mahādēva of this village.

#### *Tennēri.*

**436.** On a stone in the tank-bund. (Tamil.) Records that the tank was dug by Tatachārya. *Antiquities*, I, p. 288.

**437.** 190 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Āpatsahāyēśvara temple. Records in the twenty-third year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, gift of two cows for a lamp.

**438.** 191 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in the fourteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of land.

**439.** 192 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eleventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251—64), “who was pleased to conquer every country” gift of land to the Anantēśvara temple at Tiraiyanūr.

**440.** 193 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the same temple. Records in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājadhīrājadēva (II, 1178-86), “who took Iḷam and Madurai,” gift of land by a merchant from Pūṇḍamali (Poonamallee) to the image of the goddess Tiruppaḷliarai-Nachchiyār set up by him.

**441.** 194 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-third year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva the appointment of an āchārya to perform worship at the temple.

**442.** 195 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I, gift of a lamp.

**443.** 196 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (II, 1123-46). Records in his fifth year gift of land to the temple of Anantēśvara at Tiraiyanēri in Tyāgavallivāṇāḍu, a subdivision of Ūṟukkāttukōttam. The king bore the surname Tirunīṟru-Chōḷa.

**444.** 197 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I. Records in his forty-first year sale of land.

**445.** 198 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Kaṇḍa-īśvara temple in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Virarājēndradēva (I ?) gift of a lamp to the shrine of Āḍavallār in the Uttama-Chōḷa-īśvara temple.

**446.** 199 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājārājakēsarivarman I. Mentions in his eleventh year, Madurantakadēva *alias* Uttama-Chōḷadēva, and records a gift of vessels to the same temple.

**447.** 200 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A mutilated record of the Chōḷa king Rājārāja Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājārājadēva I, date of which is lost. 154th day.

**448.** 201 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārāja-Rājakēsarivarman I gift of a lamp to the temple of Uttama-Chōḷa-īśvara.

**449.** 202 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājārājakēsarivarman I, dated in his

twelfth year. Mentions Uttama-Chōla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Its Sabhā met at the temple Tirumurram and made a *vyavastā*.

*Tirupparuttikkunru.*

**450.** 40 of 1890.--North wall of the store room in the Jaina temple. A record of Rājarājadēva, dated in his twentieth year.

**451.** 41 of 1890.--(Tamil and Grantha.) Base of the same wall. A record of Irugappa, son of Daṇḍanātha Vaichaya, dated Dundubhi year (Ś. 1305). Records that Irugappa made to the temple a grant for the benefit of Bukkarāja (II), the son of Harihara II. Dr. Hultzsch points out that the chief is the same as the Iruga, son of Chaicha, who built the Jain temple at Vijayanagar in Ś. 1307. See *S.I.I.*, I, p. 156. For the present epigraph see *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 115-6. According to Dr. Kielhorn the details of the date do not work out correctly. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, 329.

**452.** 42 of 1890.--(Grantha.) On the roof of the maṇṭapa in front of the shrine in the same temple. A record in Prabhava year (1387-8). Records that the maṇṭapa was built by the same General Irugappa at the instance of his preceptor Pushpasēna. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, p. 116.

**453.** 43 of 1890.--On the base of the verandah in front of the same shrine. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, dated in his twenty-first year.

**454.** 44 of 1890.--West wall of the Śāntimaṇṭapa in the same temple. A record of Rājarājadēva, dated in his eighteenth year.

**455.** 45 of 1890.--Right of the entrance into the same temple. A record of Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇadēva, dated in Ś. 1440 expired, Bahudhānya year.

**456.** 188 of 1901.--(Tamil.) On the base of the verandah in front of the Jaina temple of Trailōkyanātha. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇarāja; records in Dhātri gift of a village by the king to the temple.

**457.** 189 of 1901.--(Tamil verse.) On a stone built into the platform in the same temple.

*Tirupputkkuli*

**458.** 18 of 1899.--(Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine of the Vijayarāghavaperumāḷ temple, right of entrance. The Uḍaiyār king Kampana-Uḍaiyār, son of Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār, records in Ś. 1287, expired, Viśvāvasu, gift of a jewel to the God Vijayarāghavaperumāḷ at Tirupputkkuli.

**459.** 19 of 1899.--(Grantha and Tamil.) On the east base of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the same temple. The Pāṇḍya king Sundara Pāṇḍya records the building of the maṇṭapa. [The king is said to have conquered all countries and covered the temple of Śrīraṅgam with gold, and so he has been identified with Sundara Pāṇḍya I (1251-64) referred to in the

Raṅganātha inscription and the *Kōyilolugu*. The maṇṭapa was built for the merit of Kulaśekhara who was evidently his predecessor. It is doubtful whether he was his father as the Muhammadan historians say or his brother as the *Mahāvamsa* says. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1899, p. 16.]

460. 52 of 1900.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the first prakāra of the Vijayarāghavaperumāḷ temple. Records in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Śaḍagōpavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva, the gift of the village of Paḍuvūr *alias* Vīrachampanallūr in Paduvūr-kōttam by Vīra-Champa. Venkayya suggests that the king Vikrama Pāṇḍya should have been a contemporary of the parricide Sundara Pāṇḍya (who fled to Delhi in 1310) and of Vīra Champa. See N.A. 290 (N. Arcot) at Tiruvottūr.

*Uttukkāḍu.*

461. 345 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the ruined Perumāḷ temple. A record of the so-called Gaṅga Pallava king Vijaya-Kampavarman in his twenty-fifth year. Gift of three lamps.

462. 346 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman in his seventeenth year. Records gift of land.

463. 347 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up near the tank bund in the same village. A record of the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-kōṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I) regarding the construction of the tank.

464. 348 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same stone. First two lines in Telugu characters and the rest in Tamil. The latter seems to refer to the cutting of a man's head, represented in the sculpture on the same stone.

465. 349 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the right side of the steps leading to the same tank. Records in Ś. 1598, Naḷa, that a certain Pēta-Gaṅgareḍḍi whose ancestry is given, repaired the tank, built the margin of stones and two flights of steps.

466. 350 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up in a field near the same village. Records in Prajāpati gift of land. A tiger is engraved at the top of the inscription.

467. 351 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up near the Kāṇṇar-maṇṭapam in the same village. Records in Hēmalamba gift of land for a flower garden.

• MADURĀNTAKAM TALUK.

*Achcharapāḷkam.*

468. 233 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the gōpura of the Akshēśvara temple, right of entrance. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇarāya. Records in Ś. 1450,

Virodhin, a gift by Vīra-Narasimbarāya-Nāyakar for the merit of the king on the occasion of a lunar eclipse.

**469.** 234 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple, right of entrance. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (III), the date of which is lost. Mentions Ammaiyaṭṭan Śambuvarāyan.

**470.** 235 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērīnmaikōṇḍan gift of land to an image set up by Ātkōṇḍanāyakan *alias* Śēdiyarāyan.

**471.** 236 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājādēva gift of sheep for a lamp.

**472.** 237 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall left of entrance. Records in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) gift of gold for a lamp.

**473.** 238 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in the fifth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyādēva "who conquered every country," gift of land. The king was evidently the same as the Māravarman Vikrama Pāṇḍya who came to the throne in 1282 and who conquered Vīra Gaṇḍagōpāla and Kākātīya Gaṇapati.

**474.** 239 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (III). Records in his twelfth year, gift of jewels by Śēṅgēṇi Ammaiyaṭṭan "who took the Pāṇḍya country."

**475.** 240 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (III?) that Attimallan Kulōttuṅga Chōla Śambuvarāyan granted the proceeds of certain taxes to the temple.

**476.** 241 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājādēva (III?). Records in his third year, gift of ten buffalo cows for a lamp to the temple of Ātchikōṇḍaruḷiyādēva.

**477.** 242 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyādēva. Records in his third year gift of land to the same temple. See No. 473.

**478.** 243 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventh year (Kārttika, Aparapaksha, Sunday, Āśvini) of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyādēva gift of land to the same temple. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 11, where Dr. Kielhorn argues that the intended date was probably 13th July A.D. 1259.

**479.** 244 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king,

Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva II, grant of the proceeds of a tax by Rājanārāyaṇa Śambavarāya of the ſeṅgeṅgaḷ family.

**480.** 245 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva gift of land. (See No. 473).

**481.** 246 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva that the king clubbed several villages together into one, called it Kalikaḍinda-Śōḷan Śāttanūr and granted it to the temple. The village belonged to Oymānāḍu *alias* Vijayarājēndra-vaḷanāḍu.

**482.** 247 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva gift of land. Mentions the image of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, which was set up in the same temple, and Ōymānāḍu *alias* Vijayarājēndravaḷanāḍu.

**483.** 248 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva records in his ninth year, gift of sheep for a lamp.

**484.** 249 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin, gift of land.

**485.** 250 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Akshēśvara temple. A record of Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār II, son of Vīra-Bokkaṇa-Uḍaiyār I, recording in Ś. 1283, Plava, gift of land to a *matha* at Kāñchipuram. Mentions the minister Sōmappār and Koppaṇṇar (Goppaṇa Rāya ?).

**486.** 251 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva, dated in his third year (A.D. 1285?). Records gift of land.

**487.** 252 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva II (1276—90) records in his fifteenth year, gift of land. The actual date is Monday, 28th August 1290. See *Ep. Ind.*, VIII, p. 280. After Mr. Swamikannu Pillai's researches this king has to be called Sundara Pāṇḍya III.

**488.** 253 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. The Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Vīrarājēndradēva (I, 1063—70) records, in his fifth year, gift of paddy and of the proceeds of taxes.

**489.** 254 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I, dated in his forty-second year.



490. 255 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (I) recording in Ś. 1298, Naḷa, gift of land.

491. 256 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the forty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I) gift of sheep for a lamp.

492. 257 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35) gift of a lamp.

493. 258 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35) gift of a lamp.

494. 259 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of another shrine in the same temple. Records in the forty-third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I (1070—1118) gift of sheep for a lamp.

495. 260 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Sakalālōka-chakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śamburāyan, dated in his eighteenth year (A.D. 1355).

496. 261 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva I (1011—43) gift of sheep for a lamp.

*Kadambarkōyil.*

497. 226 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the central shrine in the Kadambanāthēśvara temple. A mutilated record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Vīra-rājendradēva (1064—70), the date of which is lost. Records gift of land.

*Kadappēri near Madurāntakam.*

498. 129 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the outer side of the east wall of the second prakāra of the Śvētanārāyaṇēśvara temple, right of entrance. The Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājādhirājadēva (1018—52) records gift of money, on a date which is lost. (Śvētarāya is in Tamil Tiruveṇkaḍu.)

499. 130 of 1896.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A much worn out record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) "who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya", dated in his thirty-seventh year.

500. 131 of 1896.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Records in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva gift of a lamp. See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, 265.

501. 132 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. Records in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rajarajadēva (II 1146—78) gift of land.

**502.** 133 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the inner side of the south wall of the same *prākāra*. The Vijayanagara king Praudha-Dēvarāya records in Ś. 1370 expired, the gift of the village of Karunguḷi to the temple. [Karunguḷi was the birth place of the famous Rāmaliṅgapillai, a saint who lived early in the nineteenth century and who wrote the *Tiruvārūṭpā*.]

**503.** 134 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the inner side of the east of the same *prākāra*. Records in the fortieth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kō-Māravarma *alias* Kulāśekhara-dēva I (1268—1308) gift of land to two images. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, 300, where it is pointed out that the exact date is Saturday, 24th February 1308.

**504.** 135 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the shrine in the same temple right of entrance. Records in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?) gift of a lamp.

**505.** 136 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. Records in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?) gift of a lamp.

**506.** 137 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-dēva the pledging of certain land.

**507.** 138 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva gift of land. [The temple was built by a military officer of the king.]

**508.** 262 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the Kōḍaṇḍarāma-Perumāḷ temple at Madurāntakam. Records in the third year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva gift of an arecanut garden for maintaining two lamps.

**509.** 263 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Records in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva gift of money. Contains also the first few words of another inscription of the eleventh year of the king's reign.

*Madurāntakam.*

**510.** C.P. No. 141 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Modern Telugu.) Records gift of certain lands to the temple of Chandrasēkhara by one Periya Namaśivāya Nayanār, in Ś. 482 (A.D. 560). The date is of course absurd. "The language of the deed, though mostly Telugu, has an admixture of modern Tamil terms. There are a number of figures of weapons, etc., at the top and bottom, including a matchlock with bayonet."

*Māmaṇḍūr.*

See Cg. Nos. 286—8, where the local inscriptions have been placed by oversight and also supplement to this district.

**511.** 612 of 1904.--(Tamil.) On the north base of the Maṇḍuka-nathēśvara temple. A mutilated record of the Chōla king Rājarāja I, date of which is lost. Contains a portion of the historical introduction. Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp.

*Neḍumāram.*

**512.** 270 of 1912.--(Telugu.) On a slab built into the roof of the Ādikēśava-Perumāḷ temple. The back side and the top of the slab are built in. The inscription is in modern characters and registers the construction of a temple for Chennakēśava, west of the village Nemḍambaram, by a certain Lakshmayya, for the merit of Chennakēśava-Nayanivāru.

*Neyyadīpākkam.*

**513.** 212 of 1901. --(Tamil.) On the right of the entrance into the Piridiḡaṅgēśvara temple. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndra-Chōladēva gift of two lamps. The temple is called Pirudiḡaṅgavudaiyār and the village Neyyaruppākkam in Todupaḷuvūr-nādu, a subdivision of Kāliyūr-kōttam.

**514.** 213 of 1901. --(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Marundiśvara temple. The Uḍaiyār king Śayaṇa Uḍaiyār (son of Kampa I?) records in his sixteenth year gift of land to the Marundiśvara temple.

**515.** 214 of 1901.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the same temple. The Uḍaiyār king Sayana Uḍaiyār records in his sixteenth year gift of land. The village is called Neyyadarpākkam.

*Paramēśvaramaṅgalam.*

**516.** 257 of 1912.--(Tamil.) On the slab near a Gaṇēśa image outside the Kailasanātha temple. Records in the sixteenth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Nripatuṅgavarman (*circa* 850-80), gift of gold (11 *kaḷanju*) for offerings to the god Mahādēva in the temple of Śailēśvara, at Paramēśvaramaṅgalam. The money was deposited on interest in the hands of the *Gaṇapperumakkaḷ* of Śailēśvara by Nandi-Niraimati, son of Maṇṇaikudī-maṇamadakki Viḷuppēra-aiyan. Engraved by Śatturuṅṅapperundachchan. [Mr. Krishna Sastri points out that Maṇṇaikudī was the place where Udayachandra, the General of Nandivarman II (*circa* 712-79), defeated the Pāṇḍyan king and surmises that an ancestor of Viḷuppēra-aiyan should have taken part in it, thus obtaining a hereditary title. The *Gaṇapperumakkaḷ* should have been, like the *Āḷumgaṇattār*, the direct managers of the village affairs. A similar term is *Amritaganattār*. See Tiruvorriyūr inscriptions. Maṇṇaikudī has been identified with Maṇṇi near Kumbhakōṇam.

**517.** 258 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the back side of the same slab. Records in the fifteenth year the consecration of the image of Gaṇapati-Bhaṭārar and the construction of a temple for the same at Sailēśvara, by a Brāhmaṇa lady who provided forty *kāḷi* of paddy for lamps and worship. The record is evidently connected with No. 516.

**518.** 259 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇadēva-Mahārāya, dated in Ś. 1444, Chitrabhānu, Makara, śu. di. 10, Monday, Tiruvōṇam (29th September, A.D. 1522). Mentions the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Mēdinimiśara Gaṇḍakattāri Śāḷuva Nāgayyadēva Maha-araśa.

*Perumber.*

This place, like Achcharapākkam and Madurāntakam, was included in the Kaḷattūr-kōttam. It is also called Tribhuvananalūr and a hamlet of Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam.

**519.** 264 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the maṇṭapa, in front of the Tāndōṇṛīśvara temple. Records in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I gift of land. The assembly of Madurāntakam remits the taxes (*antarāya and magamai*) on it. Signed by citizens in different *chēris* of the city, named after Chōḷa kings. The tax on 32 *paḍāgas* is nearly 12 *kuḷanjūs*. *S.I.I.*, III, No. 78, pp. 173-8.

**520.** 265 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of Rājārjadēva II in his eighteenth year; records gift of four cows for a lamp in the temple of Śrīkaraṇīśvara at Perumbēur.

**521.** 266 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Virarājēndradēva (I, 1064-70); records in his seventh year gift of land (after its being reclaimed) by the assembly of Mādhurāntaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam to the temple. *S.I.I.*, III, No. 84, pp. 202-4.

**522.** 267 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva II. Records in his eighteenth year gift of land for a lamp by a native of Tagaḍūr.

**523.** 268 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva II gift of ten cows for a lamp.

*Pulipparakoyil.*

**524.** 293 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Vyāgrapādēśvara temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyar (II, 1399-1406), in

*Svabhānu* (i.e., Ś. 1326). Records the gift of certain taxes on the residents living in the *tirumadaivilāgam* of the temple of Tiruppulipagava-Nāyanar. The resident Śettis, Kaikkōlars and Vāṇiyas were to pay two *panams* per year on each individual and two *panams* on each loom. Mr. Krishna Sastri believes that these apparently covered all the taxes payable by them, viz., *Pattādainūlayam*, *āttaisanmādam*, *periyasammādam*, *kaiyērpū*, *mādavritti*, *daṇṇāyakanmagamai*, etc.

**525.** 294 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīra Vijaya-bhūpatirāja Uḍaiyār (son of Dēvarāya I), in *Hēmalamba* (i.e., Ś. 1340). Records that the trustees of the temple, after consulting the revenue authorities of the Chandragiriśālā, granted a remission of six *panams* which they had used to take in excess from the Kaikkōlars living in its *tirumadaivilāgam*, as *vāśalpanam*; but collected as before three *panams* from each family (?) of Kachhavaḍa Vāṇiyar, three *panams* from each family of *Śēnpadavar*, 40 *panams* on cloths and four towards *Kārttiḡaikānikkai*.

**526.** 295 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Praudhadēvarāya Mahārāya (1449-65) in Ś. 1374, Āṅgīrasa. Records gift of the village Kaṇakkanpattu *alias* Śēd rāya-nallūr, to the temple of Tiruppulipagava-Nāyanar at Pattūr, the northern hamlet of Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅḡalam in Kaḷattūr-kōttam, a district of Jayaṅḡondachōlamanḡalam, by Dēvappagal, son of Mahāpradhāna Annadāta-Daṇṇāyaka, for the health of the king.

**527.** 296 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A damaged record of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (not identified), dated in his twelfth year. Mentions a number of chiefs Amarakōn, Vēṇuvudaiyān, Pallavamārāyan, Adiyamān, Nandipanman, etc., apparently vassals of the king. Seems to register certain privileges agreed to by the Mahēśvarās, Sthānattārs, priests and the Kaikkōlars of the temple, in the presence of a certain Kaṇḍiyadēvar. [The privileges were that "their daughters' children and sons' sons were to be allowed freedom of action in the temple and in the village, and were to receive betel-leaves (as a token of honour) in the *Tiruvōlakkam*," etc.]

**528.** 297 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II), dated Ś. 1327, Parthiva. Mentions Agaram Valudippākkam, the northern hamlet of Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅḡalam.

**529.** 298 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvārāya (1337-60) records in his sixth year, gift of taxes payable within the four limits of the *tirumaḍaivilāgam*, for the worship in the temple

of Tiruppulippagava-Nāyanār. The taxes are the *tarikkadamai* on looms, *pērkadamai* (on individuals), payable by the Kaikkōlars, Śāliyars and Vāṇiyars.

**530.** 299 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppa (i.e., Viruppaṇa) Uḍaiyār, (i.e. Virūpāksha I), son of Ariyaṇa Uḍaiyār (Harihara II); mentions in Ś. 1319, Īśvara, Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Kaḷattūr-kōttam.

**531.** 300 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Kālayukta gift of two looms in favour of a shrine of Ilaiya Nāyanār, in the street to the west of the temple of Pulippagavar, under the orders of the Maṅgappa-Uḍaiyār.

**532.** 301 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the slab set up in the same temple. Records gift of land in the village of Abhimāna-vātāpinalūr to the temple of Tiruveṅṅāḍuḍaiya-Nāyanār in Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. Mentions also the temple of Tiruppulippagavar at Patūr.

**533.** 302 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in a street of the same village. Records in Sāruvadi (Śārvari) gift of taxes collected from the residents of the southern street in Pulipparakōyil, for the health of Naraśiṅgarāja Uḍaiyār, by a certain Timmarāja-Uḍaiyār.

### Śeyyūr.

**534.** 430 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Valmikanātha temple. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Vīrarājēndradēva (1?) gift of land by a military officer

**535.** 431 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, date of which is lost. Records gift of thirty cows for a lamp.

**536.** 432 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records in the ninth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (III8—35) gift of a lamp.

**537.** 433 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva gift of land for a lamp.

**538.** 434 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva gift of 96 sheep for two lamps.

**539.** 435 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva I, dated in his forty-seventh year.

**540.** 436 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājārājadēva gift of twelve sheep for a lamp.

**541.** 437 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I) recording in his forty-ninth year gift of money for a lamp.

**542.** 438 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. An epigraph of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35) recording in his eighth year gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**543.** 439 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva recording in his ninth year gift of a salt pan.

**544.** 440 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva, dated in his eighth year.

**545.** 441 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. An epigraph of the Chōla king Rājārājadēva recording in his fifth year gift of money for offerings to Piḷḷaiyār for thirty-two days of the year.

**546.** 442 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva recording in his twelfth year gift of a lamp.

**547.** 443 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the Chōla king Rājādhirājadēva recording in his sixth year the setting up of an image of Kēdāradēva.

**548.** 444 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva which records in his fourth year gift of land as śrīdhana to the goddess.

**549.** 445 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva which records in his fourth year gift of salt-pans.

**550.** 446 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Kailāsanātha temple in the same village. An epigraph of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva which records in his eighth year gift of twelve sheep for a lamp.

**551.** 447 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva which records in his forty-fourth year gift of twelve sheep for a lamp.

**552.** 448 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the forty-fifth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I) gift of twelve sheep for a lamp.

**553.** 449 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III) who took Madura, the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, Ceylon, and Karuvūr. Records in his twenty-third and twenty-sixth years gift of money for two lamps.

**554.** 450 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājādhirājadēva gift of money.

**555.** 451 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I), dated in his forty-eighth year.

**556.** 452 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājādhirājadēva gift of money for three festivals.

**557.** 453 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājādhirājadēva gift of twelve sheep for a lamp and of money for a festival.

**558.** 454 of 1902.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājādhirājadēva recording gift of money for two festivals. The date is doubtful.

#### *Tiruppulivānam.*

**559.** 43 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Vyāghrapādeśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III, in his eighteenth year. Gift of cows for a lamp, by a person who killed another by mistake.

**560.** 44 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. Records in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?) gift of cows for a lamp.

**561.** 45 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I?), dated in his twenty-fifth year. End built in.

#### *Tiruvānakkōyil.*

Like Kaḷattūr this place was a centre of Kaḷāmukha activity.

**562.** 284 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Tiruvāḷśvara temple. An unfinished record of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251—64), “who was pleased to take all countries,” dated in his fourteenth year. Seems to register sale of house-sites to the weavers and dancing girls of the temple of Tiruvāḷakkōyiluḍaiya-Nāyanār at Vittūr, the northern hamlet of Madhurāntaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a *tanīyūr* in Jayaṅḡḇachōḷa-maṇḍalam.



**563.** 285 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirteenth year of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvārāya a gift of land at Vittūr, the northern hamlet of Madhurāntaka-chaturvedimaṅgalam, a village in Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam.

**564.** 286 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records in the twelfth year of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvārāya (1337—60) gift of taxes collected within the *maḍaviḷāga*, of the temple of Tiruvālakkōyiludaiya-Nāyanār at Vittūr, for festivals, worship, etc., in the same temple. The taxes were collected from the Śēttis, Kaikkōlars, Kaṟṟivaḍavāṇigar, Śekkuvāṇigar and Dēvanāyaṅgār.

**565.** 287 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the nineteenth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa gift of three *vēli* of land for conducting worship in the temple. [The lands were old Dēvadāna lands, but had gone out of possession to the detriment of worship in temple. Rājanārāyaṇa evidently restored the state of things as before the Mussalman invasions.]

**566.** 288 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Vīṣhu (Vriṣha) that Tiruvēṅgaḍanāthar granted the fields called *nāchchan māṇiyam* to the temple of Tiruvāliyappan, for the merit of Vīrappanāyakkar-Ayyan.

**567.** 289 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Bahudhānya, gift of houses, lands and certain privileges to the dancing girls whom a certain Varadarāja had newly appointed for service in the temple, which had been in difficulty owing to lack of maid-servants.

**568.** 290 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva; records in his fourteenth year gift of six cows for two lamps by a certain Pushpagiri-jīyar. See No. 562 above.

**569.** 291 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in Vikāri that a certain Timmarāśayya of Nāraṇapura built this (maṇṭapa) for the merit of Malaiyappaiyan.

**570.** 292 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Vikāri gift of a house and land for a dancing girl who took up service in the temple of Tiruvālakkōyiludaiya-Tambirānār, for the merit of Timmarāśayyan, son of Rāmarāśayyan of Nāraṇapura.

**571.** 352 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Tiruvāḷśvara temple. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva gift of a lamp to the temple of Tiruvālakkōyiludaiya-Mahādēva at Kaḷattūr in Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam, a subdivision of Jayaṅgōṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam, by Paraśivan Taḷuvakkuḷaīndān Āḷudaiyān, a native of Kuḷalai in

Vēṅkunṇa-kōṭṭam. Mentions the Kāḷamukha priests Gōmaḍattu Jñānarāṣi-Paṇḍita and Śāilarāṣi-Paṇḍita.

**572.** 353 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Tribhuvanachakravartin Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyar (Virūpāksha I), son of Vira-Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (and therefore brother of Bukka II). Records in Ś. 1320 gift of land in the hamlet of Uttamaśōḷaviḷāgam to the temple of Tiruvālakkoyiludaiya-Nāyanār at Kaḷattūr, by Vēṇavuḍaiyān, one of the Kaikkōḷa Mudalis of the temple. It is stated that Uttamaśōḷaviḷāgam was originally granted to the temple by Vira-Kampana-Uḍaiyār for worship and repairs. Mentions Pūṇḍarīkan Rājendraśōḷa-Tamiḷadaraiyan Āṭkoṇḍan Maṇḍalapurushan.

**573.** 354 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyar, recording in his third year gift of fifteen cows to the same temple by Mallinādan Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyan.

**574.** 355 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records in his fourth year gift of a lamp to the temple of Tiruvālakkōyiludaiya-Mahādēva, by the merchant of Tiru-Mayilappil in Puliyūr-kōṭṭam mentioned in Nos. 333 and 334 of 1911.

**575.** 356 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Bukkaṇa Uḍaiyār (i.e., Bukka II), son of Vira-Arīrāya (i.e., Harihara II). Records in Tāraṇa (S. 1326) purchase of land at Puduppākkam by Vēṇavuḍaiyān, one of the Kaikkōḷa-Mudalis of the temple, perhaps for re-presentation to it.

**576.** 357 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Belongs to the reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), “who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.” Records in his twenty-seventh year gift of four cows for a lamp by a native of Āṇṇūr in Ūṇṇukkāṭṭu-kōṭṭam. Mentions the two Kāḷamukha priests referred to in No. 571 above.

**577.** 358 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records in his tenth year gift of land at Śīru-Taṇḍālam to the god Chandraśekhara at Tiruvālakkōyil by a number of people, one of whom was a native of Koḍuvūr (in Paṭṭiṇa-nāḍu, a subdivision of Śembūr-kōṭṭam) and another of Paṭṭiṇam.

**578.** 359 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇerimēlkoṇḍan (Kulōttuṅga II?). Records in his twelfth year an order of the king on the two hundred and ninety-third day of the year, to present certain lands in the village of Arumbākkam, a subdivision of Uḷalūr *alias* Rājarājanallūr in Kaḷattūr-kōṭṭam, clubbed together under the new name Anapāyanallūr, for

maintaining worship in the temple of Tiruvālakōyiluḍaiya-Mahādēva. The royal secretary was Anapāya-Mūvēndavēḷān as in No. 346 of 1911 at Kaḷattūr. See also No. 582 below.

**579.** 360 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Records in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35) gift of a lamp. Mentions Gōmaḍattu Śailarāṣi-Paṇḍita. See Nos. 571 and 576 above.

**580.** 361 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the third year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvārāya. Records in his third year gift of fifteen cows for half a lamp by one of the Kaikkōḷar belonging to the temple of Tiruvālakōyiluḍaiya Nayanār. Mentions the measure *Rājakēsari-nāḷi*.

**581.** 362 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the tenth year of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvārāya that the residents of Kaḷattūr-parṇu gave Nariyaṇṣēri *alias* Puṇḍarikanallūr, a hamlet of Kaḷattūr, to the Kaikkōḷa mentioned in No. 580, as a sarvamānya grant.

**582.** 363 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān (Kulōttuṅga II) records in his twelfth year an order to the chief Toṇḍaimān on the two hundred and ninety-third day of the year to grant some lands in the village of Nenmali in Valla-nāḍu, clubbed together under the new name Kulōttuṅgaśōḷan Tirunīrṇuchchōḷanallūr for maintaining worship in the temple. The royal secretary was Anapāya Mūvēndavēḷān as in Nos. 346 and 359. [According to Tamil literary tradition Toṇḍaimān was the title given by Kulōttuṅga II to the brother of Śēkkiḷār, the author of the Periapurāṇa.]

**583.** 364 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvārāya records in his twelfth year that the *tirumaḍaiṇiḷāgam* and the surrounding lands were given as a sarvamānya grant to the sthānattār of the temple, for maintaining worship and repairs.

**584.** 365 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?), dated in his twenty-sixth year. Records gift of land by a certain Karikālaśōḷa-Tamiḷadaraiyan for burning a lamp on the hill north of the temple of Tiruvālakōyiluḍaiya-Nayanār.

*Tiruvāṇḍavar.*

**585.** 613 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the Tiruvāṇḍanāthēśvara temple. A fragment of record of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvārāya, dated in his eighth year.

**586.** 614 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva, date of which is lost. Records gift of a lamp.

**587.** 615 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the same place. A fragment of record of the Vijayanagara king Achyuta, dated Durmukha (i.e., Ś. 1459). The king bears Śāluva *birudas*. The village is called Tiruvāṇḍavāru. In the same village is a modern inscription, dated in Vikāri.

**588.** 616 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in a field to the east of the same village. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Rāmadēva-Mahārāya (1620—30). Records in S. 1547, expired, Krōdhana, gift of land by a Nāyaka.

*Uttaramallūr.*

**589.** 1 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Vaikuṇṭha Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman, dated in his fourteenth year. Contains a letter from the king to the villagers regarding disqualifications for appointments. [The inscription is one of the most valuable documents in South Indian constitutional history. It throws a flood of light on the committee system of village government, the method of village administration by the assembly, the qualifications for membership, etc. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1899, pp. 24—27, where the inscription is fully summarised.]

**590.** 2 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman, dated in his twelfth year. Contents similar to those of No. 589. [This epigraph is of the same nature and value as the previous one, but earlier and a little less elaborate. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1899, pp. 27-8. This was amended by the later regulation given above.]

**591.** 3 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Kampavarman gift of land to the temple of Mahādēva in the neighbouring village of Puliyūr.

**592.** 4 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman gift of land to the temple of Mahādēva in the neighbouring village of Tiṭṭattūr.

**593.** 5 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Kampavikramavarman gift of land to Mahāvishṇu.

**594.** 6 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Kampavikramavarman gift of land to Mahāvishṇu.

**595.** 7 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the ninth year of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Kampavarman a sale of land. Incomplete.

**596.** 8 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman

(Parāntaka I) gift of land to the temples of Tiruppulivalam and Tulāvarattai.

597. 9 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I) gift of land for offerings and lamps.

598. 10 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of gold in the reign of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman for a lamp to a temple of Mahādeva, date of which is lost.

599. 11 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Kampavikramavarman, dated in his tenth year.

600. 12 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I) rules regarding the exchange of gold.

601. 13 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land.

602. 14 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman gift of land.

603. 15 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land.

604. 16 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land.

605. 17 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land.

606. 18 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land *for the support of teachers of grammar.*

607. 19 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land to the temple at Tiruppulivalam.

608. 20 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land.

609. 21 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land to the temple at Tirumāliuṇjōlai.

610. 22 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land to Durga-Bhaṭṭāraki.

611. 23 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land to a temple of Śeṭṭai.

612. 24 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land.

**613.** 25 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land to a temple of Mahādēva.

**614.** 26 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land to the Viṣṇu temple at Śōmanēri.

**615.** 27 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land to Gaṇapati.

**616.** 28 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land to the temple at Tiruvunniyūr.

**617.** 29 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43) gift of land.

**618.** 30 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43) gift of land to the temple at Tiruppulivalam.

**619.** 31 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the so-called Gaṅga-Pallava king Vijaya-Kampavarman, dated in his fifteenth year.

**620.** 32 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eleventh year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land by a queen.

**621.** 33 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva gift of land.

**622.** 34 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman gift of land.

**623.** 35 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman gift of land.

**624.** 36 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land.

**625.** 37 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixth year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land.

**626.** 38 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. Records in the third year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land.

**627.** 39 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of land for a *maṭha* for learned Brāhmaṇas. Beginning built in.

**628.** 40 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman gift of land for feeding Brāhmaṇas.

629. 41 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-third year of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva III, "who conquered Kachchi and Tañjai" allotment of revenue to the temple.

630. 42 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. Records in the fifteenth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Kampavarman gift of gold. End built in.

631. 49 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Sundara-varada Perumāḷ temple. Records in the twelfth year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land by a queen to the Viṣṇu temple built by Koṅgaraiyar.

632. 50 of 1898.—(Grantha.) On the same wall. Two verses in praise of the architect.

633. 51 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record of "the Gaṅga-Pallava king" Vijaya Dantivikramavarman, dated in his tenth year. Only the first few words are preserved.

634. 52 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirteenth year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of sheep for two lamps to the temple of Koṅgaraiya by the same queen as in No. 631.

635. 53 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Subrahmaṇya temple. Records in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011—43) the hereditary appointment of a Pūjāri.

636. 54 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājārāja-Rājakēsarivarman I recording in his seventeenth year gift of sheep for a lamp by different people.

637. 55 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the temple. Records in the fourth year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land.

638. 56 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Kailāsa-nātha temple. Records in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011—43) gift of land.

639. 57 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the east and north walls of the Koḷambesvara temple. Records in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118) gift of money for a lamp.

640. 58 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Mādari-Amman temple. Records in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I) gift of gold for a lamp.

641. 59 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. Records in the third year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land.

642. 60 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land.

643. 61 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple. Records in the twenty-first year of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Dantivikramavarman a resolution of the village assembly.

644. 62 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman a resolution of the village assembly.

645. 63 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Nripatuṅgavarman gift of gold for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Trippuli-  
valam

646. 64 of 1898. - (Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixth year of the “Gaṅga Pallava” king Vijaya-Kampavarman gift of land to the Viṣṇu temple of Gōvardhana.

647. 65 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Vijaya-Kampavarman, dated in his eighteenth year. End built in.

648. 66 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I, 1070—1118), dated in his twenty-first year.

649. 67 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvana-vīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—1216), dated in his thirty-seventh year, Mithuna, Apara 9, Sunday, Hasta (= 7th June A.D. 1215). *Ep. Ind.*, V, 199.

650. 68 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35) in his fifteenth year. Sale of land.

651. 69 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twelfth year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land.

652. 70 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of cows for a lamp. In archaic characters.

653. 71 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of land.

654. 72 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-fourth year of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Nandivarman gift of land.

655. 73 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Pārthivēndrādhīpativarman gift of land.

656. 74 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the ninth year of the Pallava king Danti-Pōttarasar gift of gold for digging a tank.



**657.** 75 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman gift of gold for a water-shed.

**658.** 76 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III in his twenty-sixth year. Gift of land.

**659.** 77 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Krishṇa III), "who conquered Kachchī and Tañjai," in his twenty-fifth year. A resolution of the village assembly, regarding fines.

**660.** 78 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of the Chōla king . . . Kēsarivarman gift of gold for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Trippulivalam.

**661.** 79 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of Pārthivēndrādhipativarman, dated in his seventh year.

**662.** 80 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Dantivarman recording in his seventh year a sale of land.

**663.** 81 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. The fragment of a record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Nripatuṅgavarman, dated in his twenty-fifth year.

**664.** 82 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The fragment of a record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Nripatuṅgavikramavarman, date of which is lost.

**665.** 83 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Nripatuṅgavikramavarman in his twenty-sixth year. Sale of land.

**666.** 84 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Kampavarman in his twenty-first year. Gift of gold for repairing a tank.

**667.** 85 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the south-east wall of the same temple. A record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Kampavikramavarman in his eighth year. Sale of land.

**668.** 86 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Kampa-Perumān in his twenty-third year. Allotment of gold and paddy.

**669.** 87 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Madirai-Koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I, 906—47) in his fourteenth year. Gift of gold for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Trippulivalam.

**670.** 88 *of* 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Pārthivēndrādhipativarman, dated in his second year. Partially built in.

671. 89 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Rashtrakūṭa king Kaṇṇaradēva, “who conquered Kachchi and Tañjai” in his eighteenth year. Gift of gold for a lamp.

672. 90 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Vijaya-Kampavarman, dated in his fifteenth year.

673. 91 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On a stone lying near the Irattai-taḷigai-Īśvara temple. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman, dated in his seventeenth year.

674. 92 of 1898.—(Tamil.) On another stone lying near the same temple. Records in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra Chōladēva (I, 1011—43) gift of land. Fragment.

#### PONNERI TALUK.

##### Kāttūr.

675. 249 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Tiruvallīśvara temple. Dated in reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III. Records in his twentieth year, gift of cows for a lamp, by a lady to the temple of Tiruvallīśuram-Uḍaiyār at Kāttūr.

676. 250 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the second pillar of the same maṇṭapa. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III. Records in his fourteenth year gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by a shepherd, to the temple of Tiruvallīśuramudaiya Mahādēva at Kāttūr *alias* Rājendraśōla-nallūr near Perumbēḍu in Paiyūr-kōṭṭam, a district of Jyaṅgonḍaśōla-maṇḍalam.

677. 251 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the third pillar in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva III, dated in his twentieth year. Records gift of land for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvallīchchuram-Uḍaiyār at Kāttūr *alias* Rājendraśōlanallūr, which the donor had purchased from the residents of Kadarpākkam.

678. 252 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the same temple. Records in the ninth year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman a sale of land as *taṇṇippatti* by the residents of Kāttūr in Paiyūr-kōṭṭam to Paṭṭaiyanār, the *mēnāyaka* of Perundaram, who built the temple of this village.

679. 253 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same slab. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985—1013) “who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr Śālai.” Records in his tenth year gift of 45 sheep for a half lamp to the temple of Tiruvallīśurattu-Mahādēva at Kāttūr in Paiyūr-kōṭṭam, by a resident of the village.

680. 254 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (985—1013)

“who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr-Śālai, dated in his eleventh year.” Seems to record a gift of twenty-three sheep and a gold lamp, to the same temple.

**681.** 255 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Belongs to the reign of the Chōla king Rājarājakēśarivarman (985—1013), “who destroyed the ships at Kāndaḷūr Śālai.” Records in his eleventh year sale of land by the residents of Kāttūr in Paiyūr-kōttam to a certain Nakkanālai Nakkan of Villippākkam, which belonged to Iruṅganūr Kūvam in Maṇayir-kūṛram, a subdivision of Maṇayir-kōttam. No details of prices given.

**682.** 256 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tāmil.) On a slab lying in the Viṛṇṇirunda-Perumāl temple in the same village. In characters of about the eleventh century A.D. Registers that the community of merchants (*nānā-dēśi*) at Mayilarppil, declared Ayyapuḷal-Kāttūr, to be a *virapattana* and laid down certain rules of conduct to be followed by the members of the *Vāḷaṇṇikā* sect residing in that village. [A very interesting record which eulogises the gild, refers to 500 *Virāśāsanas*, glorifying their deeds, etc. See *Mad. Ep. Rep.*, 1912-13, pp. 99-100 for details. See also *Inscrns.* 342 of 1912 at Basinikoṇḍa, 349 of 1912 at Vīralūr, *Ep. Carna.*, Vol. VII (Sk. 118 and *Ep. Ind.*, VII, p. 97.)]

*Mādambākkam.*

**683.** 318 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Dhēnupurīśvara temple. An epigraph of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra Chōḷadēva (not identified) recording in his tenth year gift of twenty *vēli* of land north of Mādambākkam *alias* Ulaguyyavandaśōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a village in Neḍuṅgunṇanādu which belonged to Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaḷanādu, a subdivision of Jayaṅgoṇḍachōla-maṇḍalam, to the temple of Śīrṇēri-Āḷudaiya-Nāyanār, under orders of Pañchanadivāṇan Nīlagaṅgaraiyan, a contemporary of Kōp-peruṅjiṅgadēva. See N.A. 473.

**684.** 319 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virāṣṛī Kumāra-Dēvarāya (II). Records in Prabhava (Ś. 1348) that eight house-sites of the sthānattār, being lost to them, fresh sites were provided for, in the street of the Kaikkōlar. Mentions Śīrṇēri-Āḷudaiya-Nāyanār at Maḍanpākkam *alias* Ulaguyyavandaśōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Neḍuṅgunṇa-nādu, a district of Ārāyiravēli-parṇu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaḷanādu, in Jayaṅgoṇḍachōla-maṇḍalam.

**685.** 320 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete and damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśiva-Mahārāya “who took every country,” date of which is lost.

686. 321 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva recording in his second year gift of two cows for providing curds to the temple of Śiṟṟēri-Uḍaiya-Nāyanār at Māḍambākkam *alias* Ulaguyya-vandaśōla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

687. 322 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva (III? 1276—90); quotes in his tenth year, the fifteenth year of Peruñjīgadēva and records a gift of land to maintain lamps, offerings and festivals in the temple of Śiṟṟēri-Āḷudaiya-Nāyanār.

688. 323 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōladēva (not identified). Records in his thirty-sixth year gift of the village of Maduraippākkam in Neḍuṅgunṟa-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam in Jayaṅgoṇḍachōlamaṇḍalam, to the same temple, by order of Aruṇagiri Perumāḷ Nilagaṅgaraiyan. See No. 683 above.

689. 324 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the verandah round the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II), son of Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (i.e., Bukka I) in *Ananda* (Ś. 1296), relating gift of the village of Māḍanpākkam to the temple by a certain Vittappar with the permission of the king. The inscription is of great interest as it enumerates the various dues and obligations to which the tenants were subjected. These were the *purakkalanaiyār pērkadamai* (which Mr. Kṛishṇa Sastri interprets as the obligations of the people who live outside the village), fees on cotton looms, caste obligations, fees of oil-mills, *vilvari*, *vāśalvari*, *uḷgalvari*, *nallerumai*, *narpasu*, *kārttigaippachchai*, *tiruppuḍiyidu*, "the share (*mērvai*) of grain from each harvest granted to village watchmen, market-fees (*śandaimudal*)," the *āśuvaḍimakkalpēr*, the *vettivari*, etc. All these were to be paid to the temple for worship and repair instead of to the Government.

690. 325 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same verandah. A damaged record of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva, dated in his fifteenth year. Records sale of houses in the *tirumaḍaivilāgam* to temple servants. It is not known which of the Sundara Pāṇḍyas is referred to.

#### *Nāgalapuram.*

691. 619 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On the south, east and north walls of the central shrine in the Vēdanārāyaṇasvāmin temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Kṛishṇarāya. The gift of certain villages. (The date is doubtful.)

692. 620 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Vēdavalittāyār shrine in the same temple. Dated in the reign of the

Vijayanagara king Śrīraṅgadēva-Mahārāya records in Pramāthin the grant of certain privileges to the *Pañchalatār* (i.e., the five artisan communities).

693. 621 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Grantha.) On the north, west and the south walls of the same shrine. An epigraph of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1436, Bhava, gift of land.

694. 622 of 1904. On the west wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A damaged record.

695. 623 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Krishṇadēva Mahārāya. Seems to record in Ś. 1442 expired, Vikrama, an agreement among certain merchants.

696. 624 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya, in Ś. 1442 expired, Vikrama. Mentions a number of kōttams and nāḍus.

697. 625 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Grantha.) At the entrance into the second gōpura of the same temple, right side. The Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇarāya-Mahārāya records gift of two villages.

698. 626 of 1904.—(Kannarese.) In the same place, left side. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛishṇarāya-Mahārāya records in Sarvadhārin (i.e., Ś. 1451), gift of land.

699. 627 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Grantha.) On the left and right sides of the second gōpura of the Vēdanārāyaṇasvāmin temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇarāya relating in Ś. 1445, Svabhānu, gift of land. One of the objects of the grant was the recitation of the Sanskrit Vēdās and the Drāviḍa-Vēda (the Prabandha) and the exposition of Vēdānta. [The temple is said to have been built at the command of the deity conveyed in a dream to a certain Haridāsa. See next inscription.]

700. 628 of 1904.—(Tamil.) At the entrance into the north gōpura of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1445 expired, Svabhānu. Refers to the origin of the temple and says that it was built at the command of Emberumān (i.e., Viṣṇu) who appeared in a dream to a private individual, Haridāsa. [Refers also to a visit which the king paid to Aragaṇḍapuram (i.e., Nāgalāpuram) on his way to Kumbakōṇam for the Mahāmakha festival, just after his return from the campaign in the north.]

701. 628-A of 1904.—(Tamil.) In the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1445 expired, Svabhānu, gift of land.

702. 629 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the outer prakāra of the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya, the date of which is indistinct,

**703.** *C.P. No. 12 of 1905.*—A record of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya, dated in Ś. 1445, making grant of several villages to the temple of Nīlamāṇikyadēva (i.e., Vēdanārāyaṇaperumāl) and to Haridāsa mentioned in No. 700 above. To the latter was entrusted the entire management of the temple.

*Nallūr.*

**703-A.** The Nallūr grant of Harihara II. A C.P. grant in Sanskrit verse and Nandināgarī character, recording the gift of the village (which was in Mēguṇa-vaṇanādu or Nalatūripāḷem Śīma in Paiyūr-Kōttam) to Brāhmins by Harihara II in Ś. 1321, Pramādhin, Kārttika, lunar eclipse, corresponding, according to Dikshīt, to Wednesday, 15th October A.D. 1399. See *Ep. Ind.*, III, 113—26.

*Narasīṅgapuram.*

**704.** 237 of 1910.—(Tamil in Telugu characters mixed with Tamil ones.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Narasimha-Perumāl temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1456, Jaya. [A fresh copy of No. 17 of 1896, noticed on page 4 of the *Annual Report on Epigraphy* for 1895-96, paragraph 12.] It assigns an allowance of money, food, etc., to certain Brāhmins for the recitation of the Vēdas to the merit of the king's father Narasa Nāyaka, in whose name the village was founded.

**705.** 238 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Belongs to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1455, Vijaya, gift of the village of Periya-Puliyāvi surnamed Narasimhapuram to Brāhmaṇas, for the merit of the king by an agent of his named Tittāra-pillai, on the occasion of the consecration of the image of Lakshminarasimha-mūrti.

**706.** 239 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Belongs to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1457, Manmatha, gift of land to Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas by the same chief for the merit of Periyasvāmi Narasa Nāyaka on the occasion of the consecration of Prahlādapurandara—the name given to the image carried in processions in the Lakshminarasimha-Perumāl temple—at Kūvam Tyāgasamudra-nallūr surnamed Narasanāyakapuram in Kunūr-nādu, a subdivision of Tenkarai Maṇavil-kōttam in Chandragiri-rājya, which belonged to Jayarṅgondachōḷa-maṇḍalam. [Kūvam Tyāgasamudram was named after Vīranārayāna Śambuvarāya (1331--83), a contemporary of the Irattayar, Kālamēgha, etc., who celebrated his generosity to poets by calling his city Tyāgasamudram.]

**707.** 240 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1456, Jaya, gift of land and a house for the merit of Periyasvāmi Narasa-Nāyaka in the presence of Vitthalēśvara on the banks of the Tuṅgabhadra river, to each of two Vaishṇava Brāhmaṇas who recited a *purāṇam* (*Bhaktisañjivini*) in the same temple.

**708.** 241 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of land to a Brāhmaṇa on the occasion of the consecration of Lakshmīnarasimhamūrti.

**709.** 242 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1455, Vijaya, gift of a house and some special privileges by Tittāra-piḷḷai of Kāñchipuram to the watchman in the temple of Lakshmīnarasimhamūrti.

**710.** 243 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Veṅkatapati-dēva (I) Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1530, Saumya. Mentions Gobbūri Obarāja and the gift of sixty-five gold pieces called *Veṅkatarāya-varāḥans* and seems to regulate the festivals and the daily services in the temple of Alagiyasīṅgar at Kūvam Tyāgasamudranallūr *alias* Narasimhapuram. [For the description of the *Veṅkatarāya-varāḥans* see *Ind. Antq.*, XX, 207 ff. The Obarāja of this inscription is evidently the brother-in-law of Veṅkata I, mentioned by Barrados. See *Forg. Empe.*, p. 222-33; see also No. 707 above.]

**711.** 244 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Nāch-chiyār shrine in the same temple. Records in the thirty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I? 1070--1118) the consecration of a shrine (apparently for Rāma, Sīta and Lakshmana) in the temple of Madurāntaka-Viṇṇagar in Madurāntakanallūr which was a village in Kāṇṇūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇayir-kōttam, and a gift to it, of oil for two lamps, by the inhabitants of Kaḍāraṅgonḍaśōḷapuram in Paśali-nāḍu of the same kōttam.

**712.** 245 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers the consecration of the same shrine by a certain Vāṇiyan Paṇṇa-nāṇḍāḷi Śūrai *alias* Śrīramadūta of Kiḍāraṅgonḍaśōḷapuram, with the help of its residents, and provides for offerings and lamps. Kiḍāraṅgonḍaśōḷapuram must have been called after Rājendra-chōḷa I whose conquests included Kātāha or Kaḍāra (i.e., Lower Burma). See N.A. 615, 617 and 618.

**713.** 246 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records a sale of land to Vasudēvan Rājasundaran, a resident of Iruṅganūr, apparently by the assembly of Madurāntakanallūr. Mentions Iḷambiyāṅgōṭṭūr.

**714.** 247 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An unfinished record. Contains portions of the historical introduction of Kulōttuṅga I, beginning with the words *pugaḷmādu*.

**715.** 248 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35), dated in his seventh year. Seems to register a sale of land by the assembly of Kōttūr *alias* Śōḷavichchādira-chatur-vēdimaṅgalam in Kāṇṇūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇayir-kōttam in Jayanṅṇḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam. Mentions also Madurāntakanallūr in the same kōttam.

**716.** 249 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (1?) gift of land by the inhabitants of Madurāntakanallūr to the god, goddess and Ilaiyālvār (i.e., Lakshmaṇa), in the temple of Madurāntaka-Viṇṇagar-Ālvār.

**717.** 250 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of the main gōpura of the same temple. Dated in Ś. 1467 in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1467, *Viśvāvasu*, remission of taxes in the village of Kūvam Narasānāyakkarpuram, by a certain Śaṅkaranāyaka Liṅganāyaka for the merit of Śinna-Timmayyadēva-Mahārāja, son of Rāmarāja-Timmaya and brother of Rāmarāja Timmarāja Vitthala, the general of Sadaśiva Rāya and cousin brother of Aliya Rāma Rāya. Prince Chinna Timma is mentioned in the Telugu poem *Bāḷabhāgavataṇṇu* of Dōsur Kōṇṇṇikavi as the brother of Vitthala. Chinna Timma was evidently governor of Chandragiri Rājya of which Naraśingapuram was a part.

#### Nattam.

**718.** 260 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Śeṇbagēśvara temple. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājārjadēva III, date of which is lost. Records a gift of land apparently by the assembly of Paramēśvaramaṅgalam *alias* Śōḷakulatilaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**719.** 261 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011—43), dated in his ninth year. Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp and of one lamp stand.

**720.** 262 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the west and north walls of the same temple. A mutilated record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva I (1011—43), dated in his third year. Mentions Paramēśvaramaṅgalam *alias* Nigarili-śōḷachaturvēdimaṅgalam, the assembly of *samvatsara-vāriyam* (i.e., the annual supervision committee) which consisted of twelve men which formed part of the *mahā sabha* and which was elected in the month of *Tulā* every year. The committee performing the duties



connected with that village, met in the hall called Rājendraśōlan-chatuśśāli, and Kañjaran Aiyyan Sūryan was the settlement officer (*vagai-śeygiṇṇa*) of the district. See No. 727 below. These confirm the Uttaramallūr inscriptions about the village assembly and subordinate committees.]

**721.** 263 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A mutilated record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva I (1011–43), dated in his sixth year. Records gift of land for supplying the paddy required for offerings in the temple at Paramēśvaramaṅgalam *alias* Nigariliśōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Śembūr-kōttam which was a district of Jayaṅgondaśōla-maṅḍalam. Mentions the assembly of that village which included twelve members of the *samvatsara-vāriyam*. Salary in paddy of temple servants given.

**722.** 264 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into a wall of the mantapa of the same temple. A fragment of record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva I, date of which is lost. Seems to record a sale of land.

**723.** 265 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On another stone in the same place. A fragment of record of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva III, dated in his third year. Records gift of a lamp to the temple at Paramēśvaramaṅgalam *alias* Śōlakulatilaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam.

**724.** 266 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a third stone in the same place. A fragment of record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērin-maikondān, date of which is lost. Mentions Perumaṅgattālvār of Paḷampattiṇam (old town).

**725.** 267 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the roof, above the Subrahmaṇya image, in the same temple. A much-damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II), son of Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (I), dated Ānanda. Seems to fix the levying of certain taxes.

**726.** 268 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar lying in front of the same temple. Records that this flower garden was the gift of Padaiyādān Mādan *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōla-Gāṅgēyarāyan. See N.A. 548 and S.A. 61, 62, 86 and 98.

**727.** 269 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On another pillar in the same place. Fragment. Refers to queen Dantipirāṭṭiyār and to a certain Vīrakōśamaṅgalamuḍaiyār Uḍaiyapirāṭṭiyār who caused all the waste lands in the village of the temple maḍaippaḷḷi pura to be cultivated and the income used for festivals on the winter and summer solstices, eclipses, Aippaṣi-vishu, Śittirai-vishu, and Māsi-Magam, for the welfare of Dantipirāṭṭiyār and Rājendra-Chōladēva. The *Ūrvāriyam* seems to have been, according to Mr. Krishna Sastri, the committee whose function was to see the lands of the village properly cultivated and to collect the produce.

*Rāmagiri.*

**728.** 630 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the Vāliśvara temple. Records in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva gift of 32 cows for a lamp.

**729.** 631 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of 61 cows for 2 lamps. The name of the king and the date of the record are lost.

**730.** 632 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, dated in his fifteenth year. Records gift of money for a lamp by Vīrarājendra Vīranuḷamba-Duraiyaraīsan, lord of Kāñchipuram.

**731.** 633 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?) a gift by Vīra-Narasimhadēva *alias* Yādavarāya.

**732.** 634 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Kambana-Uḍaiyār (Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār) in Ānanda.

**733.** 635 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājadhīrājadēva relating gift of 3 lamps (the date is lost). Built in the middle and incomplete.

**734.** 636 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record. Mentions a chief with a string of *birudas* in Sanskrit from which we learn that he was a devotee of the Kāḷahastī and Tirupati temples and that he was the ruler of Veṅgi.

**735.** 637 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 1338 expired, Nāla (wrong) gifts by a chief.

**736.** 638 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva records in his tenth year, gift of 32 cows for a lamp. The village was situated in Niṇṇavūrnāḍu, a district of Kuṇṇavattana-kōttam, a subdivision of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam.

**737.** 639 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār, dated Viśvāvasu. The temple is called after Tiruvāliśuramuḍaiya-Nāyinār.

**738.** 640 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III). Records a gift by Śaśikula-Chāḷuki Tani-niṇṇu-venṇa Vīra-Naraśiṅgadēva *alias* Yādavarāya, who is mentioned with a string of *birudas* in Sanskrit. The date of the record is indistinct. See N.A. 58.

**739.** 641 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the same maṇṭapa. Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār records in Sadhāraṇa gift of the pillar.

**740.** 642 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the *prākāra* of the *Vāliśvara* temple. Records in Dundubhi a gift of land by *Bukkarāya-Uḍaiyār* to a certain *mathādhipati* who is called *Satyadarśanigaḷ*. The temple is called *Tirukkārikkarai*.

**741.** 643 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the *Bhairava* shrine in the same temple. A record of the *Vijayanagara* king *Vīra-Harihararāya* in *Pramāthin*. The temple is called *Tirukkārikarai-uḍaiya-Nāyanār* at *Naḍuvumalai* in *Ninṇaiyūr-nādu*, a district of *Kunṇavattana-kōttam* which was a subdivision of *Jayaṅṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam*.

**742.** 644 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the *Chōḷa* king *Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōḷadēva* in his sixth year. The temple is called *Tirukkārikarai-ṇaiyār* in *Naḍuvilmalai Ninṇaiyūr-nādu*, described as in No. 741.

**743.** 645 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the *Chōḷa* king *Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva* in his twenty-sixth year. Gift of money for a lamp.

**744.** 646 of 1904. (Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the *Chōḷa* king *Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva* (III?) recording in his sixteenth year, gift of 32 cows for lamp to the temple of *Tirukkārikarai-uḍaiyār* in *Ninṇaiyūr-nādu*, a district of *Kunṇavattana-kōttam*, a subdivision of *Jayaṅṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam*.

**745.** 647 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An inscription of the *Chōḷa* king *Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva* recording in his ninth year gift of money for a lamp.

**746.** 648 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of *Yādarāya*, dated in his thirty-sixth year. Records gift of land.

**747.** 649 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of *Tribhuvanachakravartin Aḷuntikkaraiśan* *alias* *Gaṇḍagōpāla*, dated in his fourth year. See S.A. 146. Evidently he was different from *Vīraganḍagōpāla*, the contemporary of *Vikrama Pāṇḍya* who is mentioned in N.A. 708, S.A. 68 and S.A. 342.

**748.** 650 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record of the *Chōḷa* king *Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva*, dated in his twenty-sixth year.

**749.** 651 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same shrine. A record of the *Chōḷa* king *Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōḷadēva* recording in his sixth year, gift of ninety-six sheep. Built in in the middle.

**750.** 652 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. A fragmentary record of the *Chōḷa* king *Kulōttuṅga I* containing a portion of the historical introduction.

**751.** 653 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the *Chōḷa* king *Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva* recording in his twenty-seventh year gift of money for a lamp.

**752.** 654 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Narasimhadēva-Yādarāja, dated in his thirty-sixth year.

**753.** 655 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva(III?) recording in his twenty-fifth year gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Tirukkārikaraippillaiyār.

**754.** 656 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva III records in his twenty-ninth year, corresponding to 26th June 1245, gift of sixteen *māḍai* for a lamp. "The date shows that the reign of Rājārāja III could not have commenced before approximately the 27th June 1216 A.D." *Ep. Ind.*, VIII, 271-72.

**755.** 657 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records an order of Madurāntaka-Pottappi-Chōla.

**756.** 658 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva(III?). Records in his tenth year gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp.

**757.** 659 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Bhairava shrine in the Vāliśvara temple. Records in the third year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Gaṇḍagōpāladēva gift of sixteen buffalo-cows for a lamp. Mentions Rājāśraya-Śaśikula Chālukki Vīra-Narasimhadēva *alias* Yādavarāja. See Cg. 738 and 747 above.

**758.** 660 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the back of the stone bull through the mouth of which water flows into the tank within the same temple. Records the setting up of the bull by a carpenter. In ancient character.

**759.** 661 of 1904.—(Tamil.) At the entrance into the ruined gōpura at the same temple. A mutilated record of the Vijayanagara king Virūpākṣarāja (II, 1465—86), son of Gajavēttai-Pratāpa Dēvarāja (II), dated in Śarvarin. The Śaka date is not preserved in full. Damaged.

*Satyavēdu.*

**760.** 31 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a stone lying in the courtyard of the Mātāṅgēśvara temple. Records in the fourth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Aparājitaavarman gift of the village of Tuṟaiyūr with its income (consisting of *ponnu* and *puravu*) for worship in the temple of Mahādēva at Mātāṅganpaḷli in Tēkkūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Paiyyūr-Iḷaṅgōṭṭam, by Kumarandai Kurumbarādittan *alias* Kāḍupattī Pēraraiyan of Śēra-nāḍu. [Kurumbarādittan or the son among the Kurumbas denotes a Pallava.]

**761.** 32 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a stone in the Ardha-maṇṭapa of the same temple. Records in the fifth year of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Aparājitavarman gift of 100 sheep for a lamp, to the same temple by Porriṇaṅgai, wife of the chief mentioned in No. 760. Mentions the measure called *vidēlvīdugu*, named after the Pallava king who had that title (i.e., Nandivarman III). See N.A. 347.

**762.** 33 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On stones built into a well in front of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1608, *Akshaya*, gift of a well and a garden by Kṛishṇareḍḍi of Dēśūru whose ancestor, Peda-Kṛishṇareḍḍi, is stated to have been the disciple of Tirumalai-Tōlappāchārya, to have belonged to the Paṇṭakula and to the Madurāntaka-gōtra. [Tirumalai Tōlappāchārya was the teacher of Maṭṭa Ananta, the author of *Kākusthaviyayamu*, who is proved both by Viresaliṅgam Pantulu and Mr. Krishna Sastri to have lived about 1565. See *Ep. Rep.* 1912, p. 88. Pedda Kṛishṇa Redḍi therefore should have lived then.]

**763.** 34 of 1912.—Sanskrit (Telugu.) On the same stones. A record of the Nawab Qutb Shahi Abulu Hasanu (Abu Hasan 1072—88) of Gōlkonḍa. Refers in Ś. 1608, *Akshaya*, to the construction of the same wall by Pedakṛishṇavibhu (i.e., Kṛishṇareḍḍi).

*Śivapuram.*

**764.** 18 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Śiva temple, left of entrance. The Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷaḍēva (I, 1012—43) records in his eighth year, gift of two lamps to the temple of Rājārajēśvara. [Dr. Hultzsch believes that this temple, like that at Tanjore, should have been founded by Rājārāja I.]

*Tiruvallavāyil.*

**765.** 247 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the entrance into the central shrine in the Veḷavāyilēśvara temple. A much damaged record of Pārthivendrādhivarman, dated in his eleventh year. Seems to provide for the burning of a lamp in this maṇṭapa by two merchants. Mentions Puḷal-kōttam.

**766.** 248 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab in the same temple. A mutilated record of the Chōḷa king Rājendra-Chōḷa I, date of which is lost. Records gift of land for offerings to the god Rishabhavāhanadēva, in the temple of Svāmīśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Tiruvallavāyil, by the residents of Tattamuṇji, Attimaṇichchēri, Kāṭṭūr *alias* Rājendraśōḷapuram, and Tiruvallavāyil.

SAIDAPET TALUK •

*Kunnattūr.*

This was the birth place of Śēkkiḷār, the author of the *Peria Purāṇa*, but no inscription concerning him is available here.

**767.** 255 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the Perumālkōyil tank. An incomplete and damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Śrīraṅgadēva Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1501, Bahudhānya. Records gift of land at Kunṛattūr to the temple of Talaśayana-Perumāḷ at Kaḍalmallai for the merit of the king's brother Veṅkatapatidēva-Mahārāja (i.e., Veṅkata I) by the general Gobbūri Tirumalai Nāyakkar. Kunnattūr was situated in Perumbākka-śirmai which belonged to Tirukkaḷukkunṛa-paṇṇu in Mugandur-nāḍu, a subdivision of Āmūr-kōttam, a district of Paḍaivīḍu-rājya in Jayaṅḡḇa-chōḷamaṇḍalam. [The donor is identified by Mr. Krishna Sastri with the general who made a grant of two villages to the Triplicane temple in A.D. 1584—85. See *Kūvam* and *Triplicane* inscriptions. *Ep. Rep.*, 1904, p. 25.]

**768.** 256 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the Nāḍanan-ḍēśvara temple at Manamai, a hamlet of the same village. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III, 1178-1216) "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," dated twenty-fourth year. Records gift of three cows for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvagattīśvara-Uḷaiyār at Manamai *alias* Jananāthanallūr, a village in Āmūr-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Āmūr-kōttam in Jayaṅḡḇa-chōḷamaṇḍalam.

**769.** 257 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor at the entrance into the Īśvara temple in the same hamlet. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, dated sixth year. Refers to a hunting accident. [Gives an insight into the method of administration of criminal justice. Two persons go out on a hunting expedition and the arrow of one aimed at the game hits and kills the other. As the record is mutilated we are not able to say how the matter was decided; but the usual expiation was to provide for a perpetual lamp for the merit of the deceased.]

**770.** 258 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On two detached fragments built into the shrine of the same temple. One of the stones mentions Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (not identified) and the other the thirteenth year of, perhaps, the same king. The first also refers to the Viṣṇu temple called Śendāmaraiḱkaṇṇa-Viṇṇagar.

**771.** 259 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of two cows for a lamp by a lady of Uttaranmērūr, named Dēvar-galammai, who was a member of the *Nyāyattār* or committee of justice at Uttaranmērūr temple mentioned in No. 768. The date is doubtful. [Mr. Krishna Sastri identifies the king with Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya II 1276—90, and rightly draws attention to the fact that a woman was a member of the committee.]

**772.** 260 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records in the seventh year of the Paṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva gift of lamp to the same temple. See note to the above epigraph.

*Little Mount (near Madras).*

**772-A.** 93 of 1898.—(Armenian). On a stone set up at the foot of the steps leading to the Church. A cross is carved out above the inscription, a copy which was submitted to Professor Hubschmann at Strassburg. He first deciphered it. The record is dated in year 1112 (of the Armenian patriarch Moses), i.e., A.D. 1663 and is an epitaph of an Armenian merchant named Khōja David, son of Khōja Margarē. [See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 89.]

*Māṅgaḍu.*

**773.** 348 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Vallīśvara temple. Records in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III ?) gift of money for a lamp by a certain Śittavatadēvan Gaṇḍarādittan. Mentions Māṅgaḍu *alias* Aḷagiyaśōlanallūr in Puliyūr-Kōttam. Built in at the beginning. A Śittavaḍavan is mentioned in S.A. 782.

**774.** 349 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III ?) gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvelḷikiḷmēya-Nāyanar at Māṅgaḍu *alias* Aḷagiyaśōlanallūr in Puliyūr-Kōttam.

**775.** 350 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Seems to register a gift of land in the reign of the Vijayanagara prince Pratāpadēvarāya. Built in at the end. Mr. Krishna Sastri surmises that the chief referred to must be the younger brother of Dēvarāya II.

**776.** 351 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the same shrine. Records in the third year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Aparājītavarmān gift of gold for a lamp and offerings to the temple of Tiruvelḷikiḷ-Mahādēva at Māṅgaḍu by a native of Kachchippēḍu. [It is doubtful whether Aparājita was identical with Nripatuṅga or his successor.]

**777.** 352 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On another slab built into the same floor. An incomplete record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Nandivikramavarman, dated seventeenth year. Mentions a native of Kunṭattūr and the temple of Tiruvelḷikiḷuḍaiya.

**778.** 353 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Kāmākshi-amman temple. Dated in the time of the Vijayanagara king Pratāpadēvarāya. Records in Parābhava gift of land to the temple of Āvuḍaiya-Nāchchiyār in Māṅgaḍu *alias* Aḷagiyaśōlanallūr, in Māṅgaḍu-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-

Kōṭṭam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-valanaḍu in Jayaṅḡondachōḷa-maṇḍalam. Mentions Dēvarāya Uḍaiyār. See No. 775 for the identity of the chief.

**779.** 354 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records in the reign of the Vijayanagara chief Pratāpa-dēvarāya an agreement among the villagers of Maṅḡaḍu prohibiting the sale of lands to outsiders or even the gift of them as a dowry. [The inscription affords a unique example of the attempt at the preservation of the corporate unity of the village.] [See No. 775 above.]

**780.** 355 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya Mahārāya, (II, 1422—49), in Plava, sale of land to the temple of maṇṇaippuru Āvuḍai Nāchchiyār in Maṅḡaḍu. Puliyūr-Kōṭṭam was otherwise named Kulōttuṅga-śōḷavalanaḍu. *Plava* corresponded to A.D. 1421—2.

**781.** 356 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. A damaged record in Ānanda. Records gift for the merit of Daḷavāy Śēṅjama-Nāyakkan. Mentions Pūndaimalai śīrmai.

**782.** 357 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor in the same gōpura. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, dated fifteenth year. Records gift of a lamp. Maṅḡaḍu is stated to have been situated in Puliyūr-Kōṭṭam.

**783.** 358 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On two stones built into the floor of the court-yard in the same temple. Dated in the fifth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva I (1251—64) “who was pleased to take every country”. Records gift of land as a *Paḷḷichchandaṁ* to a paḷḷi whose name is not quite distinct.

**784.** 359 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A damaged record in Virōdhin. Appears to record an agreement among the residents of Maṅḡaḍu. Mentions Achchutappa-Nāyaka. See N.A. 523 and 693.

**785.** 360 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A much-damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Vēṅkaṭayyadēva-Mahārāya (I 1586—1614), dated Ś. 1508, Vyaya.

**786.** 361 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the Māri-amman temple in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāya (1509—30). Registers in Bhava, a gift of land to the temple of Parama-Nāyanār at Maṅḡaḍu for the merit of Vīra-Nāraśiṅgarāya-Nāyakkar who appears to have been also called Śēḷappa. [The Naik was evidently the Śāluva chief whose rebellious behaviour was the cause of Achyuta Rāya's southern campaign in 1532. See my *Hist. Naik King*, in *Ind. Antq.*, September 1914, for details.]



*Manimaṅgalam.*

This place (Ratnagrahara in Sanskrit) was the site of one of the battles between the Pallava Narasimhavarmān I and the Western Chālukyan Puḷakēśin II. Later on it figures in the endowments of almost every Chōḷa king. It had then the successive names of Lokamahādēvi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, Rājachūḷamaṇi-Chaturvēdimāṅgalam, Grāmaśikhāmaṇi-Chaturvēdimāṅgalam and was first in Māganūr-nādu in Sēngattu-Kōttam in Jayaṅgōṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam, but later on in Kunṇattūr nādu, a district of Puliyūr-Kōttam in Kulōttuṅga-chōḷa vaḷanādu. It had three temples referred to below :—

**787. 2 of 1892.**—(Tamil.) North wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman Vīra Rājendra I. The epigraph gives an interesting account of the king's war with the Chālukyans, Veṅgi, etc. It records gift of 4,450 *kūḷis* of land by Sēnāpati Jayaṅgōṇḍachōḷa Brahmādhirāja. [See *S.I.I.* III, No. 30, pp. 64—71.]

**788. 3 of 1892.**—(Tamil.) East side of the outer wall of the second prākāra of the Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendradēva, dated in his fourth year. A very important inscription detailing all the king's achievements against Āhavamalla (Sōmēśvara I), Ceylon, etc. [See *S.I.I.*, Vol. III, No. 29, pp. 58—64.]

**789. 4 of 1892.**—(Tamil.) South wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple, first inscription. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva, dated in his forty-eighth year. One Vīravalli Tiruvaraṅga Uḍaiyān Sahasran purchases land and assigns produce to temple. [See *S.I.I.* III, No. 32, pp. 74—75.]

**790. 5 of 1892.**—(Tamil.) South wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple, second inscription. A record of the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), recording that a military officer purchased 600 *kūḷis* of land and assigned them to temple. [See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, p. 220, where Kielhorn calculates the date to be Monday, 4th December A.D. 1189. See *S.I.I.* III, No. 36, pp. 82—83.]

**791. 6 of 1892.**—(Tamil.) North and west walls of the garbhagriha of the Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the twenty-ninth year of Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Jayaṅgōṇḍachōḷa Rājādhirājadēva (1018—53), “who destroyed the palace of the Chālukyan king in the city of Kampili. This is a very important epigraph which gives all the details of Rājādhirāja's achievements. It records that the villagers made over 2,000 *kūḷis* of land to the temple for 100 *kaṣu*. According to Kielhorn the date corresponded

to Wednesday, 3rd December A.D. 1046. [See *S.I.I.* III, No. 28, pp. 51--58.]

**792.** 7 of 1892.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) South wall of the garbhagriha of the Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman, dated in his sixth year, in which a person purchased 4,000 *kūlis* from the local people and gave it to Viṣṇu temple. [*S.I.I.* III, No. 27, pp. 50-51.]

**793.** 19 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Dharmēśvara temple. Records in the eighteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva gift of two *Kaḷañjūs* lamps. [*S.I.I.* III, No. 41, pp. 87-88.]

**794.** 20 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Rājagōpāla-Perumāḷ temple. Records in the eighteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?) the building of the steps leading to the maṇṭapa, by two brothers. [*S.I.I.* III, No. 39, pp. 85-86.]

**795.** 21 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), "who took Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Records in his twenty-eighth year, gift of 7½ old *kāśu* out of the interest of which four lamps were to be maintained in the Krishṇa temple. [See *S.I.I.* III, No. 37, p. 84.]

**796.** 22 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record of the Pāṇḍya king Kō-Jatavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍya, dated in his fifteenth year. [See Cg. 781 above for the probable identity of the king.]

**797.** 23 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the forty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa (I). Records the gift of 1,050 *kūlis* of land by a private person to the temple for the expenses of the new moon procession days. The land had been purchased by him from several persons. The date, according to Kielhorn, was Friday, the 25th January 1118. [See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, p. 263 and *S.I.I.* III, No. 31, pp. 71-73.]

**798.** 24 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118--35). Records in his fourth year, the purchase of some land from the villagers and gift of it to temple. [See *S.I.I.* III, No. 33, pp. 75--77.] For offerings after the God's bath.

**799.** 25 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the eighth year of Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (II). Quotes an inscription of the thirteenth year of Vikramachōḷadēva. Records gift by the village Mahāśabha of two pieces of land (previously purchased from Saḥaṇi Mādhava Bhaṭṭa, etc.), to the temple. [*S.I.I.* III, No. 34, pp. 77-78.]

**800.** 26 of 1896.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the outside of the east wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. Records in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III), gift of two lamps by Vādhūla Śrī Krishṇasūri வாழ்வுலகாச்சாரியர் நகுண்சுந்தர், நிதிராமமான். to Śrīrāma Bhaṭṭa and his brother Vīrunda Bhaṭṭa, priests in the temple of Mannanār. [See *S.I.I.*, III, No. 40, pp. 86—87.]

**801.** 27 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva (III?) in his thirteenth year; gift of money for two lamps. *S.I.I.*, III, No. 38, p. 85.

**802.** 28 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva, dated in his tenth year.

**803.** 29 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the eighth year of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (II), gift of land by the Sabhā of Maṇimaṅgalam to the temple. The land had been purchased from Sāhiṇi Mādhava Bhaṭṭan. One Arattamukki dāsan is called the overseer of the Śrī Vaishṇavas. [See *S.I.I.*, III, No. 35, pp. 79—82.]

**804.** 274 of 1897.—(Tamil.) In the maṇṭapa in the Rajagōpāla-Perumā temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya (II), dated in Ś. 1357, Rākshasa.

**805.** 275 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the shrine in the same temple. Records in Rudhirōdgārin assignment of a number of shares to the temple.

**806.** 276 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Records in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III) gift of four lamps. See *Ep. Ind.*, V, 199, where the details of the date are discussed and proved to be irregular.

**807.** 277 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Dharmēśvara temple. A mutilated record of the Pāṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I or II?), dated in his fourteenth year.

**808.** 278 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. Contains an order regarding temple revenue from Nīlagaṅgaraiyan. See No. 683 above.

**809.** 279 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Contains a similar order from Madhurāntaka-Pottappi-Chōla *alias* Gaṇḍa-gōpāla, the father of Nīlagaṅgaraiyar. See Cg. 683 above.

**810.** 280 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A record dated in Rudhirōdgārin. Resembles No. 275.

**811.** 281 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Nāyanār Śrīraṅganāthar *alias* Yādava-rāyar, dated in his seventeenth year. See N.A. 58, 436 and 449.

**812.** 282 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin

Kulottuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III) in his twenty-ninth year (mīna, Pūrva 7, Wednesday, mṛigasīrsha, corresponding to 7th March, A.D. 1207. Gift of two lamps. See *Ep. Ind.*, V, 198-9.

**813.** 283 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in front of the Vaikuṇṭha Perumāḷ temple. A record containing a portion of the usual introduction of the inscriptions of Rājendra-Chōḷa I.

**814.** 284 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. Records in Krōdhana gift of land.

**815.** 285 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. Records in the thirty-ninth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Kulaśēkharadēva (I, ? 1268—1308) that prince Nilagaṅgaraiyar granted a garden of palm trees for the merit of his father.

**816.** 286 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Jātāvarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (II ? 1276—90) mentions in his eleventh year a certain Vāṇarāyadēvar.

**817.** 287 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record dated in Rudhirōdgarin. Resembles Nos. 805 and 810.

**818.** 288 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya, the date of which is lost.

**819.** 289 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On six stones built into the walls of the same temple. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja I gift of land (800 *kūḷis*) to Tiruvāyappāḍi-Śrī-Kṛishṇa-Perumāḷ, by the village assembly which met at water-shed. See *Ep. Ind.*, V, 197.

**820.** 290 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On three stones in the same place. Records in the twenty-second year (Rishabha, Pūrva 10, Thursday, Hasta) of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja-Rājadēva (I, 985—1013) gift of land (800 *kūḷis*) to Tiruvāyappāḍi-Śrī-Kṛishṇa-Perumāḷ, by the village assembly met at water-shed. *Ep. Ind.*, V, 197, where the date is discussed and decided in favour of 27th April, A.D. 999.

**821.** 291 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On a stone in the same place. The Chōḷa king Kulottuṅga-Chōḷadēva records gift of land to Tiruvāyappāḍi-Aḷvār, date of which is doubtful.

**822.** 292 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On two stones in the same place. Records in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman gift of sheep for a lamp to Tiruvāyappāḍi-Śrī-Kṛishṇa-Perumāḷ.

**823.** 293 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Kailāśa-nātha temple. A record dated in Rudhirōdgarin. Resembles Nos. 805, 810 and 817.

**824.** 294 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadēva ; mentions in Ś. 1449 Vyaya, a Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Śindaiyadēva.

**825.** 295 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyuta-dēva; mentions in Ś. 1452, Virōdhin a Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara-Sindaiyadēva.

**826.** 296 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On two stones built into the inner walls of the same temple. A fragment of the record of the Chōla king Rājārāja-Rajakēsarivarman (I, 985—1013), dated in his fifteenth year.

**827.** 297 of 1897.—(Tamil.) On a stone in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35) in his fifth year; gift of land.

### *Pāḍi.*

This place known as Tiruvalidāyam in the Dēvāram has no records of antiquity except a few of Parthivēndravarman and Rājārāja I. This is due perhaps to the vandalism of later day repairers.

**828.** 214 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Tiruvallīśvara temple. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin . . . dēva in his sixteenth year saying that a Brāhmaṇa of Tiruvengāḍu set up the god Aḷagiya-tiruchchirrambalam-Uḍaiya-Nāyanār in the enclosure of the temple of Tiruvallidīyam-Uḍaiya-Nāyanār at Tiruvallidāyam in Ambat-tūrnāḍu, a subdivision of Puḷar-kōttam *alias* Vikramachōla-vaḷanāḍu, in Jayaṅgōḍa-chōlamaṇḍalam and provided for offerings. Mentions the grain measure *Tirujñānasambanda-nāḷi*.

**829.** 215 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya (II, 1422—49). Records in Ś. 1350, Plavaṅga, gift of the tax (*iḍaṅgai vari*) payable by the *Pallis* of the village of Pāḍi, to the same temple and that by the community of *Iḍaṅgai* classes and the *Vaṇṇiyars* living in the village surrounding Chandragiri. See S.A. 728 for the *Iḍaṅgais* and Cg. I for the *Vaṇṇiyars*.

**830.** 216 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III?) gift of money for offerings to the shrine of Kshētrapāla-piṇṇaiyār, built in the same temple by a resident of Pāḍi.

**831.** 217 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the third year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva that a dancing girl of the Tiruvēgambam-Uḍaiya-Nāyanār temple at Kāñchi consecrated the image of the Goddess Tiruvīdināch-chiyār in the temple at Tiruvallidāyam and presented both to the God and the Goddess a number of jewels and vessels.

**832.** 218 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III) (A.D. 1225) that the temple of Tiruvallidāyamudaiya-Nāyanār was situated in . . . chintāmaṇipura, a suburb of Tiruvallidāyam and that two gardens and two houses were given by Śālukki Naraṇan-Yādavarāyan (evidently of the same family as Vīra Narasimha Yādavarāya and Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarāya). See No. 811 above.

**833.** 219 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the same temple. Records in the eighth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III?) gift of money for a lamp by a certain Śilambaṇindan Yādavarāyan of Paramēsuramaṅgalam in Śembūr-kōṭṭam. See No. 811 above.

**834.** 220 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Virūpākshadēva Mahārāya; records in Ś. 1548, Nandana (wrong) gift of land for maintaining lamps in the temple, by the *mahājanas* of Paḍi Tiruvallidāyam, in the name of the Śāluva chief Gaṇḍakathāri Bommayyadēva Mahārāja. Mentions Rājās-  
raya-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam *alias* Agaram Kūrattūr.

**835.** 221 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same shrine. Dated in Dhātri (Ś. 1319), during the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Hariharāya (II). Records an order of Mallappa Uḍaiyār, evidently the pradhāni, fixing the taxes payable by the eighteen professional castes (*paṭṭādāi*) of Paḍi-Tiruvallidāyam, to the temple of Tiruvallidāyamudaiya Nāyanār, viz., *Paṭṭādaiyām*, *Paṭṭādaiṇūlāyam*, *māḍaviratti*, *Śammādam*, *Śekku*, etc.

**836.** 222 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Madurāntaka Pottappichchōla records in his thirty-third year gift of the village of Tiruvallidāyam for the repair of the temple and the feeding of the Mahēśvāras therein. The inscription ends with the signature of Gaṇḍa-gōpāla. The title Madhurāntaka Pottappi chōla was assumed by (1) Vīragaṇḍa-gōpāla and (2) Vijayagaṇḍa-gōpāla, a feudatory of Kōpperuṇjīṅga. Mr. Kṛishṇa Sastri believes that (1) was the contemporary of (2) and that he was identical with his Telugu namesake of the family to which Tammasiddhi of the Tiruvorriyūr and Conjeeveram inscriptions belonged. See N.A. 659 and 441.

**837.** 223 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III?) gift of land by purchase, for two lamps.

**838.** 224 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (I); records in Vikāri (i.e., Ś. 1342) sale of the village Nūlappiyāṟu-Maṇaṇjēri *alias* Nyāyaparipālanpēṭṭai, to the same temple.

**839. 225 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in the court-yard of the same temple. Records in the sixth year of Pārthivēndravarmān sale of land for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Tiruvalidāyil in Tuḍamuni-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam, by the assembly of Kūrattūr *alias* Parāntaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Ambattūrērikil-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puḷal-kōttam.

**840. 226 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the same slab. Records in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja Rājakēsarivarman (995—1013) gift of ninety sheep for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Tiruvalidāyam in Tuḍamuniyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam.

**841. 227 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I), dated in his second year. Records gift of paddy for offerings to a shrine built by a certain Śeṅgāṅkiḷān Tiruvēlikaḷibhattan in the temple of Mahādēva at Tiruvalidāyil, in Tuḍamuni-nadu.

*Pallavaram.*

**842. 369 of 1908.**—(Pallava Grantha.) In the rock-out cave (now used as a place of worship by the Muhammadans). Contains the *birudas* of the Pallava king Mahēndravarmān I.

**843. 55 of 1909.**—(Telugu verse.) On a slab set up near a well in the village of Old Pallavaram. Records that Śēku Mūsāmiyā, son of Śēku Alavaddīnu, founded a street at Pallavaram and the garden Ibhurāmu-bāg named after Said-Ibhurānemusāhēbu.

**844. 56 of 1909.**—(Tamil.) On the same slab. Records in Pramāthin that the villagers of Pallapuram *alias* Avubalamāsamudram sold a piece of land for a well to Śēku Mūsāmiyā, son of Śēku Alavaddīn. The slab bears small epigraphs in Arabic on the top of each of the two faces and of the two sides.

**844-A.** On a stone discovered here by Major Taylor and deposited in the Madras Museum. A grant of land to the temple at Ālattūr in Puliyūr-kōttam in the fifteenth year of Rājarāja I. *Antiquities* I, 325.

*Poonamallee.*

**845. 31 of 1911.**—(Tamil.) On the south base of the Perumāḷ temple. An incomplete record of the Pāṇḍya king Jātāvaram *alias* Vikrama-Pāṇḍyadēva (c. 1285), dated in his fifth year. Records gift of land for worship, to the temple of Piḷḷaikovil (modern Perumāḷ temple) in the Brāhmaṇa quarter (*agaram*) of Kumugāṇip-pākkam in Māṅgāḍu-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam which was a district of Jayāṅgondachōḷamaṇḍalam.,

**846. 32 of 1911.**—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-fourth year of Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpaladēva gift of a cow for a lamp by a native of Śemmambākkam, to the temple of Piḷḷai.

**847.** 33 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in his thirty-first year, gift of agaram Śerapāṇḍya-chaturvēdimaṅgalam (Poonamallee) which was split up from Kaliyugarāmanallūr as a sarvamānya grant to the assembly of that village. The figure of a fish surmounted by an *aikuśa* is depicted on the right margin of the record. [See note to the next inscription.]

**848.** 34 of 1911.—[Grantha (verse).] On the same base. Records that the Chēra king who conquered Sundara Pāṇḍya granted the village Chērapāṇḍya-chaturvēdimaṅgalam for the enjoyment of the Brāhmaṇas. [Mr. Krishna Sastri identifies this Sundara Pāṇḍya with Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya II (1276—90) and his Chēra conqueror with Ravivarman Kulaśekhara. The name Chērapāṇḍya-chaturvēdimaṅgalam and the surmounting of the Pāṇḍya fish with the Chēra *aikuśa*, shows distinctly the conquest. See *Ep. Rep.* 1911, p. 79.]

*Sōmaṅgalam.*

This village belonged to Māganūr-nāḍu in Śeṅgāttu kōṭṭam and was called Rājāśikhāmaṇi-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**849.** 182 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the Saundararāja-Perumāḷ temple (ancient Chitrakūṭa). A record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva II (Kulōttuṅga I) in his third year; gift of land. *S.I.I.*, Vol. III, No. 67, pp. 139-40.

**850.** 183 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Sōmanāthēśvara temple at the same village. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III. Refers in his fourteenth year (Makara, Pūrva I, Pushya, Thursday, January 2, A.D. 1192), to heavy rains and consequent breach of the tank bund in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the king's reign and provides for the annual repair of the tank. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 6.

**851.** 184 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An epigraph of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājadhīrājadēva recording in his eleventh year, gift of a lamp.

**852.** 185 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An inscription of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva III recording in his twenty-eighth year, gift of money for a lamp.

**853.** 186 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) gift of money for a lamp.

**854.** 187 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājā-rājadēva gift of five cows. Mentions Nīla-Gaṅgaraiyan.



*St. Thomas' Mount.*

**855.** 289 of 1895.—(Pahlavi.) Round the cross in the Church. It has been attributed to the ninth century and reads: "He whom the suffering of the selfsame Messiah, the forgiving and upraising, has saved, is offering the plea whose origin was the agony of this." Compare *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. III, p. 308 ff. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 174 f. where Dr. E. W. West edits it.

*Śriperumbūdūr.*

**856.** A C.P. grant (presented by the local Dharmakartā to the Department) of Achyuta Rāya of Vijayanagara, dated in Ś. 1460, Viḷambin (A.D. 1538) saying that, while at the temple of Vitthaleśvara at Vijayanagara, he gave the village of Āranēri *alias* Raghunāthapuram, to a Vāmana Yajvan, son of Kṛishṇa Yajvan. The village was in Pātaviṭu Rājyam, Kuṇṇa-nāḍu, Ūttukkāḍu-pattu and Śēṅāttukkōttam. [The record is in Sanskrit verse and Tamil, both written in the Nāgari character (which is unique in case of Tamil)]. See *Ep. Rec.* 1890, p. 3.

**856-A.** A C.P. in the temple of Śrī Rāmānuja (Sanskrit and Grantham). Records that Sadaśiva Rāya granted in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, a number of villages to the temple. [More than twenty-eight have been enumerated.] The inscription is given in the Mack. collections (*Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 158, No. I.)

*Tirumaliśai.*

(Celebrated in the history of Śrī Vaishṇavism as the birth place of Tirumaliśai Ālvār.)

**857.** 1 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Jagan-nātha Perumāl temple. Records in the twenty-sixth year of Vijayaṅgaḍagōpāladēva gift of land by Pañchanadivāṇan Tiruvaṇṇāmalai-Perumāl Laṅkēśvaradēva (a feudatory of his) to the temple of Tirumaliśai in Māṅgāḍunāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam in Jayaṅgaḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam. See No. 836 above. A Laṅkēśvara of Kiliyūr who was a vassal of Kulōttuṅga III is given in S.A. 76 and another of Araśūr who was a vassal of Rājarāja III in S.A. 107.

**858.** 2 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōḷadēva (Kulōttuṅga III, 1186—1216); records in his sixteenth year gift of 1650 *kūḷi* of land by prince (piḷḷaiyār) Kulōttuṅga-śōḷa-Kaṇṇappan Nallanāyanār Pañchanadivāṇan Nilagaṅgaraiyan, to the temple of Tirumaliśai-Ālvār at Tirumaliśai *alias* Pukkaturai-vallava-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Mēn-Māṅgāḍu-nāḍu. Mr. Krishna Sastri believes that the donor was apparently a different, an earlier man than his namesake and subordinate of Vijayaṅgaḍa-gōpāla. See Cg. 836 above.

**859.** 3 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records an order of Nilagaṅgan to the *tānattār* of the temple of Tirumaḷiśai Emberumān and registers a grant of land to the temple of Jagannātha at Pañchanadivāṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. See the above epigraph.

**860.** 4 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirtieth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayaṅḍa-gōpāladēva gift of land to the temple of Tirumaḷiśai Emberumān by Pañchanadivāṇa Aruṇagiri-Perumāḷ Nilagaṅgaraiyan. Mentions also the temples of Agattiśuram-Uḍaiyār and Subramaṇya-Piḷḷaiyār in the suburbs of Tirumaḷiśai.

**861.** 5 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in his twenty-fourth year an order of Nilagaṅgaraiyan of the gift of the tax (*ponvari māḍai*) in the hamlet of Arayappākkiḷāñchēri, to the temple of Tirumaḷiśai Āḷvār.

**862.** 6 of 1911.—(Tamil verse.) On the same wall. Records in thirtieth year gift of land to the temple under the orders of the same chief.

**863.** 7 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the base of the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II). Records in Śukla (i.e., Ś. 1312) sale of land to the temple of Jagannātha of Tirumaḷiśai-Viṇṇagar at Tirumaḷiśai *alias* Pukkaturaivalla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. Built in at the right end.

**864.** 8 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the sixteenth year Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-ṅḍa-gōpāladēva gift of three lamps to the temple of Tirumaḷiśai Emberumān at Tirumaḷiśai in Māṅgāḍu-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōṭṭam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu in Jayaṅḍachōḷamaṇḍalam.

**865.** 9 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Dēvarāya-Virūpāksharāya, dated Khara (i.e., Ś. 1394). Mentions Iraṇḍayiravēḷiparru in Jayaṅḍachōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**866.** 10 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south and west base of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Harihara (Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār II; records in Śukla (i.e., Ś. 1312) sale of land to the temple of Jagannātha, by the assembly of Tirumaḷiśai *alias* Pukkaturaivalla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam.

**867.** 11 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same bases. An unfinished record dated in his sixth year. Records an order of Nilagaṅgan and registers gift of taxes on certain lands to the same temple. Mentions the streets Pālāṟruvenṅāntiruvīdi and Ponparppinān-tiruvīdi (at Tirumaḷiśai).

**868.** 12 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II); records in Śukla (i.e., Ś. 1312) gift of the

houses in Ponparappinān-tiruvīdi to the temple, in memory of a certain Tirukkaikkōn Venṇumālaiyittān.

**869.** 13 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the nineteenth year of the Pallava king Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Perunjiṅgādēva gift of four houses. Built in at the beginning. [As his accession was between 11th February and 30th July A.D. 1243, the present inscription should be attributed to A.D. 1261.]

**870.** 14 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. Dated in the reign of Vijayaṅḍa-gōpālādēva; records an order of Nilagaṅgaraiyan giving the lands in the village of Valattuvalvittanallūr, the eastern hamlet of Tirumaḷisai, to the temples of Nirvaṇṇa Perumāḷ at Tirunīrmalai and of Tirumaḷisai Emberumān.

**871.** 15 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the Uttanḍēvara temple in the same village. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājādēva; records in his fifteenth year gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Agattiśuramudaiya-Nāyanār at agaram Tirumaḷisai *alias* Pukkaturaivala-chaturvēdimaṅḡalam.

**872.** 16 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On another pillar in the same maṇṭapa. Records gift of money for the Tiruvēttai-festival by Śittiramēli *alias* Kūttan, a goldsmith of Tirumaḷisai.

**873.** 17 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the third pillar in the same place. Records in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājādēva gift of three cows for a lamp.

**874.** 18 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same pillar. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājādēva in his sixth year gift of three cows for a lamp. Mentions Śemmambākkam in Puliyūr kōttam, a subdivision of Jayaṅḍa-chōḷamaṅḡalam.

**875.** 19 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the fourth pillar in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷādēva (I); records in his forty-fifth year gift of 10,000 *kūḷi* of land to the temple of Agattiśvaramudaiya-Mahādēva at agaram Śērakulavalli-chaturvēdimaṅḡalam by the Nagarattār of Uyyakkōṇḍaśōḷapuram in Māṅḡḍu-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu.

**876.** 20 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king (Ariya)ṇa Uḍaiyār (Harihara II), dated Śukla (i.e., Ś. 1312). Seems to record a gift to the temple of Ottanḍār. Built in and completed. See next epigraph.

**877.** 21 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A fragment of the record of the Vijayanagara king Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II), dated Śukla. Mentions the temple of Ottanḍār and refers to the street called *Nārpattēṇṇāyira-perunderuvu* in agaram Tirumaḷisai. See N.A., 715 and S.A., 921.

**878.** 22 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Rāmarāja-Veṅkaṭapatirāyadēva-Mahārāya, dated in Jaya (i.e., Ś. 1517 or 1577). Mentions Dinakara-Piḷḷaiyavargal, agent to Achyutappanāyakar-Ayyan and the god Ottāṇḍīśura-Tambirānār in the temple of Tirumaliśai-Uḍaiyār. [The king could neither be Veṅkata I whose father was Tirumala and grandfather Raṅga nor Veṅkata II owing to chronological difficulties. For Achyutappa Nāyakar see N.A., 693.]

**879.** 23 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Achutadēva-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 14...?, Vikāri. Mentions the Kaikkōḷar community of Tirumaliśai.

**880.** 24 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Ariyaṇa Uḍaiyār (Harihara II), dated Krōdhana (i.e., Ś. 1308). Mentions the temple of Ottāṇḍīśura Nāyanār at Tirumaliśai.

**881.** 25 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Chōḷa king Vīrarājendra-Chōḷadēva (Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—1216). Records in his tenth year, gift of four cows for two lamps to the temple of Agattīśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at agaram Tirumaliśai.

*Tirumullaivāyil.*

**882.** 662 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Māśīlāmaṇīśvara temple. Records in thirtieth year, an order of Madurāntaka-Pottapi-Chōḷa making over the proceeds of certain taxes to the temple for celebrating a festival called Vijayaṅḍagōpālan-śandi. See Cy. 836 above.

**883.** 663 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, dated in his twenty-fourth year.

**884.** 664 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Harihararāya (II) in Svabhānu (i.e., Ś. 1326), gift of land.

**885.** 665 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the time of the Vijayanagara king Pratāpa-Dēvarāya ("the younger brother of Dēvarāya II"), in Krōdhin (i.e., 1347), a gift of land. See S.A., 380.

**886.** 666 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the tenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (III?) gift of the proceeds of certain taxes by the inhabitants of Puḷarkōṭṭam and Īkkattu-kōṭṭam in favour of the temple at Tirumullaivāyil in Kānappērūr nāḍu, a district of Puḷarkōṭṭam which was a subdivision of Jayaṅḍa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam. See Cy. 910 below.

**887.** 667 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III), who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, gift of 24 new *Bhujabala-māḍai* for two lamps.

**888.** 668 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Bukkarāya (II), in Pārthiva (i.e., Ś. 1328), gift of land.

**889.** 669 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uttama-Chōladēva; records in his fourteenth year, gift of land by Śembiyan Mādēviyār, queen of Gaṇḍarāditta-Perumāḷ, and daughter of Maḷavarāyar. The land was purchased from the villagers of Ambattūr in Ambattūr-nādu, a district of Pular-kōttam. In comparatively modern characters.

**890.** 670 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍvadēva (III? 1276–90). Records in his eighteenth year, an agreement among the inhabitants of Puḷarkōttam *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷaḷaṇādu in Jayaṅḡṇḍa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam.

**891.** 671 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Harihara in Vikrama (i.e., Ś. 1323) gift of temple vessels.

**892.** 672 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Records in his fourth year, an order of Madurāntaka-Pottapi Chōḷa; signed by Gaṇḍagōpāla. See No. 836 above.

**893.** 673 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Māṣilāmanīśvara temple. Records in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III), gift of land.

**894.** 674 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarajadēva (III?) gift of land. The village of Kolippaḍāgai *alias* Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Kānappērūr-nādu, a district of Puḷarkōttam is mentioned.

**895.** 675 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Belongs to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Hariyarāya-Mahārāya (i.e., Harihara II). Records in Prabhava (i.e., Ś. 1310) gift of land.

**896.** 676 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. An incomplete record of Pārthivēndravarman, dated in his fifth year. Mentions the village of Kalikēsari-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**897.** 677 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a pillar within the same maṇṭapa. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I), the building of the maṇṭapa.

**898.** 678 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a second pillar in the same place. Records in the seventh year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43) gift of land for a lamp.

**899.** 679 of 1904.—(Tamil.) At the entrance into the same maṇṭapa, right side. A mutilated record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya, date of which is lost. Seems to record the remission of certain taxes in favour of a number of temples.

**900.** 680 of 1904.—(Tamil.) In the same place, left side. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Mallikārjunadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Prajāpati (i.e., Ś. 1374), gift of land by the villagers of Kolippaḍāgai *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam.

**901.** 681 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the first prākāra of the same temple, right of entrance. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43) gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**902.** 682 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a pillar built into the same prākāra. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43) dated in his third year. Records a gift of jewels.

**903.** 683 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the maṇṭapa in front of the Latāmadhyāmbā shrine in the same temple. Pārthivēndrādhipativarman records in his thirteenth year gift of ninety sheep for a lamp.

**904.** 684 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a pillar lying at the southern entrance into the same maṇṭapa. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43), gift of land.

#### *Tirunirmalai.*

Of the two temples of Raṅganātha in this place the one on the hill was perhaps the earlier one sung by Pūḍattālvār and Tirumaṅgai Ālvār.

**905.** 532 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Nirvaṇṇar shrine in the Raṅganātha-Perumāḷ temple. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III, date of which is lost. Records gift of money (*paḷai-kāṣu*) for a lamp.

**906.** 533 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III. Records in his seventh year, Tulā, 26, ba. di. 2, Kārttigai, Sunday (= Sunday, 23rd October, 1222), gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Tirunīrmalai Emberumān, at Tirunīrmalai in Śūrattūr-nāḍu of Puliyūr-kōttam, a subdivision of Jayaṅḡḇḍaśōlamanḍalam, by Kaikaiyārāyan Thiruvagattīśuramuḍaiyān of Malayambakkam in Māṅḡḇḍu-nāḍu of the same division.

907. 534 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III in his sixteenth year and fortieth day, relating gift of land for maintaining a service called Tiruvāḷiparappinān-śandi (i.e., festival of the man who spread Śri Vaishṇavism) in the temple of Tirunīrmalai-Emberumān by a certain Madurāntaka Pottappichōlan Gaṇḍa-gōpālan (a subordinate of the king Vīra Narasimha Yādava Rāya). See No. 836 above.

908. 535 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III; records in his sixth year, Mīna, Monday, Urohaṇi, corresponding to 21st March, 1222, gift of two lamps to the same temple by Tiruchchūr-Kaṇṇappan Abayampukkān Nīlagaṇgaraiyan Kaḍakkan-Śōlagaṇḍadēvan.

909. 536 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east and north walls of the same shrine. Records in the twenty-sixth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāladēva gift of 1,460 kuḷis of land at Kōvūr in Māṅgaḍu-nāḍu, to the same temple, by a certain Tirunalluḷan Tirunattaperumān Tyāgamēgan of Maduraivāyil in Pērūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaḷanāḍu in Jayaṅgonḍaśōlamaṇḍalam.

910. 537 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva III (1276—90). Records in his seventeenth year, Mīna (which ought to be *simha*), śu. di. 5, Wednesday, Tiruvōṇam, corresponding to July 30, A.D. 1292, gift of six vēlis of land and of taxes collected from the purakkaḷanai-kuḍimakkal living near the temple, by a certain Aruṇagiripperumāḷ *alias* Nīlagaṇgaraiyan.

911. 538 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Pāṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (III, ? 1276—90), dated in his eleventh year.

912. 539 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. Records in the thirtieth year of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III, gift of money for a lamp. One of the tiers below this bears writing which is also continued on a corresponding tier of the south wall. This latter begins abruptly with the description of the land granted.

913. 540 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōladēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III). Records in his twelfth year, Mēsha, śu. di. 13, Monday, Punarpūṣam, gift of money (*māḍai*) for a lamp to the temple of Tirunīrmalai-Emberumān, by a native of Pulippākkam *alias* Śīlachintāmaṇi-chaturvēdi-maṇḍalam, in Amūr-kōttam.

914. 541 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōladēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga Chōla III). Gift of money for a lamp; date lost.

915. 542 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōladēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III). Records in his fourth year, Makara, śu. di. 10, Monday, Avittam, gift of a lamp to Nirvaṇṇan of Tirunīrmalai by an oil-monger of Pūvirundamalai nagaram (Poonamallee).

916. 543 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III gift of money for a lamp.

917. 544 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III, in his sixteenth year, Dhanus, śu. di. 5, Sunday, Avittam (= Sunday 30th November, 1231). Gift of money for a lamp.

918. 545 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōladēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III), dated in his fourth year (ninth year), Mīna, śu. di. 12, Sunday, Magam, corresponding to 26th March 1187. Records gift of two lamps to the shrine of Nirvaṇṇan of Tirunīrmalai.

919. 546 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōladēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III), dated in his thirty-fourth year of Mēsha, śu. di. 5, Wednesday, Mrigaśīrsha. Records gift of money for a lamp by a certain Kaliyugameyyan *alias* Nandipanman, one of the *agambadi-mudalis* of Nayanār Śōlagangadēva, to the temple of Nirvaṇṇa Perumāḷ at Tirunīrmalai in Śurattūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaḷanāḍu, in Jayaṅgondaśōla-maṇḍalam.

920. 547 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpaladēva, dated in his twenty-fourth year, Vriśchika, ba. di. 5, Wednesday, Pūṣam (= Wednesday, 1st November, 1273). Records gift of money for a lamp. Mentions Vallamerindān Pañchanadivāṇan. See Cg. 836 above.

921. 548 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōladēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III), dated in his tenth year, Makara, śu. di. 5, Monday, Tiruvōṇam. Records gift of a lamp by a native of Nelmali in Paḍuvūr-nāḍu, a district of Āmūrkoṭṭam, to the same temple.

922. 549 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III. Records in Dhanus, śu. di. 5, Sunday, Avittam, gift of money for a



lamp by Īlappaḍaivenṇān, one of the *aḡambaḍiyar* of prince piḷḷaiyar) Śōḷaḡaṅgaḍēva. The regnal year is lost.

923. 550 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III; records in his fourteenth year, Rishabha, śu. di. 10, Wednesday, Attam (= 22nd May, A.D. 1230), gift of money for a lamp by Paṭṭaladēvan-Paḷḷikonḍān, a native of Peruṅganal-Vaṭṭambakkam.

924. 551 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-chōḷadēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa III). Records in his second year, Simha, śu. di. 2, Friday, Attam, gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp.

925. 552 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-Chōḷadēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III), dated in his sixth year, Tula 23, śu. di. 13, Wednesday, Rēvati, corresponding to 30th October, 1183. Records gift of one *Gaṇḍagōpālan-pudu-maḍai* for a lamp, by a native of Nandanapākkam. [Mr. Swamikannu Pillai points out that *Tulā* is wrong for *Vrischikā* and *Wednesday* for *Sunday*.]

926. 553 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A portion of the historical introduction of Vikrama-Chōḷa commencing with *pūmālai-miḍaiṇdu*, etc., is preserved.

927. 554 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Chakra-varti-Tirumagan shrine in the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (III? 12/6--90). Provides in his sixteenth year, for services and festivals in the temple of Pammanakka Nāyanār, by a merchant of Pammal. See Cg. 910 above.

928. 555 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva I (1268—1308). Records in his thirty-seventh year, Karkaṭaka, śu. di. 5, Wednesday, Uttiram, corresponding to the 8th July 1304, gift of the village Vaḍakkupattu surnamed Kumāragōpālanallūr to the temple of Pammanakka-Nāyanār at Pammal in Śrattūr-nāḍu, a district of Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-valanāḍu which was a sub-division of Jayaṅḡondaśōḷa-maṇḍalam, by Pañchanadivāṇan Tiruvēgamban *alias* Nilagaṅgan, in order to celebrate a festival on the day of the asterism Hasta of the month of Paṅguni, in which he was born. The village was purchased from the residents of Perumbakkam *alias* Rājarājanallūr in Kālpāy-nāḍu of the same division.

929. 556 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra-Chōḷadēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III), dated in his thirty-fourth year Rishabha, śu. di. 3, Wednesday, Punarpūsam. Records gift for another festival in the same temple by Pañchanadivāṇan Nallanāyan *alias* Śōḷaḡaṅgaḍēvan. With regard to the

date Mr. Swamikannu Pillai says that the regnal year may be thirty-second or thirty-ninth, i.e., 1210 or 1217.

**930.** 557 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga Chōla III). Records in his thirty-third year, Karkāṭaka, śu. di. 10, Rōhaṇi, corresponding to Saturday, 17th July 1210, gift of land to the temple of Pammalnakka-Nāyanār by Pañchanadivāṇa-Nīlagaṅgaraiyan Nallanāyan *alias* Sōla-gaṅgadēvan at Aṇaikkaraichchēri *alias* Sōla-gaṅgadēvanallūr. This Nīlagaṅga was evidently a later chief than the one mentioned in Cg. 858.

**931.** 558 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall. An unfinished record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III), dated in his thirty-fourth year, Rishabha, śu. di. 3, Wednesday, Punarpūṣam.

**932.** 559 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On two detached slabs fixed into the main gōpura of the same temple, left of entrance. Fragments. Record apparently a gift of land in Taṇṇiyālattūr, by Pañchanadivāṇa Nīlagaṅgaraiyan to a Śiva temple at Paḷippaḍai-Agaram. Mentions the terms *pādi kāval* and *ūr-kāval*.

**933.** 560 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Nrisimhasvāmin shrine in the Raṅganātha-Perumāl temple on the hill, in the same village. Belongs to the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva (Kulōttuṅga III). Records in his third year Simha, śu. di. 10, Monday, Avittam, gift of one *Gaṇḍagōpālan madai* for a lamp to the temple of Śiṅga-perumāl at Tirunīrmalai, by an oil-monger named Āyiravaṇṇan Alkoṇḍavilli *alias* Tirukkachchinambidāsan of Pūvirundamallinagaram. Tirukkachchi Nambi was a contemporary and teacher of Rāmānuja and the adoption of his name shows the growing influence of Śrī Vaiṣṇavism. For an account of the famous Tirukkachchi Nambi (who was also a native of Pūvirundamalli) see Sūḍamaṇippulavar's *Vaiśyapurāṇam*, p. 115—22, and the *Guru-paramparas*.

**934.** 561 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III, dated in his twenty-third year, Mithuna, ba. di. 10, Sunday, Aśvati, corresponding to 29th May 1239. Records gift of one *Gaṇḍagōpālan-pudu-māḍai* for a lamp to the same temple by a native of Peruṅganal Vaṭṭambākkam.

**935.** 562 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III, dated in his nineteenth year, Mēsha, śu. di. 12, Monday, Tiruvōṇam. Seems to record a gift of one *Gaṇḍagōpālan-madai* for a lamp.

**936.** 563 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III. Records in his fourteenth year Rishabha, śu. di. 10, Thursday, Attam (= 23rd May 1230), gift of money for a lamp by a native of Peruṅganal Vaṭṭambākkam.

**937.** 564 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the *yāgāsāla* in the same temple. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Veṅkaṭarāya (I, 1586--1614), dated Śārvari (= A.D. 1600-01). Mentions that while Tātāchārya was managing (*pāru-patya*) some grants were made in favour of the temple of Aḷagiya-śiṅga at Tirunīrmalai. [Tātāchārya was the preceptor of Veṅkaṭa I. See S. A. 63 and next epigraph.]

**938.** 565 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same *yāgāsāla*. A damaged record, dated Śārvari (= A.D. 1600 01). Mentions Tātāchārya. He was the famous *Kōṭikanyādānam* Tātāchārya who crowned Veṅkaṭa I. The Conjeeveram inscriptions say that he was in charge of the temples there. The present record shows that he was supervising other Vaishṇava temples. It may be mentioned that he was the adopted son of *Pañchamatabhājānam Tātāchārya*. The teacher's life forms the theme of a *Kāvya* called *Lakshmikumārōdayam*, recently published at Kumbakōnam.

*Tirūśūlam near Pallāvaram.*

**939.** 311 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Dharma-purīśvara temple. Records in the thirty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttuṅga III) gifts by the merchants of the city of Pūndamalli *alias* Uyyakkoṇḍān-Śōlapuram.

**940.** 312 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Śūṅgandavirtta-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmai-koṇḍān (I, 1070—1118). Records in his thirty-ninth year that he granted to the temple the village of Munnalūr, changing its name, after his own title, into Tirunīṛuchchōlanallūr.

**941.** 313 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III), who took Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records in his thirty-first year gift of 10 buffalo cows for a lamp by Sittiramēli-Malaiyarāyan.

**942.** 314 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118--35) in his ninth year, sale of land.

**943.** 315 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Rājendra-Chōladēva (Kulōttuṅga I?) in his third year; gift of paddy for offerings.

944. 316 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I. Sale of land, the date lost. Partially built in.

945. 317 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I). Records in his thirty-eighth year, gift of 24 sheep for 2 lamps.

946. 318 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records in his fourteenth year, sale of land.

947. 319 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva gift of 3 cows for a lamp.

948. 320 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva gift of sheep for lamps. Incomplete.

949. 321 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (I or II?). Records in his fourth year, gift of 31 cows and 1 bull for a lamp by Rājārāja Malayarāyan.

950. 322 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman (?) *alias* Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35) gift of 12 sheep for a lamp by a Brāhmaṇi.

951. 323 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva (I) gift of 32 cows for a lamp. Damaged.

952. 324 of 1901.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35), date of which is lost. Partially built in.

*Tiruvāmūr.*

953. 77 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Tripurasundari-amman shrine in the Vēdapuriśvara temple. Records in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011—43), gift of sheep for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Tiruvāṇmiyūr, a dēvadāna in Kōṭṭūrnāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam.

954. 78 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (I, 1018—52), dated twenty-seventh year. Records gift of land to the same temple.

955. 79 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rajēndra Chōḷadēva (I or II?), dated thirty-third year.

956. 80 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rajēndradēva (1050—63). Mentions the Śiva-Brahmaṇas of Tiruvāṇmiyūr.

957. 81 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rajēndrachōḷadēva (I, 1011—43) gift of money for a garland.

958. 82 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rajēndrachōḷadēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of money and paddy for offerings.

959. 83 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the base of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rajēndra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011—43). Seems to record in his ninth year a similar grant.

*Tiruvorriyūr.\**

The great religious and historical importance of this place, together with its temple, mathas, pavilions, maṇṭapams, etc., is described in detail by Mr. Krishna Sastri in *Ep. Rep.*, 1912, p. 68, and *ibid.*, 1913, p. 86.

960. 366 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prākāra in the Ādhipuriśvara temple. Records in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva, 'who having been pleased to take Madurai (Madura), Īlam (Ceylon), Karuvūr, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes' (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—1216) gift of a cow, a bull and a calf, for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvorriyūrudaiya-Nāyanār by a devotee in the Kuḷandaiyāṇḍar-maḍam at Kulattūr in Veṅkuṅga kōttam. [See *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, p. 105, No. 6, where this inscription is given.]

961. 367 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Dēvarāya (II). Records in Krōdhin (Ś. 1346) gift of a salt-pan in the village of Maṇali in Puḷal-nāḍu as a dēvadāna to the temple of Tiruvorriyūrudaiya-Nāyanār at Tiruvorriyūr in Puḷar-kōttam, a subdivision of Jayanṅonḍachōḷamaṇḍalam, by the residents of that village. Mentions the salt-pan called Paḍampakkanāyakappēraḷam. [Puḷal-nāḍu and Puḷal-kōttam were evidently named after the village Puḷal near Madras on the road to Nellore. The deity was so called

\* About 24 inscriptions of this place collected by Mackenzie have been given in *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, pp. 104—110.

because he is on an anthill covered by a metallic protector. The inscription is given in *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 105, No. 8.]

962. 368 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōladēva (III), 'who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Paṇḍya,' in the nineteenth year. Says that the king was present at the Rājārājan tirumaṇṭapam to see the Āni-festival in the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Uḍaiyār. The devadāna village Ādanpākkam in Śūrattūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaḷanāḍu being reported by the chief of the maṭha, the sthānattār, the temple supervisor, manager, chief accountant and tenants of the villages to be lying waste for want of tenants, the king ordered that it might be leased out to certain persons specified in the inscription.

963. 369 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (II). Records in his seventeenth year gift of 12 buffaloes for a lamp by Ariyan Tiruchchirrambalamuḍaiyān Paduman *alias* Kattimān of Kāsmīrapura to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Uḍaiyār at Tiruvorriyūr in Puḷar-kōttam, a subdivision of Vikramaśōla-Vaḷanāḍu in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-chōla-maṇḍalam. Mentions the king's queen Mukkōkkiḷānaḍigaḷ.

964. 370 of 1911.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in thirteenth year of king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva gift of 32 cows and a bull for a lamp by a certain Tiruvēṅka-tacharaṇālayan, the headman of Nuḷappiyāru in Ambattūr-nāḍu.

965. 371 of 1911.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the ninth year of king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II, 1172—86). Records that the king was present on the occasion of Paṅguni Uttiram festival in the temple of Paḍambakka-Nāyakadēva when in the same place were also present Chaturānana-Paṇḍita who owned a *maṭha* in the temple and Vāgiśvara-Paṇḍita, who expounded the Sōmasiddhānta (i.e., the doctrine of the Kāpālika Śaivas), the kōyil Nāyaka, the Śrīkārya and others hearing the *purāṇa* of Āḷuḍaiyanambi. The Devadāna village Vaḍugapperumbākkam being reported to be lying waste (for want of tenants?), the king ordered it to be leased out to a certain Amudaṅgiḷavan Pēriyan Śōman. The inscription is interrupted by a wall in the middle. [Vāgiśvara Paṇḍita was different from Vakkānandamuni who, according to Tamil literary tradition, lived in the time of Kulōttuṅga III and at whose instance the *Venbāppattiyaḷ* was composed by Guṇavīra Paṇḍita. He was the author of the *Cīṇāmrutam*, on *pati*, *paśu* and *pāśa*.]

966. 372 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor, at the entrance into the same prākāra. A damaged record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya Kampavarman (son of Nandivarman

III and brother of Nripatuṅga), dated in his nineteenth year. Registers a gift of land by Nirāñjana-guravar of Tiruvorriyūr to the temple of Nirāñjadēśvarattu-Mahādēva which he had constructed at that village. It is stated that the assembly of Maṇali sold the land to Nirāñjanaguravar. Mentions one of the signatories whose name was Peruntalaikkāvaḍi Tiruvorriyūrān.

967. 98 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Ādhipurīśvara temple. Records in the third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II) gift of ninety sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Uḍaiyār by Vallāikilān Mādavan Paḍambakka-Nāyakan *alias* Tiruchchirram-bala-Mūvēndavēḷān, a native of Kaḍarpākkam.

968. 99 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III). Records in his twenty-seventh year Dhanus, ba. di. 2, Wednesday, Punarpūṣam (Wed., 10th Decr. 1243) gift of 32 cows, a bull and a lamp-stand by a native of Ānāṅgūr in Panaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Naḍuvu-nāḍu *alias* Rājārājavalānāḍu. The donor was evidently residing at Konrūr Villipākkam, which was a subdivision of Ambattūr-nāḍu in the district of Puḷal-kōttam *alias* Vikkiramaśōla-valānāḍu in Jayaṅgonḍaśōla-maṇḍalam.

969. 100 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II). Records in the tenth year of his reign gift of 12 buffaloes for a lamp by Kaliyan Tanḍai-Tirunattapperumāl *alias* Vikkiramaśōla-Paḍuvūrnāḍāḷvān, to the same temple. He is stated to have been the officer in charge of the *tiruvellaikkāval* (the precincts) of the temple at Tiruvorriyūr.

970. 101 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II), in his fourth year, registering gift of 32 cows for a perpetual lamp by one of the servants of the temple doing the duty called *kālumpiḍārum*.

971. 102 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śri-Rājādhirājadēva (I). Records in his twenty-eighth year and 134th day a sale of land by certain members of the assembly of Maṇali *alias* Siṅgavishṇu-Chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a dēvadāna village of the temple of Tiruvorriyūr Uḍaiyār to the military officer (*Daṇḍanāyakam*) Parāntakamārāyan *alias* Rājādhirāja-Niḷgaṅgaraiyar, a resident of Śattimāṅgalam in Innambar-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Rājendraśiṅga-valānāḍu, a district of Śōla-maṇḍalam. [For the various meanings of *Perundanam* and *Śirudanam* see *Ep. Rep.*, 1913, p. 97.]

972. 103 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śri-Rājādhirājadēva (I). Records in his twenty-sixth year an enquiry into temple affairs by

the officers (*adhikāri*) Vaḷavan Mūvēndavēḷār and Vikkirama śiṅga-Mūvēndavēḷār, (*Perundanam Daṇḍanāyakam*) held in the maṇṭapa of the temple called Maṇṇaikoṇḍa-śōḷan. The inscription says that certain lands which had been lying waste were improved and cultivated at the instance of the officers. It incidentally mentions that 14,648 kuḷis ( $7\frac{1}{8}$  Velis) had to pay tax (or temple share) at the rate of 28 kalams of paddy by *Arumolitevan marakkāl*. (So total 199 *Kalams*, 1 *tū*, 1 *pa*). Again 10,752 kuḷis (5 Vēlis and 2½ mās) had to pay at the rate of 19 *kalams* a *Veli*. (Total 102 *ka*, 1 *ku*, 4 *na*). Prices of articles are given.

973. 104 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1012—43). Records in his thirty-first year gift of 150 *kāṣu* by Chaturānana-Paṇḍita of Tiruvoṛriyūr for bathing the god Mahādēva of that place with clarified butter on the birthday festival of the king which fell on the nakshatra Tiruvādirai in the month of Mārgaḷi. See No. 965 above for a later Chaturānana Pandita and No. 1050 for an earlier. It is evident that *Chaturānana* is a general title rather than an individual name. Kamba, it may be noted, refers in one of his stray verses to the matha.

974. 105 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra Chōḷadēva (I), dated in his thirty-second year.

975. 106 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva (III). Records in his thirteenth year, Karkataka 9th day, Wednesday, Makha and dvitiya, corresponding to July 5, A.D. 1228, gift of ninety ewes, a ram and a lamp-stand by Śambuvarāyan Aḷagiyaśīyan, son of Śambuvarāyan Pallavaṇḍār.

976. 107 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (I?) dated in his sixth year. Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp by a certain Periyānāyan *alias* Maṇikkavāśagan, one of the devotees doing service in the temple of Tiruvoṛriyūr-Uḍaiyār.

977. 108 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōḷadēva (Kulōt-tuṅga III). Records in his ninth year, Karkataka (which should be eighth year, Mēsha) śu. di. 13, Friday, Rēvati, corresponding to 19th April, A.D. 1185, gift of 300 cows called *Aśūṅgādagāṇḍan-surabhi* for providing *pañchagavya*, to the temple of Tiruvoṛriyūr Uḍaiya Nāyanār, by Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa Paiyūrnāḍaḷvān-Vaḷaiyamaḷagiyan Orri-araśan.

978. 109 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva (III). Records in his eighth year, gift of money for offerings to the god Kārāṇai Viṭaṅkadēva, on the day of Tiruvādirai in the month of Mārgaḷi, by



a native of Paḷuvūr in Dāmar-kōṭṭam, a subdivision of Jayaṅ-  
goṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam. The money was deposited with the inhabit-  
ants of Igaṇaiyūr, a dēvadāna village of the temple. [Mr Krishna  
Sastri infers that the place might have been called Kārāṇai after  
the well-known home of Lakulīśa.]

979. 110 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of  
the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara  
Pāṇḍyadēva III (1276-90). Records in his thirteenth year Simha,  
ba. di. 3, Friday, Uttirattādi, corresponding to August 5, A.D. 1289,  
an agreement by which the residents of Puḷar-kōṭṭam granted the  
*pon-vari* collected both in the northern and southern divisions of  
Tiruvorriyūr for maintaining the *Vyākhyāna-maṇṭapa* (the hall  
where discussions were held) and conducting repairs in the temple.  
The inscription shows that provision was made for *Vyākhyāna* or  
expoundation of doctrines. See No. 1071 below.

980. 111 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the  
Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-  
Chōḷadēva (I). Records in his eighteenth year gift of 90 sheep  
for a lamp by Śōḷaṅśoruḍaiyāl *alias* Kāḍavan-Mahādēvi, queen of  
Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr  
Uḍaiyār. [This queen has not been mentioned in any other  
inscriptions hitherto collected.]

981. 112 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished  
record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-  
chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I), dated in his thirty-seventh  
year. Records sale of land for conducting certain festivals in the  
temple, to the assembly of Maṇali *alias* Śingavishṇu-chatur-  
vēdimaṅgalam by Paḷḷikoṇḍān Rāmadēvanar *alias* Iruṁaḍiśōḷa  
Muvēndavēḷār, a native of Śirraṇpūr in Vēṇḍāḷai Vēlūr kūṛram, a  
subdivision of Rājēndraśōḷa-vaḷaṇāḍu in Śōḷa-maṇḍalam.

982. 113 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the  
Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III, providing  
in his twenty-first year for a flower garland and offerings by  
Orri-araśan, son of Paiyūrṇāḍālvān Vaḷaiyam-aḷagiyan, who is  
evidently identical with the donor mentioned in No. 977 above.

983. 114 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the  
reign of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-  
Chōḷadēva; records in his eleventh year, gift of twelve buffaloes  
for a lamp and a lamp-stand shaped like himself to Tiruvorriyūr-  
Uḍaiyār by Tiruvaraṅgam Uḍaiyān *alias* Danmaparipālan Rājādhi-  
rāja Malaiyarāyan, son of Munaiyadaraiyan *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-  
Malaiyarāyan of Naḍuvilmalai Tiruneḍumpirai in Perumūr-nāḍu, a  
subdivision of Maṇavil-kōṭṭam. Records also the gift of twelve  
buffaloes for a lamp, a silver lamp-stand and a silver bugle  
(*kāḷam*) to the goddess Āḷudaiya Nāchchiyār. The lamp-stands  
were called *Danmaparipālam* after the donor.

**984.** 115 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). Records in his twenty-sixth year, Tulā, twenty-third day, ba. di. 14, Aśvati, Sunday (= twentieth October, 1241), gift of thirty-two cows, a bull and a lamp-stand of two flats, by a resident of Vēlūr which was a dēvadāna village of the temple.

**985.** 116 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Belongs to the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III. Records in his third year, gift of thirty-two cows for a lamp by one of the worshippers (*dēvakarmin*) of the temple, named Sūryadēvan *alias* Vyākaraṇadāna-Bhaṭṭa.

**986.** 117 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. Dated in the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva in his tenth year, Kanni, ba. di. Saturday 5, Pūṣam (= 13th September 1259). Records gift of ninety ewes and two rams for a lamp, by Perumāḷ Nāchchi, senior queen of prince (piḷḷaiyār) Pañchanadivāṇan Nīlagaṅgaraiyar.

**987.** 118 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (I); records in his twenty-third year gift of ninety sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Uḍaiyār by Śeyyan Orrikoṇḍān, son of Orriśeyyan *alias* Śōḷavallava-Mūvēndavēḷān, a native of Iḷanagar in Puraṅgarambai-nāḍu, a district of Śōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**988.** 119 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (I). Records in his thirtieth year gift of ninety sheep for a lamp by Mūvāmudalā Jñānamūrti Paṇḍitan *alias* Madurāntaka Brahmādhiraṇjan of Vatsa-gōtra, a native of Nālūr and the commandant of forces (sēnāpati) of Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva. [The same Brahman military officer is mentioned in No. 990.]

**989.** 120 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva, "who was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors" (i.e., Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III); records in his twenty-sixth year, gift of the village Kuḷappākkam *alias* Śivapādaśēkharanallūr in Puliyūr-kōṭṭam *alias* Kuḷōttuṅgaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu and of gold ornaments to the God Vyākaraṇadāna Perumāḷ and his consort at the request of a certain female mendicant called Tiruvorriyūr-ammai. The king is here referred to as Ulaguyya-Nāyanār. [God *Vyākaraṇadānaparumāl* is evidently so called because Śiva is said to have produced the first fourteen aphorisms of Pānini from his kettle-drum.]

**990.** 121 of 1912.—(Grantha.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Jayadhara (i.e., Kulōttuṅga I); records in his

thirtieth year, gift of a lamp to the God Śiva at Ādhipura by Jñānamūrti *alias* Madhurāntaka, perhaps identical with the military officer mentioned in No. 988 above. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. V, p. 106, but here Jñānamūrti is said to have been the father or preceptor of the donor.

991. 122 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III). Records in his nineteenth year, Simha, su. di. 3, Uttirattādi (wrong for Uttiram), Sunday, corresponding to July 30, A.D. 1234, gift of five women and their descendants for husking paddy in the temple by Vāyalūrkiḷavan Tiruvēgambam-Uḍaiya Sendāmaraiḱkaṇṇan *alias* Senninallūr in Pērūr nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaḷanādu which was a district of Jāyaṅḱḱaśōla-maṇḱalam.

992. 123 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (II). Records in his twenty-seventh year (A.D. 1172) gift of ninety-six cows for three lamps by Kulōttuṅgaśōla-mahipāla, son of Āṟṟūr-nāḱālvān, a native of Eyilnūnilai Āmūr *alias* Chōlēndraśiṅganallūrpalli in Paiyyūr-kōttam, a subdivision of Vikkiramāśōlaḱaḱanāḱu in Jāyaṅḱḱaśōla-maṇḱalam.

993. 124 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records in his thirty-seventh year gift of a lamp and ninety sheep by a native of the Chōla country named Araiyan Rājendraśōlan *alias* Rājaśēkhara-Mūvēndavēḷān.

994. 125 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Ulaguyyavanda Perumāḷ (i.e., Kulottunga III), dated in his third year. Refers to a certain Puḱaḷvāṇaiyan of Karuviḷi in Miḷalai-kūṟṟam in Pāṇḱi-nāḱu, who received from the king, while the latter was encamped at that place, the chiefship of Ponnāru in Kālavāynāḱu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam in Jāyaṅḱḱaśōla-maṇḱalam, which was a division of Toṇḱai-maṇḱalam. [The inscription refers to *Rājadrōhins* at Ponnāru and the appointment of a man of the south so far in the north is significant.]

995. 126 of 1912.—(Grantha.) On the south base of the same shrine. Records that the vimāna (i.e., the central shrine) was built by the architect Ravi *alias* Vira-Chōla at the bidding of Chaturānana, the pupil of Nirāṇjana Guravar, and under the auspices of Rājendra Chōla I (1012—43), son of Rājārāja. The inscription is of a high technical value as many architectural terms are given. See Cg. 965 and 973 above for reference to Chaturānana Paṇḱita.

996. 127 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Uḱaiyar Śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (I). Records

in his third year sale of land (2,308 *kūlis*), irrigational facilities and house-sites for tenants; 120 *kūlis* also sold by the residents of Vēshshārupādi to the Brāhmaṇa lady, Āriyavammāi, wife of Prabhākara Bhaṭṭa of Mērkāḷapura in Ārya-dēśa (northern country?), for the purpose of feeding the Mahēśvaras in *Rājēndrasōḷan* which was evidently a *maṭha* built by her in the temple. See No. 1001.

997. 128 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Vīrarājēndradēva I (1063–70). Records that some waste land of the temple (60 *vēlis*) in Śingavishṇu-chaturvēdimāṅalam was reclaimed by the order of the king and being named Vīrarājēndravilāgam after the king, its produce was utilized for services in the temple, including the recital of Māṇikkavāśagaś *Tiruvembāvai*, the Dēvāram *Tiruppadiyams* and maintenance of priests, dancing masters and girls.

998. 129 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājādhirājadēva I (1018–52). Records in his thirty-eighth year sale of land by the assembly of Kurattūr in Ambattūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puḷar-kōttam, for conducting the daily services in the temple of Tiruvorriyūr Uḍaiyār-Kāraṇai-Viṭaṅkadēvar. Tiruvallivāyal is stated to have been a village in Tuḍamuni-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam. Typical document of sale.

999. 130 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I). Registers in his seventh year and 290th day that Kuḷāmulār Ēran Kūttanūr *alias* Rājarāja-Mūvēndavēḷār, an officer, (adhikari) of the king held an enquiry into temple affairs in the maṇṭapa called *Rājarājan* (within the temple) and assigned some money for the service called *Vīrarājēndrantiruppallīḷuchchi*.

1000. 131 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west and south bases of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva I). Records in his second year, gift of 12 *vēlis* of land purchased for 240 *kāśus* by the military officer (sēnāpati) Rājarājan Parānripārākshasanār *alias* Vīraśōḷa-Iḷāṅgōvēḷār, in order to conduct the service called *Tiruchchāṇḍāḍal* of the god Kāraṇai Viṭaṅkadēvar. Partly published in *S.I.I.*, Vol. III, p. 132. See No. 978 above. [The income from the 12 *vēlis* is said to be 576 *kalams* worth 144 *kāśu*. The price of one *vēli* = 20 *kāśu*, i.e., 100 *kūlis* cost 1 *kāśu*. The measurement is by the 16-span-rod. Amongst the dues (*antarāya* and *kuḍimai*) payable are mentioned *pūppon pañchavāram*, *vēlikkāśu*, *nirvilai*, *vetti*, *muṭṭaiyāl*, *echchōru* and *kurruṇcl*.]

1001. 132 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same bases. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (I). Records in his thirty-first year, a sale of land by the

assembly of the brahmadēya villages of Sundaraśōla-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam and Vānavanmahādēvi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. It was purchased by Nāgalavvaichchāni *alias* Āriyammai, wife of Prabhākara Bhaṭṭa, a resident of Mēgalāpuram in the Ārya-dēśa and a devotee of the temple of Tiruvoṛṇiyūruḍaiya Mahādēva. The purchased land was given to the *matha* called *Rājēndraśōlan* which was built by that lady. Records also other sales of land to the same lady and for the same purpose, by the residents of Ennūr in Nāvalūr-nāḍu, which was a subdivision of Puḷarkōttam and by the merchants (*nagarattār*) of Tiruvoṛṇiyūr in the years thirty-one and twenty-seven of the same reign, respectively. See No. 996 above.

**1002.** 133 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājendra Chōladēva (Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva I). Records in his third year, sale of land by the residents of Ennūr in Nāval-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puḷar-kōttam for midday services in the temple and for feeding a Brāhmaṇa learned in the Vēdas and a Śivayōgin, the money being paid by the officer Ādittan Tarparamporuḷar *alias* Madurāntaka Mūvēndavēḷar, a native of Aridāyamaṅgalam in Muḍichchōnāḍu, which was a subdivision of Kalyāṇapurāṅgaśōla-vaḷanāḍu (evidently named after Rājādhirāja I, 1018-52). [The income from the land is said to be 35 *kalams* per *vēli*,—a poor return. Three ways of irrigation are authorized, viz., by damming the river, by hand-*piccolas* and by baskets.]

**1003.** 134 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Dēva-Mahārāya-Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1448, Bhava (wrong) Kārttika, sixth day, Thursday, ba. di.

**1004.** 135 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Vīrarājendra-dēva; records in his fourth year, sale of land by the residents of Elinuḷai, a village in Paiyyūr-kōttam, a subdivision of Jayaṅgaśōla-maṅḍalam, for the Rājendraśōla-matham. The price money for the land was paid by Tiruvaraṅgadēvan *alias* Mummuḍiśōla Brahmamārāyan, a native of Vīranārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam which was a taniyūr in Rājendraśīṅga-vaḷanāḍu of śōlamaṅḍalam.

**1005.** 136 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Vīrarājendra-dēva. Records in his second year, apportionment of money paid by the weaver (śāliya) merchants residing in the quarter called *Jayaśīṅgakulakālaperrunderu* in Tiruvoṛṇiyūr, for special services to be offered in the temple on the day of Āślēsha, on which the king was born, as settled by the officer Jayaśīṅgakulakāla-Viḷupparaiyar of Kurugaḍi in Kiḷar-kūṛram, a subdivision of Nittavinōda-vaḷanāḍu in śōla-maṅḍalam. *Vakkāṇikkum-maṅṭapa* mentioned.

*Jayaśiṅgakulakāla* was an epithet of Virarājendra as he was the opponent of the Western Chālukyan king Jayasimha III.

**1006.** 137 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhirāja-dēva (I 1018-53). Records in his twenty-eighth year, gift of money for special offerings on the day following the festival of Paṅguni-Uttiram. The assembly of Kāvanūr *alias* Kamalanārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam received the amount (i.e., 30 *kāśu*) and agreed to pay as interest 75 kalams of paddy every year for the expenses of that day. A good idea of temple establishment and salaries of temple servants and prices is given. [The *Tiruttondattogai*, the original nucleus of the *Periapurāṇa*, composed by Sundaramūrti is referred to in the inscription, as well as the images of the sixty-three saints.]

**1007.** 138 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the verandah round the same shrine. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records in his thirtieth year gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by a Gaṅgaikondaśōlan *alias* Uttamaśōlamārāyan of Tiruvārūr in Tiruvārūr-kūrṅam, which was a subdivision of Kshatriya-śikhāmaṇi-vaṇaṇḍu, for the merit of a certain Gaṇavadi Idumban *alias* Tannaimunivar-peṇḍirgaṇḍa Viśaiyarāyan who stabbed himself and died in order to relieve the distress of the donor. The record incidentally registers also another gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by Nimbalaḍēvi, wife of Indalaḍēva of Talaigrāma in Virāta-dēśa (i.e., Hangal in Dharwar). For another emigrant see N.A. 672 and Cg. 1024, p. 120, below. Also *Mysore and Coorg*, pp. 186-8; *Ep. Rep.*, 1908-9.

**1008.** 139 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the second pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records in his twenty-ninth year gift of money deposited on interest in paddy with the inhabitants of Igaṇaiyūr, for providing offerings every year on the festival of the first crop (pudiyīḍu?), and made by Nakkan Kōdai *alias* Kāncīpuranaṅgai, a maid-servant (*maḡal*) of Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiya-Mahādēva of the city (*nagaram*) of Kāncīpuram, in Eyir-kōṭṭam, a subdivision of Jayaṅgaṇḍaśōja-maṇḍalam.

**1009.** 140 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the third pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I 1012-43). Records in his twenty-ninth year gift of money (*tuḷai-nīrai pōn* and *Madurāntakadēvanmaḍai*) for celebrating the festival of Mārgaḷi-Tiruvādirai and for feeding three Brāhmaṇas learned in the Vēdas. The money was borrowed on interest in paddy by the merchants (*nagarattar*) of Tiruvorriyūr and by the residents of Mañjiyan kārāṇai, a village in Karigaippērūr nāḍu, a subdivision of Puḷar-kōṭṭam, the interest on paddy being 90 kalams. [The interest on one kaḷaṇḍu (தலைநிறை பொன்) was 2

*kalams* of paddy per annum by the *Rajakēsarimarakkāl*; and the interest on one *Madhurāntakadēvan māḍai* was also 2 *kalams*. The latter therefore, says Mr. Krishna Sastri, should have weighed one *kaḷañju* of gold.]

1010. 141 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fourth pillar in the same place. A record of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajendra-Chōḷadēva (I). Records in his twenty-ninth year gift of money (*Rāja rājan kāṣu*) for feeding a Brāhmaṇa, by Kūttan Gaṇavadi, the military officer of Gaṅgaikoṇḍān *alias* Uttamaśōḷa-Mārāyan who was also styled *Śirudanam-Perudanam-Mārāyan*. The money was received by the merchants of Tiruvorriyūr on interest to be paid in paddy. Mentions also Āriyammai and her money gift. [The *Rājarājankāṣu*, points out Mr. Krishna Sastri, should have been in weight and value half of *Madhurāntaka dēva māḍai* as the interest on it was one-half of that on the latter.]

1011. 142 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fifth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajadhirajadēva (I). Records in his twenty-seventh year gift of money by the members of the assembly of Maṇali *alias* Śiṅgavishṇu-chaturvēdi-māṅgalam. (Was this derived from the Pallava king Simhavishṇu ?) The money was deposited on interest in paddy with the revenue accountant (*puravuvartiṇai-kalattu-kanakkan*) of Śiruvappēḍu, *alias* Mummūḍi-śōḷanallūr, for conducting the festival of Maśi-Magam.

1012. 143 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the sixth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajendradēva. Records in his third year gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by Vēḷāḷa Madurāntakan *alias* Taṇḍanāyakan Rajadhirāja-Iḷaṅgovēḷān of Naḍār, a village in Tiraimūr-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Uyyakoṇḍān-vaḷanāḍu in Śōḷa-maṇḍalam.

1013. 144 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the seventh pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajadhirajadēva (I), dated in his twenty-seventh year. The inscription stops with the introduction of the king beginning with *tingalēr taru*, etc.

1014. 145 of 1912. (Tamil.) On the eighth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōt-tuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I). Records in his tenth year, gift of 12 milch cows for *pañchagavya* and lamps, by Āchchān Tiruchchirrambalamuḍaiyān *alias* Gurukulārājar of Ponpaṇṇi in Miḷalai-kūṇṇam, a district of Rajaraja-Paṇḍināḍu.

1015. 146 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the ninth pillar in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajendra-Chōḷadēva (I 1012—45). Records in his twenty-sixth year that the officer Rajendraśiṅga Mūvēndaveḷar

enquired into temple affairs in the hall called *Vakkāṇikkum-maṇṭa-pam* and fixed the details of service to be maintained from *kurraḍaṇḍam* and 'excess paddy' collected from the servants of the temple and the tenants of the *dēvadāna* villages. [The articles to be purchased are enumerated and the prices given.]

**1016.** 147 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the tenth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (I). Records in his thirty-first year, gift of 90 sheep for a perpetual lamp to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-uḍaiya-Mahādēva by Chaturan-Chaturi, wife of Nāgan Peraṅḡaḍan and a dancing girl (*devaṛaḍiyāl*) of the temple. [Mr. Krishna Sastri surmises from this that regular marriage and conjugal life existed among this community in those days.]

**1017.** 148 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the eleventh pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (I). Records in his twenty-ninth year, gift of paddy for offerings by certain Perumān Madurāntakan *alias* Rājendraśōla-Veṅganāttaraiyan, for maintaining which he purchased land in Āmūr *alias* Chōlendraśiṅganallūr in Paiyyūr-kōttam. [The interest on 10 *kalams* of paddy for a year is 1 *kurunī* of *pattettukkuttal* (பத்தெட்டுக்குத்தல்) rice.]

**1018.** 149 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the twelfth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Vijayarājendradēva (Rājādhirājadēva I). Records in his thirty-third year, gift of 92 sheep for a lamp by a certain Sundaraśōla-Paṇḍya Viḷupparaiyan who was a servant of the temple (*paṇimagan*) and a resident of Kāñchīpura in Eyil-nāḍu, a subdivision of Eyir-kōttam.

**1019.** 150 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the thirteenth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendradēva (1050–62), dated in his sixth year. Contains only the historical introduction beginning with *tirumaruviyaśēṅgōl*, etc., and the date.

**1020.** 151 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fourteenth pillar in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (I), dated in his twenty-second year. Records gift of money for providing every day, a bundle of grass for a cow and for other services. Ten *kāṣus* invested for interest of  $4\frac{1}{4}$  *kāṣus* every year for feeding Brāhmanas.

**1021.** 152 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fifteenth pillar in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendradēva (1050–62), dated in his eighth year. Records gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by a native of Tirukkāna-Perūr in Tirukkāna-Pērūr-Nāḍu, which was a subdivision of Rājara-Paṇḍinaḍu,



**1022.** 153 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the sixteenth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records in his twenty-sixth year a sale of land (24  $\frac{1}{2}$  *pattis*) by the residents of the dēvadāna village Igaṇaiyūr to Śāttan Irāmadēviyār who is called the *aṇukkiyār* (maid servant?) of the king. The purpose of the sale was to maintain twelve *dēvaradiyār* in the temple to serve the goddess Gauri.

**1023.** 154 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the seventeenth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records in his seventh year and two hundred and ninetieth day sale of land by the residents of Igaṇaiyūr Śīrālan Gaṇḍarādittan *alias* Irumudiśōla Viḷupparaiyan of Korra-maṅgalam in Tirunaṇaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kshatriyaśikhāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu which was a district of śōla-maṇḍalam for maintaining a water-shed in the quarter called Śaṅkarappaḍi *alias* Rājarājapperunderu at Tiruvorriyūr. [A tax called *Kālaḷavupāttam* is mentioned. It is surmised that it was imposed on the measurers of grain in temple granaries. But this is doubtful.]

**1024.** 155 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the eighteenth pillar in the same place. Dated in the reign of Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records in his thirtieth year a sale of land (4,000 *kulis*) for maintaining a flower garden and supplying garlands to Nāgaḷabbaisāni *alias* Āriyavammai, wife of Prabhākara-Bhatta of Mērkalapuram in the Ārya-dēśa. The land belonged to the villages of Ādambākkam and Savanṇa in Śurattūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam : [The lands purchased included house-sites for tenants and it was specified that the tenants were not to pay any kind of *iṅai* or *kuḍimai* such as *Vetti*, *amañji*, *kuṟṟunel*, etc. The measuring rod of 16 spans (*padināru śāṅkōl*) is mentioned. See 1007 above.]

**1025.** 156 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the nineteenth pillar in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records in his thirtieth year sale of land (2,000 *kulis* by *padināru śāṅkōl* for 8 *Madhurāntaka-māḍais*) by the assembly of Manali *alias* Simha-vishṇu-chaturvēdimāṅgalam to a native of Parittikkūḍi in Nenmali-nāḍu, a subdivision of Arumolideva-vaḷanāḍu, which was a district of śōla-maṇḍalam, for presenting it to the temple. So one *Madurāntakadēvanmāḍai* was the cost of 250 *kulis* of land. The *māḍai* must have been issued, says Mr. Krishna Sastri, either by Rājendrachōla I or Uttamachōla Madhurāntaka (970—85), the immediate predecessor of Rājarāja I. For the value of the *māḍai* see 1009 and 1010 above.

**1026.** 157 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same verandah. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II). Records in his sixth years gift of 32 cows for a lamp by a native of Munaippaḍi-nāḍu in Naḍuvil-nāḍu.

**1027.** 158 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the same verandah. Records in fourth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Kō-Vijaya-Aparājitavarman gift of *ūrkkarchemmai*-gold for a lamp to the god Tiruvorriyūr Mahādēva by Amatti *alias* Kurumbakōḷali, a concubine (bhōgi) of Vairamēghan *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyar, son of Perunaṅgai. The amount (30 kaḷañju) was placed in the hands of the assembly of Ādambākkam, a hamlet of Tiruvorriyūr, and the *Amritagaṇa* committee, on interest at 3 *mañjādi* per kaḷañju, every year. [Vairamēghan had the title Vāṇakōvaraiyan as he was probably in charge of the feudatory Baṇa kingdom. The inscription is of value in mentioning the rate of interest in the 9th century to be 3 *mañjādis* on 1 kaḷañju (i.e., 20 *mañjādis*) and so 15 per cent.]

**1028.** 159 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the second slab in the same place. Records in the eighth year of the "Gaṅga Pallava king" Kō-Vijaya-Aparājitavarman Pōttaraiyar gift of 60 kaḷañju of *ūrkkarchemmai*-gold for offerings and a lamp, by Paitāṅgi kaṇḍan, chief of Kāṭṭūr in Vaḍagarai Innambar-nāḍu, a district of Śōḷa-nāḍu.

**1029.** 160 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a third slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I), dated in his thirty-fourth year. Records gift of a lamp to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Mahādēva by Māran Paramēśvaran *alias* Śembiyan Śōḷiyavarāyan of Śirukulaṭṭūr in Poyyir-kūṛram, a subdivision of Teṅkarai-nāḍu which was a district of Śōḷa-nāḍu. [Refers to a military officer of the king who defeated Śītpuli, destroyed Nellore, and on his return from there made the grant. See No. 1105 below. The inscription is very important as proving Parāntaka's conquest beyond Toṇḍai.]

**1030.** 161 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fourth slab in the same place. A record of "the Gaṅga-Pallava" king Kō-Vijaya-Aparājitavarman; records in his fourth year gift of gold (30 kaḷañju) for a lamp to the same temple by Śappakkan *alias* Pātrādāni who was a concubine (bhōgi ?) of Vairamēghan *alias* Vāṇakōvaraiyar, son of Śāmi-Akkan. Mentions the assembly of Ādambākkam, a suburb of Tiruvorriyūr and the *Amritagaṇa* (committee). A portion of the slab at the bottom is apparently cut off. Mr. Krishna Sastri believes that this Śāmi-Akkan is the same as Perunaṅgai in No. 1027 above. He further surmises that Vairamēghan was perhaps the son of Aparājita and called Vāṇakōvaraiyar as he was probably in charge of the Baṇa kingdom.

**1031.** 162 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fifth slab in the same place. A record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Kō-Vijaya-Nripa-tuṅavarman; records in his eighteenth year gift of gold for

offerings by Paḷiyapilli, one of the queens of Viḍelviḍugu-Pallavaraiyar of Umbaḷa-nāḍu. A portion of the slab at the bottom is apparently cut off. See No. 1057 for the Chōḷa feudatory of the same name.

**1032.** 163 of 1912. (Tamil.) On the sixth slab in the same place. A record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava king" Kō-Vijaya-Aparā-jitavarman; records in his seventh year, gift of gold (30 *kaḷaṇṇu*) for a lamp by the queen Mahādēvi-Adigaḷ to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Mahādēva. The assembly of Ādambākkam, a suburb of Tiruvorriyūr in Puliyūr-kōṭṭam, and the Amritagaṇa (committee) received the gold on interest.

**1033.** 164 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the seventh slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I), dated in his thirtieth year. Records gift of gold for two lamps by Kōḍaṇḍarāmar, eldest son of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman [Kōḍaṇḍarāman was identical with Rājāditya]. A portion of the gold seems to have been borrowed on interest in the thirty-fifth year of the king, by the residents of Veḷlivāyil, a village in Puḷal-ērikkī-nāḍu. See 318 and 347 of 1904 at Kuḍumiyāmalai and 203 of 1903 at Toṇḍamanāḍu near Kāḷahasti.

**1034.** 165 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the eighth slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman, *probably* Parāntaka I, dated in his seventh year. Records gift of gold for a lamp by Kārāṇai Viḷupparaiyar Arivaḷan Puttan. The assembly of Maṇali in charge of Tiruvorriyur received the amount on interest.

**1035.** 166 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the ninth slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Uttama-Chōḷadēva Parakēsarivarman (son of Gaṇḍarāditya, 970—86), dated in his fifteenth year. Records gift of an image of Śrībalidēva, eight bugles, (*kāḷa*) and 24 fly-whisks with gold handles, by the king. The inscription refers to *Śenniyeṛippaḍai* or the army which was victorious at Senni. See III4 below.

**1036.** 167 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the tenth slab in the same place. Records in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by Dēvan Kēsari *alias* Kuṇjaramalla-Pallavaraiyan, a resident of Perumpanṇūr in Vēḷār-nāḍu, a subdivision of Śōḷa-nāḍu. The inscription shows that Parāntaka had the title Kuṇjaramalla.]

**1037.** 168 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the eleventh slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I), dated in his thirty-fifth year. Records gift of gold (50 *kaḷaṇṇu*) for feeding two *Mahāvratīs* every day, by Ilāḍaippēraraiyan *alias* Śōḷaśikhāmaṇi-Pallavaraiyan. Śōḷaśikhāmaṇi was a title of Parāntaka I.

**1038.** 169 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) A record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records in his twenty-ninth year gift of gold for a lamp by Iravi Nili, daughter of Vijayarāgha(va)dēva, the Chēra king. The amount was apparently invested on a field at Tiruvoṛṇiyūr which yielded the annual interest of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *kaḷaṇḷu*. [The inscription shows the friendly relation of Parāntaka with the Chēras]

**1039.** 170 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same slab. Records in the thirtieth year of Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman gift of gold for a lamp by Arindigai perumānār, son of Chōla-Perumāṇaḍigai (i.e., Parāntaka I), to the god Śiva at Ādhigrāma.

**1040.** 171 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the thirteenth slab built into the floor of the same verandah. A much damaged record, the date and the name of the king are doubtful. Seems to record a gift of gold which was received on interest by the assembly of Ādam-bākkam, a suburb of Tiruvoṛṇiyūr, and the *Amritagaṇa* (committee).

**1041.** 172 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fourteenth slab in the same place. A fragment record of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I), dated in his seventeenth year. Seems to record a gift of gold for feeding a Brāhmaṇa.

**1042.** 173 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fifteenth slab in the same place. A fragment of record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman, dated in his twentieth year. Mentions the wife of Kēraḷa Kurumban(?) *alias* Parakēsari-Mūvēṇḍavēḷar, of Vaḷudi-vāḷmaṅgalam in Tirukkānappēr-kūṛram in Munai-Pāṇḍināḍu.

**1043.** 174 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the sixteenth slab in the same place. Records in the reign of the "Gaṅga-Pallava-king" Kō-Vijaya Kampavarman gift of twenty-seven *kaḷaṇḷu* of gold for offerings by Pūdi Arindigai, wife of Viḍēlviḍugu Iḷaṅgōvēḷar of Koḍumbālūr in Kō-nāḍu. The money was placed in the hands of the residents of Vaikkāttūr, (a suburb) of Tiruvoṛṇiyūr, on interest at 3 *maṇḷādi* per *kaḷaṇḷu*, per annum. See 1057 below.

**1044.** 175 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the seventeenth slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman (probably) Parāntaka I, dated in his seventh year. Seems to record a sale of land which was situated in Igaṇaiyūr, a village of Tiruvoṛṇiyūr.

**1045.** 176 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the eighteenth slab in the same place. Records in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman (probably) Parāntaka I, gift of gold for a lamp by Śembiyan Mūvēṇḍavēḷān *alias* Śāttan Ulagan, chief of Vaṇḍa-ḷaṇḷēri in Tirunariyūr-nāḍu of Śōḷa-nāḍu. The money was deposited for interest with the residents of Kuḷumaṇippākkam near Māṅgaḍu in Puliyūr-kōṭṭam.

**1046.** 177 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the nineteenth slab in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishṇa III), 'who took Kachchi and Tañjai. Records in his eighteenth year, gift of gold (30 kaḷanju) for a lamp by Naraśiṅgayyan, son of Lakshmaṇaiyyan, a merchant in the camp (*kataka*) of the Vallabha (i.e., Rāshtrakūta) king. The merchant was a native of Mānyakhēta. The gold was deposited with the residents of Śēṛruppēḍu (modern Chetput) in Tuḍarmuniyūr-nāḍu, a district of Puliyūr-kōṭṭam. The inscription is of interest in showing that peaceful men followed the Rāshtrakūta army of invasion to the south thereby introducing the Kanarese people in that region.

**1047.** 178 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same slab. Records in the nineteenth year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva, 'who took Kachchi and Tañjai' gift of ninety sheep for a lamp and one Īḷa-lamp-stand by Tatpurushabhatāra of Kaḷakkuḍi.

**1048.** 179 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same slab. Records in the twenty-second year of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva, 'who took Kachchi and Tañjai' gift of gold for a lamp by the mother of the Vallabha king Kaṇṇaradēva. The gold was deposited on permanent interest (தலைநெறியுடன்) of 15 per cent with the assembly of Kurattūr *alias* Parāntaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ in Ambattūr-ērikil-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puḷar-kōṭṭam.

**1049.** 180 of 1912.—(Tamil verse.) On the eighteenth slab built into the floor of the same verandah. Records in the twelfth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava king" Aparājita (the upper portion of the stone is missing) gift of land by purchase from the residents of Igaṇaimūdūr, for offerings to a shrine called Śōlamāl-Īśvara in the temple at Oṛṛimūdūr (i.e., Tiruvoṛṛiyūr). The donor's name is lost. [The relation between the "Gaṅga-Pallava" line with the Chōḷa is evidenced by the inscription.]

**1050.** 181 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the twenty-first slab in the same place. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇaradēva (Kṛishṇa III), 'who took kachchi and Tañjai' Records in his twentieth year, gift of money (100 *nishkas* of pure gold) by Chaturānana-Paṇḍita, the pupil of Nirañjanaguru, for providing *bali* in the temple at Tiruvoṛṛiyūr. The Grantha portion gives an interesting account of the early career of Chaturānana. It says that he was a native of Kēraḷa and a favourite of the Rāshtrakūta king Vallabha, that he went over to the Chōḷa country, became a friend of Rājāditya and at his death in the hands of the Rāshtrakūta king, blamed himself for not dying with him, became a Sanyāsin, being initiated by Nirañjanaguru, and came to Tiruvoṛṛiyūr. Mr. Krishna Sastri surmises that he was a spy. For the prevalence of certain Kēraḷa customs in the temple see *Ep. Rep.*, 1913.

**1051.** 182 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the same shrine. Records in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman gift of gold for feeding a learned Brāhmaṇa by a native of Eṭṭiyārkurichchi in Paṇḍinaḍu, who had accepted service in the temple.

**1052.** 183 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Appears to record in Bahudhānya an order of Muttambi Mudaliyār who was the minister of Hajarat Dāvadu-Khan, authorising a certain Ulli-Vēṅkaṭeśa-Settiyār to conduct the charities connected with the temple. [Daud Khan was Nawab of the Karnatik from 1703-10. Veṅkaṭa Chetti was not improbably the merchant who rented Tiruvorriyūr and four other villages granted by Daud Khan to the Company in 1708. See *Vestiges of Madras*, II, pp. 21-2.]

**1053.** 184 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a second slab in the same place. Records in the twenty-sixth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman gift of ninety sheep for a lamp and one Īla-lamp-stand, by a native of Śōla-nāḍu.

**1054.** 185 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a third slab in the same place. A much damaged record. Seems to register a sale of land as *bhaṭṭavritti* by a certain Mūrtiperumānār.

**1055.** 186 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fourth slab in the same place. Records in his twenty-first year gift of two Īla-lamp-stands, 360 sheep for maintaining two perpetual lamps and a *chauri* with a gold handle, by Mūvēnda Pallavaraiyan *alias* Āditta Piḍāran, son of Vīra-Nāraṇa-Pallavaraiyan *alias* Aruṇmoḷi, who was a native of Kūgūr in Vaḍa-Panaṅgaḍu, a subdivision of Mikūrū in Śōla-nāḍu.

**1056.** 187 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same slab. A much damaged record of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I, 905-47), dated in his twenty-sixth year. Mentions a quarter of Tiruvorriyūr called Śūraśūlāmaṇipperunderu. [*Sūlāmaṇi* reminds one of the celebrated Jain work of that name by Tōlāmoḷittēva. It has been suggested that it was written in the reign of the Paṇḍya king Jayanta, son of Māravarman *Avanichūlāmaṇi* and grandson of Kaḍuṅgōn (about A.D. 620). *Tamil studies*, p. 219.]

**1057.** 188 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the fifth slab in the same place. A damaged record of the "Gaṅga-Pallava king" Kō-Vijaya-Kampavikramavarman, dated in his ninth year. Records gift of gold for lamps by Kaṇṇjaran Amarnīdi *alias* Pallavadiyairaiyar, a native of Kaṇṇjanūr in Indalūr-nāḍu, which was a subdivision of Śōla-nāḍu. See No. 1043. [Amarnīdi was evidently named after the Śaivite saint of that name for whose career see *Periyapurāṇa*, 1905 edition, p. 129-132.]

**1058.** 189 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the sixth slab in the same place. A damaged record of the “Gaṅga-Pallava” king Kampa-varman, dated in his sixth year. Records gift of gold for a lamp by Vembān Kuṇuṅgan-Amman of Iraiyanśeri residing at Mayilappil (i.e., Mylapore). The amount was deposited for interest with the assembly of Maṇali (which was a village) of Tiruvorriyūr.

**1059.** 190 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same slab. Records in the sixth year of the “Gaṅga Pallava” king Kō-Vijaya-Aparā-jitavikrama-Pōttaraiyar gift of gold for two lamps by the community of Mahēśvaras. The same assembly took possession of the amount.

**1060.** 191 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. Registers in twenty-first year an order (*ōlai*) of Madurāntaka Pottappichōlan. (Unfinished.)

**1061.** 192 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (II), sale of 8,593 $\frac{3}{4}$  *kuli* of land, by the assembly of Punnaivāyil *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Vikkiramāśōla vaḷanāḍu, a district of Jayaṅgoṇḍaśōla-maṇḍalam, to certain private individuals who made a gift of it to the temple of Uḍaiyār Tiruvorriyūr, for maintaining 28 perpetual lamps.

**1062.** 193 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished historical introduction of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva II (1146—78), beginning with *pūmaruviyaṇṇil-ēlum*.

**1063.** 194 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the time of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvaraya. Seems to record a gift of land for offerings by a certain Aḷagai-yarāyan Viṇṇirunda-Perumāḷ Kuḷandai-Pillai to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-uḍaiya Nayanār.

**1064.** 195 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records that in the time of the Vijayanagara king Kampana-Uḍaiyār II, son of Bokkaṇa (Bukka I), in Sādhāraṇa, the temple authorities assembled in the *Vyākaraṇadāna* hall under the leadership of the officer (*adhikāri*) Tunaiyirunda-nambi Koṅgarāyar and settled the order of precedence to be followed during services in the temple, by Ishabattaliyilār and Dēvaraḍiyār. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1913, p. 118, for very interesting details about the temple servants, their disputes for privileges and the decisions of the trustees and Nattars thereon.

**1065.** 196 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Ariyarāya (i.e., Harihara II). Seems to record in Dundubhi, Kanni, śu. di Paurṇai, Monday, Uttirattādi, corresponding to 22nd September 1382, a procedure similar to that mentioned in No. 1064.

**1066.** 197 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva “who took Madurai (Madura), Īlaṃ (Ceylon), Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and who was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors” (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III), sale of land to a certain Uḍaiyapiḷḷai *alias* Pāṇḍaraṅgan Vairāgi of Madurāntaka-Chaturvēdimāṅgalam, by the assembly of Punnaivāyil *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Puḷal-nādu, a district of Puḷar-kōttam *alias* Vikkirmaśōḷa-valanāḍu in Jayaṅgondaśōḷa-maṇḍalam. The land was assigned to maintain a flower garden for the temple and to provide for offerings on certain festive occasions.

**1067.** 198 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III an order of Madhurāntaka Pottappi-Chōḷa. Records also gift of Uḷarūr *alias* Śembiyan Karuppūr in Kōttūr-nādu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam, as a dēvadāna village to the temple, by a certain Karuppuḷar Perumāṇḍi-Nāyakkar.

**1068.** 199 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III an order of Vīra-Naraśiṅga *alias* Yādavarāyan. The king declared that Tiruvorriyūr and the other villages of the temple which had originally been rent-free (*iṅgaḷ*) were to be taxed, the collections, however, being made payable into the treasury of the temple. They were, in other words, placed in the *niṅgaḷ* list. The taxes enumerated are *Vetti*, *puduvaimudal*, *Tiraikkāśu*, *āśuvigaḷ-kāśu*, *kudikkāśu*, *inavarikkāśu*, *kārttigai kāśu*, *Vēlichchinnam*, *vettikkāśu*, *Śirupāḍikkāval*, *Kaikkāni* fees, *Kuṟṟadaṇḍam*, *paṭṭi daṇḍam*, and fees on uvachchars, weavers, oil mongers, dyers, salt-pans, etc. For Vīra Narasimha Yādavarāya, see No. 1096 below and Tirumalai inscriptions (Chittoor District).

**1069.** 200 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva I. Records in his forty-ninth year, gift of a portion of Pavanambākkam near Araiśūr in Paiyyūr-kōttam renamed Eḷuttarivarṇallūr, for feeding fifty devotees in *Kulōttuṅgaśōḷan maḍam*, situated within the temple of Tiruvorriyūr Uḍaiyār. The order was issued at the instance of the king while he was in his palace at Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-śōḷapuram.

**1070.** 201 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍan (Kulōttuṅga III). Records in his thirty-eighth year and two hundred and thirty-ninth day gift 80 *vēlis* of land at Kuḷattūr *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷan Kāvanūr detached from Punnaivāyil *alias* Rājanārāyaṇachaturvēdimāṅgalam by Durgaiyaṇḍi-Nāyakkan, agent



of Sittaraiśan, for the maintenance of the Vyākaraṇadāna-Vyakhyāna-maṇṭapa built by himself in the temple of Tiruvorriyūr. The officer Vānadarāyar and the tirumandira-ōlai, Neri-yuḍaichchōla-Mūvendavēlan, are also mentioned. The land was free of tax (including *Antarāyappaṭṭam*).

**1071.** 202 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva, "who was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors" (Kulōttuṅga III). Records in his thirty-fifth year, Simha, śu. di. 12, Friday, Uttirattādi (= Friday, 10th August 1212), the circumstances under which the grant recorded in No. 1070 was made. [The inscription refers to the levying of *ponvuri* on land at  $\frac{1}{4}$  *māḍai* per *vēli* (without the usual exemption of waste land) and to the compulsion of the assembly of Punṇavāyal to bear the responsibility of collecting the whole. As they would not, they were arrested and liberated after the sale of 80 *vēlis* for 200 *kāśu* to clear the arrears. The inscription also refers to the *vyākaraṇa-maṇṭapa*, its teachers and pupils.]

**1072.** 203 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A record of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇan Śambuvārāyar in his seventh year, Śiṅga, ba. di. 2, Thursday, Punarpūśam, that certain lands and house-sites were confiscated to the temple, the owners having dishonestly misappropriated such of the temple treasures buried underground as had escaped the Muhammadans (Tulukkar) who had, before this, occupied the country. The reference is the invasion of 1327. See *Ind. Antq.*, 1914, p. 4.

**1073.** 204 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Piṅgaḷa an order of the temple trustees (*tānattār*) assigning the quarter called Nārppattenṇāyirapperunderu for the exclusive dwelling of sculptors and other artisans. See N.A. 715, S.A. 921 and Cg. 147.

**1074.** 205 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II). Records in Raudri, Kanni, śu. di. 12, Tuesday (which should be Wednesday), Avittam, gift of  $\frac{1}{2}$  *karai* of land in the village of Pāḍiāḍumperumālnallur, to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-uḍaiya-Nāyanār for maintaining certain festivals and the Aṅgarāyan-maṭam by Aṅgarāyar Mudaliār and others of Puḷal *alias* Rājasundarinallūr. The date corresponds to 12th September 1380.

**1075.** 206 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirāja-dēva II. Records in his ninth year, that gifts of lamps and cows made in the previous years but not engraved on stone, were now so recorded by the temple accountant Tiruvorriyūr-uḍaiyān Uravākinān (*maitrikara*, in Sanskrit) at the instance of the *maṭhapati* Chaturānana-Paṇḍita. See No. 1050 above.

**1076.** 207 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twelfth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇan Śambuvarāyar, Pūrattādi, first day, gift of land at Kāḍuvankōttam with the order of Tikkama-Nāyaka declaring the land tax-free, for offerings and festivals, by Vāgīśuradēva-Mudaliyār of *Kīlai-matham*, while he was on his death bed. The purchase of this land is stated to have been engraved on the stone wall of the Tirumūlat-tānamuḍaiya-Nāyanār temple at Pulal. A portion of the land was also assigned to Aḷagiya-Tiruchchirrambalamuḍaiyār who was to succeed Vāgīśa as the head of that *maṭha*. This Vāgīśa was of course different from him who is mentioned in No. 965 above.

**1077.** 208 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa Uḍaiyar (II), dated Ś. 1290, Kīlaka, Kumbha, śu. di. 14, Sunday, Aśvati, corresponding to 11th February, 1369. Records that the order of precedence in service to be followed by Īshabattaliyilār and Dēvaradiyār as settled in the fifth year of Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyar by the Mudaliār of Mēlai-maṭham in Perumbaṇṇappuliūr, being found not to be satisfactory, Kāmarasa-Vittappa of Anaigundi inquired into temple affairs and instituted necessary changes. [Gives an example of the interference of central government in temple affairs.]

**1078.** 209 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērīnmaikoṇḍān (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III) in his twenty-seventh year and sixty-ninth day. Records gift of land for maintaining a special service called *Tribhuvanaviran-śandi*. The land (100 vēlis) was situated in Kuḷappākkam *alias* Śivapādaśekharaṇallūr, a village in Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷavaḷaṇāḍu and was granted rent-free on the Chitra-Vishu day of the twenty-sixth year. The royal secretary (*tiru-mandira-ōlai*) was Mīnavan Mūvēndavēḷān. The document is signed by eight officers.

**1079.** 210 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa Uḍaiyār records in Plavaṅga, Kambha, ba. di. 3, Wednesday (mistake), Attam, corresponding to Monday, 7th February 1368, sale of a house to the temple of Tiruvoṇṇiyūr-uḍaiya-Nāyanār at Tiruvoṇṇiyūr, which was a *niṅgal* village.

**1080.** 211 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III records in his nineteenth year and forty-third day, Simha, śu. di., an order on the occasion while he heard a temple *Padiyilār* sing in the *agamārگا* style in the Rājarājan tirumaṇṭapam on the night of the eighth day of the Āvaṇi-ttirunāl. It was to detach sixty vēlis of land which had been purchased by a native of Vēḷshāru, from Maṇali *alias* Śiṅga-Vishṇu-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam and to call it Uravāk-

kinanallūr as suggested by the temple trustees. See No. 1011 above.

**1081.** 212 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Rājanārayaṇa-Śambuvarāyar refers in his fifth year to the settlement of the due order of precedence in temple service as between the Īṣhabattaliyilar, the Dēvaraḍiyār, and the Padiyilār who had become either extinct or reduced after the former settlement during the office of Pottapparāyar *alias* Vāṇaraiyar in the reign of Perumāḷ Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva (i.e., Jaṭavarman I, 1251—64), “who took every country”. The inscription enumerates in detail their duties. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1913, p. 127-8.

**1082.** 213 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Sayaṇa-Uḍaiyār; records in his seventh year, Vijaya, sale of land (2 *karai*) in the village Nāyappākkam *alias* Pāḍiāḍum-Perumāḷnallūr for maintaining certain festivals in the temple, by some residents of Pulal *alias* Rājasundarinallūr (see also No. 1074 above). The God is called Mudaliyār-Pāḍi-Āḍuvār.

**1083.** 214 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III. Records in his fourth year, Dhanus, ba. di. Wednesday, Śōdi and ēkādaśi (= Wednesday, 4th December 1219), gift of 17 buffaloes and one lampstand of three flats, by the chief of Paramēśvaramaṅgalam *alias* Sōḷakulatilaka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Śembūr-kōttam, a district of Jayaṅḡḷaśōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**1084.** 215 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers a sale of two houses by the temple, to Mudaliyār Vāḡiśuradēva of Kīḷai-maḍam at Tiruvārur. See No. 1076 above.

**1085.** 216 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Kāḷi shrine inside the same temple. Records in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājendra Chōḷadēva (Kulōt-tuṅga III), gift of money by Aḷagan Jñānasambandan, a native of Paḷuvūr in Dāmar-kōttam, for maintaining the festival called *Uttirāyana-śirappu* in the temple. The money was deposited with three residents of Vēḷṣāru.

**1086.** 217 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the base of the stone pedestal of the Naṭarāja image in the Naṭarāja shrine of the same temple. Records that this pedestal *Virarājēndran* was caused to be built by Śivalōkanādan of Tiruveṅkāḍu.

**1087.** 218 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the same shrine. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājarāja-Rājāśarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva I, dated in his nineteenth year. Seems to register sale of houses belonging to the temple.

**1088.** 219 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east, north, and west bases of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śri-Ādhirājēndradēva. Records in his third

year a sale of land, by the assembly of Sundaraśōla-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam in Puḷal-nāḍu, a district of Jayaṅgaśōla-maṅḍalam to the temple of Tiruvoṛṇiyūr-Uḍaiyār. Beginning and end built in.

**1089.** 220 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śri-Rājādhira-jadēva (I). Records in his twenty-eighth year sale of land for offerings in the temple of Kārāṇai Viṭaṅkadēva at Tiruvoṛṇiyūr, by the assemblies of Sundaraśōla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam and Vānavan-mādēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Beginning and end built in.

**1090.** 221 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva I. Records in his tenth year gift of 30 *kalams* of paddy for offerings, to the shrine of Kumārasvāmidēva, under orders from the officers Sundaraśōla-Mūvēndavēḷār and Gurukulārājar. Beginning and end built in. [Some lands originally enjoyed by the *Taḷiyilār* are said to have been resumed and others given instead.]

**1091.** 222 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śri-Rājendra-Chōladēva (Kulōttuṅga I). Records sale of land to the temple by the assemblies of the two villages mentioned in No. 1089 above. Beginning and end built in.

**1092.** 223 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṅṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in Śubhakrit, Paṅguni, twenty-ninth day, assignment of servants and a lamp to the temple of Tiruvoṛṇiyūr-uḍaiyār-Tambirānār, for the merit of Sadāśivarāya, by Sarvarasa-Koṇḍamarasayya.

**1093.** 224 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II). Records in Virōdhi, Āḍi, second day, gift of paddy for offerings by a certain Aḷagiya-Tiruchchirrambalamuḍaiyān Nallanāyanār of Pullūr.

**1094.** 225 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Kumāra Bukkaṇa Uḍaiyār. Records in Kshaya, Kumba, śu. di. 14, Friday, Pūsam, gift of land by a dancing girl named *Ainnūṛṇuttalaikkōli*, for a special service which was to be named after herself.

**1095.** 226 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II). Records in Plavaṅga an order (*rāyasam*) of the king to the effect that some lands which had originally been in the hands of the tenants and servants of the temple of Tiruvoṛṇiyūr in Chandragiri-rājya and which had been taken away from them by a new system of lease introduced by Government, be redeemed and restored at the State cost; and that the taxes of *jōdi*, *mugaṁpārvaī*, *aṅgaśālai*, *Śaṁbadum*, *viśeśhāḍāyam*, *ariśi-kāṇam*, *Nalleruḍu*, *Narpaśu*, *Veṭṭi* and *Kaṭṭāyam* be henceforth collected by the Mahēśvaras.

**1096.** 227 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the Subrahmanya shrine in the same temple. Records in the ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva III, an order of Vīra-Narasimhadēvan *alias* Yādavarāyan and the gift of the village Periya-Mullaivāyil in Nāyaṟu-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puḷal-kōttam, for offerings to the god Vīra-Narasimhēśvaramudaiya-Nāyanār, set up by him in the verandah round the central shrine of the temple.

**1097.** 228 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the Gaurīśvara shrine in the same temple. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Vīrarājendradēva (I, 1063—70), sale of land to the temple of Tiruvorriyūrudaiya Padambakkanāyakkār by the assemblies of Sundaraśōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam and Vānavanmādevi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. Another document which was drawn up in the sixth year of the king is recorded in continuation. It consists also of a sale of land by the assembly of Śīṅgavishṇuchaturvēdimāṅgalam for a garden (named Vīrarājendran-tirunandavanam) founded by Paśupati Tiruvaraṅgadēvan *alias* Rājendra Mūvēndavēḷār of Maṇakkudī in Iḍaiyan-nādu, a subdivision of Vīrarājendra vaḷanāḍu in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-śōla-maṅḍalam.

**1098.** 229 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the twenty-eighth year of Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva I, sale of land to certain mendicants (*tapasya*) of the temple, by the assembly of Punnaivāyil *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. Beginning lost.

**1099.** 230 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva I; records in his tenth year, gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by a native of Anaṅgur in Panaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Rājendraśōla-vaḷanāḍu.

**1100.** 231 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. Records in the twelfth year of a Chōla king gift of a lamp by the same individual. End built in. Begins with the historical introduction *tirumagal jayamagal*, etc.

**1101.** 232 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Vīrarājendradēva (I, 1063—70) that this stone temple was constructed for Padambakkanāyakkadēva, by the chief mentioned in No. 1097 above. The term *Padambakka* connects the place with the local tradition; but the Government Epigraphist points out that the present image of Gauḷīśvara therein is not, improbably that of Lakulīśa himself.

**1102.** 233 of 1912.—(Tamil verse.) On the same base. \*A record evidently in praise of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla I.

**1103.** 234 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the kitchen in the same temple. Records gift of gold (30 *kaḷañju*) for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Mahādēva. The amount was placed in the hands of the residents of Kaṇḍalūr in Paiyyūr-kōttam, a dēvadāna village of Tiruvorriyūr. Beginning lost.

**1104.** 235 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a second pillar of the same kitchen. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Mummudi-Chōladēva Rājarāja I. Records in his third year, gift of a gold necklace (*paḷlittōṅgal*) called *Rājarājan*, a shell-like cup of gold (*ōttuvattil*) called *Mummudiśōlan* and a gold door for the *mēvāsi*, called *Rājarājan*, by a certain Guṇaśīlan of Muḷḷikkurumbu in Uraiyūr-kūrṇam of the Chōla country, for the merit of Aḍigaḷ Nirāḍi, chief of Ūṟrukkāḍu, a village in Āvūr-kūrṇam of Śōṇaḍu, who was in charge of the temple affairs (*śri-kārya*) of the god Tiruvorriyūr-Āḷvār.

**1105.** 236 of 1912.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a broken pillar lying near the same. The Grantha portion mentions a military officer of Śirukuḷattūr who was victorious at Nellore and was desirous of making a gift to the temple of Śiva at Ādhigrāma. The Tamil portion refers to land which, not being tax-free before, was made tax-free in the thirty-eighth year of Chakravartin (Parāntaka I) and given to the same god; vide No. 1029 above. Chīṭpuli was probably the E. Chālukyan Bhīma II or some feudatory of his.

**1106.** 237 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar lying near the shrine of the goddess in the same temple. Records gift of this door-way called Ellāndalaiyāna-Perumāḷ-tiruvāśal, for the merit of Perumāḷ Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva, by Ēnāḍi Mēркуḍaiyān Periyānāyan *alias* Pottappirāyan. [The Government Epigraphist identifies the king with Jātavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I (1251--64).]

**1107.** 238 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the Gōpura of the same temple; right of entrance. Dated in the reign of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vijayagaṇḍagōpāladēva. Records in his fifteenth year, Makara, śu. di. Monday, Śōdi, (= 2nd September, 1264), gift of land for feeding Mahēśvaras in the *Tiruṇṇāvasambanda-maṭha* at Tiruvorriyūr, a village of Puḷar-kōttam *alias* Vikkiramāśōla-vaḷa-nāḍu in Jayaṅgōṇḍāśōḷamaṇḍalam by a merchant of Tirunāvalūr, who purchased it from a certain Paduvūrnāḍāḷvān of Kāṭṭupāk-kam in Eḷumūr-Tuḍarmudi-nāḍu, a district of the same kōttam.

**1108.** 239 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayagaṇḍagōpāladēva in his third year, Rishabha, śu. di. 5, Anusham. Records gift of land at Peruṅgarai in Paiyyūr-kōttam, to the *maṭha* of Nandikēśvara *alias* Ariyavratam-koṇḍa Mudaliyār and his pupils, by a certain Kiḍā-rattaraiyan.

**1109.** 240 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Savaṇa-Uḍaiyār (I), dated in his

ninth year (i.e., A.D. 1357). Mentions that some of the *agambadiyār*, serving under the chief of Paḍuvūr (viz., Kaḷingarayan, Śēdiyarayan, Ādittan, etc.), lived in the village and served as *kāval* for a long time, neglected their duty for reasons unexplained and caused much loss to the people (and so had to be punished).

1110. 241 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. Records in the second year, an order of Madurāntaka Pottappichōlan. Remission of certain taxes payable by the shepherds in consideration of five perpetual lamps maintained by them in the temple of Tiruvorriyūruḍaiya Nāyanār. The document bears the signature of Mānavijaya.

1111. 242 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrīraṅganātha Yādavarayar. Records in his sixteenth year Khara, Rishabha, ba di. 14, Tuesday, Urōhaṇi, gift for a special service in the temple, called Kaḷiyūrkiḷavan-śandi by a resident of Śēruppēḍu (Chetpat), in Eḷumūr-Tuḍarmuni-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Puḷar-kōttam *alias* Vikkirama-śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu in Jayaṅgonḍaśōla-maṇḍalam, of land situated in Kāduvankōttam *alias* Aḷiyavradamkoṇḍaviḷagam, which was detached from Śēlaivāśal in Puḷal-nāḍu and formed part of the western boundary of Tiruvorriyūr.

1112. 243 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva in his twenty-first year, Simba su. di. 5, Wednesday, Śōdi, corresponding to 12th August 1271. Gift of eight cows for a quarter lamp, by a resident of Tiruvorriyūr.

1113. 244 of 1912.—(Tamil.) In the same place. The Śāḷuva king Naraśiṅgayadēva records in Chitrabhānu, Tai, 10, gift of the taxes *śekkāyam* and *maḡamai* for maintaining a lamp and conducting repairs in the temple of Tiruvorriyūruḍaiya-Nāyanār with the permission of Īśura-Nāyakkar who was the agent of the king. (He was evidently the father of Narasa Nāyaka).

1114. 245 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar lying to the south of the tank in front of the same temple. The Chōḷa king Uttama-Choladēva (1070—86) *alias* Parakēsarivarman records in his sixteenth year, gift of 868 kaḷaṇju of (*tuḷai-nirai*) gold for a plate (*kulit-taṭṭu*) and of 40 kaḷaṇju for offerings, to the temple of Tiruvorriyūr-Ālvār, by Nandisaran *alias* Parakēsari-Viḷupparaiyan of Eḷinūr in Puraṅgambai-nāḍu, a district of Śōṇādu, who was the officer managing the temple affairs at the time. See 1035 above.

1115. 246 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar lying to the south of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Rājakēsarivarman (whom Mr. Krishna Sastri identifies with Gaṇḍarāditya). Records in his fifth year, gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by Kaḍuttalai Nāgamayyan, son of Śiṅgamayyan of Kalēśi

*Perundaram* who had accompanied Uḍaiyar Uttamaśōḷadēva (Gaṇḍarāditya's son) to the temple of Tiruvoṛṇiyūr-Mahādēva.

**1116.** 104 of 1892.—(Sanskrit.) East wall of the second prakāra of the Ādhipurīśvara temple, right of entrance. A record of the Chōḷa king Tammu-Siddhi, dated 1129. The inscription gives the genealogy of Tammu Siddhi's line and mentions Karikal Chōḷa, Madhurāntaka Pottappi Chōḷa, etc. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 148—52.

**1117.** 105 of 1892.—(Sanskrit.) South wall of the first prakāra of the Ādhipurīśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājendra, the son of Rājarāja.

**1118.** 106 of 1892.—(Tamil.) West and south walls of the first prakāra of the Ādhipurīśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva II (i.e., Kulōttuṅga I), dated in his second year. A general grants 240 *kāṣu* which the temple authorities employ in purchasing land from 5 villages. [*S.I.I.*, III, No. 64, pp. 132—4.]

**1119.** 107 of 1892.—(Tamil.) South wall of the first prakāra of the Ādhipurīśvara temple. Records in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājādhirājadēva gift of land by Ariyammai who purchased the land from the Sabhā.

**1120.** 108 of 1892.—(Tamil.) West wall of the first prakāra of the Ādhipurīśvara temple. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva, dated in his sixth year.

**1121.** 109 of 1892.—(Sanskrit.) North wall of the first prakāra of the Ādhipurīśvara temple. A gift of lamp by one Madhurāntaka in the thirtieth year of Jayadhara (i.e., Kulōttuṅgachōḷa I). See *Ep. Ind.*, V, p. 106. It is said to have been made for the merit of the "illustrious Gñānamūrti."

**1122.** 110 of 1892.—(Tamil.) North wall of the first prakāra of the Ādhipurīśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājarājadēva, dated in his eleventh year. See *Ep. Ind.* VI, p. 283.

**1123.** 399 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine of the Ādhipurīśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011—43), dated in his thirty-first year. Opens with the same historical introduction as the Tanjore inscription of the nineteenth year Chaturānana Paṇḍita of *Tirunārāyaṇa maṭha* at Tiruvoṛṇiyūr deposits 150 *kāṣus* in the temple treasury 'for neyyāḍi during Margaḷi Tiruvādirai. See *S.I.I.*, II, No. 20.

**1124.** 400 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Records in the thirteenth year of the Paṇḍya king Kō-Jaṭavarman *alias* Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva (III, 1276—90) gift of land. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, 310—1, where Dr. Kielhorn points out that the exact date is Friday, 5th August 1289.



**1125.** 401 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva, dated in his seventh year. End built in.

**1126.** 402 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the floor of the north wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. The Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman records in his seventh year gift of gold for a lamp.

**1127.** 403 of 1896.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prakāra of the same temple, left of entrance. A record of the Chōla king Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Rājādhirājadēva, dated in his ninth year. Built in in the middle.

**1128.** 404 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva III "who took Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," dated in his nineteenth year. Built in in the middle.

**1129.** 405 of 1896.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. Records in the ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II?) gift of cows for a lamp.

#### *Vallam.*

**1129-A.** On the gate of the Dēvanāyakaperumāḷ temple at Vallam. Records that in the fifth year of the reign of Rājendra-chōla he fixed the duty of supplying daily one measure of oil for lamp upon the local oil-mongers. Ins. S. Dts., p. 181, No. 12.

#### *Velichchēri.*

**1130.** 302 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Daṇḍiśvara temple. Records in the sixth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I) gift of 90 sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tirudaṇḍēsuramuḍaiya-Mahādēva at Velichchēri, a brahmadēya in Puliyūr-kōttam which was a subdivision of Jayāṅḡḡachōlamanḡalam by a Brāhmana lady, the wife of one of the managing members (*ālūṅṅanattār*) of the village.

**1131.** 303 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III) who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, gift of land by Śēdirayādēva to the *matha* of Tirunāvukkaraśu at Tiruvānmiyūr in Kulōttuṅgaśōla vaḷanaḡu, a subdivision of Jayāṅḡḡachōlamanḡalam. The land granted was situated at Velichchēri *alias* Jinachintāmaṇi-chaturvēdi-manḡalam. •

**1132.** 304 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsari Mummūḡi-Chōla (Rājarāja 'I). Records in his tenth year gift of land for offerings and lamps to the

temple of Taramaṇi-Mahādēva in the hamlet of Veḷichchēri in Kōttūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam. Mentions Amudan Pichchan *alias* Śēmbian Kīlanāttukkōn, a native of Vaigūrchchēri in Kīlarkūrṇam which was district of Śōṇāḍu (i.e., the Chōḷa country). See Tirumalpuram inscriptions which show that the king had the title Mummuḍichōḷa in his fourth year.

**1133.** 305 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I). Records in his tenth year that the assembly of Veḷichchēri, a brahmadēya in Kōttūr-nāḍu of Puliyūr-kōttam, sold 1,500 *kuli* of land to the temple of Tiruttaṇḍiśuramuḍaiya-Mahādēva and receiving 13 *kāśu*, made the land tax-free. Records also that 23 *kāśu* were presented for a lamp by a Brāhmaṇa lady of that village. Built in at the beginning.

**1134.** 306 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. Dated in the seventh year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Rājakēsarivarman (evidently Gaṇḍarāditya, son of Parāntaka I). Records that two persons of Ārkkāttu-kūrṇam in Śōṇāḍu, purchased land from the assembly of Veḷichchēri in Puliyūr-kōttam and presented it to the temple of Tiruttaṇḍiśvarattu Mahādēva for burning a lamp therein and for providing offerings to a shrine of Gaṇapati built by themselves in that temple.

**1135.** 307 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records in his seventh year gift of money for two lamps by the *kāraṇattān* of Veḷichchēri *alias* Jīnachintāmaṇi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Kōttūr-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Puliyūr-kōttam *alias* Kulōttuṅga-śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu in Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam, to the temple of Tiruttaṇḍiśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār.

**1136.** 308 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I). Records in his third year gift of 90 sheep for a lamp by Pattaṅgi Kālakumāra kramavittan, one of the managing members in the village of Veḷichchēri, a brahmadēya in Kōttūr-nāḍu which was a subdivision of Puliyūr kōttam in Jayaṅgoṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam, to the temple of Tiruttaṇḍiśvaradēva.

**1137.** 309 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I). Records in his third year gift of 90 sheep for a lamp to the same temple. Mentions a native of Āṇṇūr, one of the villages in Veśālippaḍi.

**1138.** 310 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), "who was pleased to take Madurai (Madura) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Records in his twenty-fifth year gift of money for two lamps.

**1139.** 311 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. A damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I), dated in his sixth year. Sale of land which was held by the non-Brahmans of Velichchēri, to the temple, with the permission of the king.

**1140.** 312 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman in his ninth year. Gift of ninety sheep for a lamp to the god Tirukkaṛṇṇali-Mahādēva in the temple of Tiruttaṇḍiśvaram at Velichchēri, by one of the managing members of that village.

**1141.** 313 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva in his twenty-second year. Gift of money for a lamp to the image of Nāyanār-Tiruchchirrambalamuḍaiyār, set up in the temple of Tiruttaṇḍiśvaramuḍaiyār-Nāyanār, by a native of Velichchēri *alias* Jinachintāmaṇichaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**1142.** 314 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pallava king Perṇjiṅgadēva, in his eighteenth year. Gift of money for a lamp to the same temple at Velichchēri *alias* Jinachintāmaṇichaturvēdimaṅgalam, by a native of Kīraṅguḍi in Chōlamanḍalam.

**1143.** 315 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifth year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa Rājakēsarivarman gift of ninety sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tiruttaṇḍiśvaramuḍaiyār at Velichchēri in Kōttūr-nāḍu of Puliyūr-kōttam, by one of the managing members of the village. For the probable identity of the king see No. 1134 above.

**1144.** 316 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Šelliyamman temple in the same village. Records in the tenth year of Parthivēndrādhipativarman gift of land for offerings to the temple of *Saptamātrikkal*, by Tiruvetpūruḍaiyān Dēvaḍigal, a native of Tiruvetpūr in Malla-nāḍu a subdivision of Šōla-nāḍu.

**1145.** 317 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman, dated in his fourth year. Records gift of land for a lamp and offerings to the temple of Kāḷa-Bhaṭāri at Velichchēri in Puliyūr-kōttam by the assembly of that village.

#### TIRUVALLŪR TALUK.

##### *Kachchuri.*

**1146.** A C.P. grant of Veṅkaṭapati I (1586—1614) of the last Vijayanagara dynasty, dated on the twelfth day of the bright half of Āśāḍha in Ś. 1526 (A.D. 1604), Krōdhin, saying that the king gave a number of Brahmans the village of Kachchūri *alias* Veṅgalāmbapuram (together with some hamlets), in the Chandragirirājyam,

Īkkattukōttam (i.e., Īkkāḍ in Tiruvalloor Taluk) in Kachchināḍu and Nārāyaṇavanam division. See *Ep. Rep.*, Oct. 1890, p. 3.

*Kuvam.*

**1147.** 328 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Tripurāntakēśvara temple. A record of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vijayagaṇḍagōpālādēva. Records in his fifth year gift of money for a lamp. Mentions Kūvam *alias* Tyāgasamudranallūr (well known in Tamil literary traditions.)

**1148.** 323 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājādēva; mentions the temple of Tiruvirkōlamuḍaiya-Nāyānar. Built in the middle.

**1149.** 324 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅgachōlādēva (I?). Contains the historical introduction beginning with *pūmēvu*.

**1150.** 325 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva. Records gift of land. Quotes the twentieth year of the king. Built in, in the middle.

**1151.** 326 of 1909.—Tamil (prose and verse). On the west wall of the same shrine. Records in the forty-second year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva gift of paddy and fishing taxes (*minpāṭṭam*) for the repair of the tank Tirubuvanamādēvipperēri at Kūvam *alias* Madhurāntakanallūr in Kāṇṭūrṇāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇavir-kōttam in Jayaṅgōḍa-chōla-maṇḍalam.

**1152.** 327 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Venkatapati-rāya of Ānaigōḍi records in Bahudhānya, gift of land in Tribhuvanamādēviviḷagam near Kūvam, to a temple the name of which is doubtful. In modern characters.

**1153.** 328 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north and west walls of the same shrine. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājēndradēva (1052—63); records in his fifth year sale of land by the assembly of Kōṭṭūr *alias* Chōla-vidyādhara-chaturvēdimāṅgalam to a person for 160 *kaṣus* through which a feeder channel from the Tribhuvanamādēvipperiyēri at Kūvam *alias* Madhurāntakanallūr, was to pass.

**1154.** 329 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (III). Records in his eighth year gift of money for a lamp by a certain Kurumudi Śiṅgan Gōvindaṇ *alias* Vānavan Mūvēndaveḷāṇ, to the temple of Tiruvirkōlam-Uḍaiyār at Kūvam *alias* Tyāgasamudranallūr.

**1155.** 330 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I) in his forty-eighth year, recording gift of land for offerings to the shrine of Vrishabhavāhanadēva in the same temple.

**1156.** 331 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in the twenty-fourth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayaṅḍa-gōpālādēva gift of a lamp to the temple of Tiruvirkōlam-Uḍaiyār at Kūvam *alias* Tyāgasamudra-nallūr.

**1157.** 332 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Mahāmaṇḍa-lēśvara-Gobbūri Obarājayyadēva-Mahārāja provides in Ś. 1532, Sadhārana, for special worship in the Mārgaḷi month, in the temple of Tiruvirkōlīśvara. Mr. Krishna Sastri identifies the donor with his namesake of the Triplicane inscriptions and with Oba Rāya, the brother-in-law of Veṅkaṭa I, mentioned by Barrados. See *Forg. Empe.*, p. 231.

**1158.** 333 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year, of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayaṅḍagōpālādēva, gift of thirty *old kāṣu* for a perpetual lamp.

**1159.** 334 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva gift of money for a lamp by a native of Kōttūr in Ambar-nāḍu, a subdivision of Chōlamanḍalam. Built in, in the end.

**1160.** 335 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīraṅḍagōpālādēva; records in his fifth year gift of a lamp.

**1161.** 336 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva gift of twenty *kāṣu* for a lamp by Kachchikadamban Taḷuvakkuḷainḍān Uyyavandān *alias* Śembiyan Viḷup-paraiyan, a native of Paḷaiyanūr in Paḷaiyanūr-nāḍu, in Maṇavirkōttam.

**1162.** 337 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the twenty-seventh year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmai-koṇḍān. Gift of land for festival called Kulāśekharaṇ-śandhi after the name of the king.

**1163.** 338 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva (i.e., 1070—1118). Records in his twentieth year sale of land to a certain Akkalibhattān in the second year of Uḍaiyār Śrī-Vīrarājendradēva (1063—70), by the assemblies of four villages, viz., Madhurāntaṅkanallūr in Kāṇṇūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇayir-kōttam, Naraśingamaṅgalam and two others, all of which claimed the land. This land was presented to the temple by the purchaser in the twentieth year of Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. [The inscription is interesting as it

discloses a clash of jurisdictions and a skilful way in which it was overcome.]

**1164.** 339 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the twenty-eighth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayagaṇḍa-gōpālādēva gift of ten *paṇam* for a lamp by a native of Vaigāvūr in Ūṙṙukkāttukōttam.

**1165.** 340 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Built in, at the beginning. Gift of land for a garden, a lamp and offerings.

**1166.** 341 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in twenty-eighth year (of Vijayagaṇḍagōpāla?) gift of money for a lamp. Built in, at the beginning.

**1167.** 342 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Vijaynagara king Bukkarāya (II), son of Harihararāya (II). Records in Kali, 4488, Prabhava, gift of land by Prince Obaladēva-Mahārāja, the son of Bukka (II), in Tribhuvana mādēvivilāgam and in Kūvam *alias* Tyāgasamudranallūr, both of which belonged to Kāñchīpuramrājya.

**1168.** 343 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājādēva (II). Gift of money for a lamp.

**1169.** 344 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the sixteenth year of Sakalalōkachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Tirumallinātha Sambuvarāya. Gift of land for a lamp, in Tribhuvanamādēvivilāgam. Built in, at the end. See Cg. 706.

**1170.** 345 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva; records in his third year, gift of money for a lamp, by a native of Tiruvīlīmīlalai.

**1171.** 346 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged and incomplete record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājādēva, dated in his second year. Seems to provide for festivals and processions.

**1172.** 347 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the temple kitchen. Records in Bahudhānya, gift of a "fund" of Rs. 80 for the sacred bath of the god by a certain Araśappa Mudaliyār. In modern characters.

**1173.** 348 of 1909.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in a grove of trees near the same village. A mutilated record. Records gift of the grove planted by Timmanāyanivārū who was then in possession of Kūvam, for the merit of Timmappa-Nāyudu.

**1174.** 349 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in another grove of trees near the same village. Records in A.D. 1855, Ānanda, gift of the grove for maintaining a lamp in the temple of Tripurānta-svāmi.

**1175.** 350 of 1909.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the temple tank in the same village. Dated in the reign of Kuḍupu Sāhu of Golakomdda (Golconda) in Ś. 1592, Virōdhikrit (wrong). Records that Timmanāyanivāru (a feudatory of his) planted a grove of trees at Kūvam for the merit of Timmappa-Nāyudu and presented it to the temple of Tervikkolēśvarasvāmi. See Aminabad inscription (Guntūr district).

**1176.** 30 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On four slabs recently removed from a maṇṭapa and placed in the court-yard of the Tripurāntakēśvara temple. Records in Ś. 1536, Rākshasa, that it provides for the Friday worship of the goddess Payyaraḷvalgul-Ammāi, by two agents of Immaḍi-Sennama-Nāyakkār and the residents of Kūvam.

*Tiruppāśūr.*

According to inscriptions Tiruppāśūr belonged to Kākkaḷūr nāḍu in Īkkāttukkōttam named respectively after the two villages of Kākkaḷūr and Īkkāḍu in Tiruvallūr taluk. The *Muck. MSS.* give a number of inscriptions in this place and I have included them in the following list:—

**1177.** 406 of 1896.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine of the Vāchīśvara temple. Records in the thirty-sixth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanaviradēva gift of gold for a lamp by Vīranarasimhadēva *alias* Yādavarāya, a feudatory of Kulōttunga III and then of Rājarāja III. The present inscription mentions the gold coin of the Hoysaḷa dynasty *Bhujabalamādai*.

**1178.** 407 of 1896.—(Grantha.) On the north wall of the same shrine. The Chōḷa king Tammusiddhi records in Ś. 1129 (A.D. 1207) grant of the village of Kaivaṇḍūr near Tiruppāśūr to the temple. *Ep. Ind.*, VII, 126—8 where this is translated.

**1179.** On the northern wall of the Nāyanār temple. Records that Kāḷahastī Chettiār gave in Ś. 1454, in the reign of Achyutadēva to God Kāḷahastīśvara, whose image he established, 250 paṇams. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 118, No. 24.

**1180.** On the north pial of the temple. Records that in the tenth year of Rājarājadēva 47 *kāśu* were given to the Paṭṭamār for worship. *Ibid.*, No. 25.

**1181.** On the north wall of the Mahāmaṇṭapa. Records that a vassal chief of Rājarājadēva granted in his twenty-first year 32 cows for lamp and one bullock for drum to the temple. *Ibid.*, No. 26.

**1182.** On the back wall of the inner temple. Records that in the thirty-third year of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa the daughter of a Nārpatteṇṇāyiravan gave 30 *kāśu* for a jewel and two measures of rice daily. *Ibid.*, No. 27.

**1183.** On the pial near the west wall of the inner temple. Records that Kāṭṅgarāya gave in the reign of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa 36 *kāśus* to the people of Dhāsyapuram (?) for six lamps and 42 *kāśus* to the priests of Tiruppāsur for four lamps. *Ins., S. Dts., No. 28.*

**1184.** On the north pial of the inner temple. Records in the fourth year of Vīra-Rājendrachōḷa gift of 9 *Kaḷaṇḷju* pons for ear-ring and 10 *Kaḷaṇḷju* pons for necklace to Panamalanāchchiār. *Ibid., No. 29.*

**1185.** On the northern wall of the Brahma temple. Records a gift in the thirteenth year of Rājarājadēva of 10 gold *kāśus* for lamp. *Ibid., No. 30.*

**1186.** On the southern wall of the same temple. Records that in K. 4473, Paritāpi, in the reign of Vīra-Kampana Uḍaiyār a chief purchased a garden and granted it to the temple. *Ibid., No. 31.*

**1187.** On the surrounding wall of the same temple. Records in the reign of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa gift of 5½ *Kaḷaṇḷju* of gold to the Sthānattār for a jewel to the Goddess. *Ibid., No. 32.*

**1188.** On the northern surrounding wall of Tiruppāsur Uḍaiya Nāyanār. Records gift of three gold *kāśus* for a lamp in the tenth year of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa. *Ibid., No. 33.*

**1189.** On the north pial of the inner temple. Records gift of five villages in the thirtieth year of Rājaśekhara Paṇḍyan to the deity. *Ibid., p. 1211, No. 34.*

**1190.** On the eastern wall of the same. Records that Aryappa Daṇḍanāyaka gave away the duties and extra emoluments of the merchants to the temple in Ś. 1349, Plavaṅga, in the reign of Vīrapratāpadēva Mahārāya (II). *Ibid., No. 35.* [Was the donor identical with the king's uncle Harihara III?]

**1191.** On the western wall of the Gōpuram. Records that Kaṇḍappa Aiyar, prime minister of Amin (?) Raṅgappaiyar raised the rent of the village of Perumbākkam. *Ibid., No. 36.*

**1192.** On the south Prākāra wall of the same temple. Records that the people of Nārāyaṇachaturvēdimāṅgalam gave some land to the deity. *Ibid., No. 37.*

*Tiruvallūr.*

**1193.** On a stone south of the Vimānam of the Vīra-Rāghava temple. Records that in the fifth year of the reign of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa one Tiruvēṅkaṭadēvan gave to God Vīra-Rāghava one thousand *kulīs* of land in "Talacaurecheri" for Makara Saṅkramaṇa festival. *Ins., S. Dts., p. III, No. 1.*

**1194.** In the inner eastern wall of the Vāhana-Mantapam. Records that Vīra-Rāghava Śāthakōpa-Jeer presented to the God 133 pons for a festival on its mortgage interest, in Ś. 1552, Prajōtpatti, in the reign of Vīra-Vēṅkatarāya (II). *Ibid., No. 2.* The Jeer was evidently the thirteenth of the Ahobalam line who, according to the



*Satsampradāyamuktāvali* (1914 edn., p. 65-8), presided over the matha from 1630 to 1675.]

**1195.** On the northern surrounding wall. Records that Raghunātha Nāyakar gave in Ś. 1543, Durmati, in the reign of Rāmadēva Mahā-Rāya (1620-30) some land north of Tiruvaḷḷur. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 112, No. 3.

**1196.** On the western wall. Records that Tuppākki Krishṇanāyaka gave in Ś 1516, Manmatha, in the reign of Narasimhadēva nine shares of land out of 100 in Chinnamāmbāsamudram to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 4.

**1197.** On the surrounding north wall near Garuḍa in the temple. Records that Kṛishṇappa Nāyaka settled in Ś. 1595, Vijaya, the dispute of *Salipavada* (?). *Ibid.*, No. 5.

**1198.** On the eastern wall near the Terucottanambi in the temple. Records that Aḷagappaṣeṭṭi granted 2,800 *kūḷis* of land in Auvarempuṭṭi and 300 *kūḷis* of land in the village of Kākaḷūr, and erected a maṇṭapam to the God Vīra-Rāghavasvāmi, in Ś. 1542, Raudri, in the reign of Vīra-Veṅkatapati Rāyadēva Mahārāya (II?). *Ibid.*, p. 113, No. 6.

**1199.** On the southern wall near Kanakavalli Goddess in the temple. Records that Raghupatiāiyar granted one of the share of the land in Sikkamayapuram village and a share of land in Vīra-Rāghavapuram to the God, in Ś. 1553, Āṅgīrasa, in the reign of Vīra-Veṅkatarāyadēva Mahārāya II. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

**1200.** On the western wall of the inner temple Raṅgamaṇṭapam of the temple. Records that the Paṇḍārattār of the Vīra-Rāghava Pagoda granted village as free gift to the God and Brahmans in equal shares, in Manmatha. *Ibid.*, No. 8.

**1201.** On the south wall of the temple. Records that Prapirāja (?) granted half share of a Brahman Aghrahāram situated on the north of "Tirapasore" to the God Vīra-Rāghavaperumāḷ, in Ś. 1580, Viḷambi, in the reign of Śrī-Raṅgarāyadēva Mahārāya VI. *Ibid.*, p. 113, No. 9.

**1202.** On the northern and western inner wall of the "Paruyagusamalla" Maṇṭapam in the temple. Records that Narasimha Sāthagōpa-Jeer granted the village of Vangatsore as free gift for the offering of food to the God Vīra-Rāghavaperumāḷ, in Ś. 1559, Prabhava, in the reign of Vīra-Veṅkatapatirāya Dēva Mahārāya. *Ibid.*, p. 114, No. 10. See No. 1194 above, for an apparent inconsistency.

**1203.** On the south of Garuḍa figure in the temple. Records that Anantāḷvār placed the stones round the temple of Vīra-Rāghavasvāmi in Ś. 1481, Siddharti. *Ibid.*, No. 11.

**1204.** On the southern surrounding wall of the temple. A record of Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya, in S. 1487, Krōdhana. *Ibid.*, No. 12.

**1205.** On a stone in the inner temple of Kanakavalli. Records that Pāpu Timmayyadēva Mahārāja granted the village Puttaharam as free gift for the inn of Tirunattānam, in Ś. 1487, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 115, No. 13.*

**1206.** On a stone on the surrounding inner temple of Kanakavalli Nāchchiyār in the village. Records that Bala-Majappayyadēva Mahārāja granted Rāvuttanallūr village as free gift to the God, in Ś. 1471, Saumya, in the reign of Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya. *Ins., S. Dts., No. 14.*

**1207.** On a stone on the western inner wall of Raṅga-Manṭapam in the temple. A damaged grant to the God Tiruvaḷḷur Appan by Rāmachandradēva in Śubhakrit. *Ibid., No. 15.*

**1208.** On a stone on the western inner wall of Raṅgamaṭṭapam of the temple. A grant by Madurāntaka chōḷa for Vāyasavutsavam and offering of food, etc., to the God and Sthānattār. *Ibid., No. 16.*

**1209.** On a stone on the eastern inner wall of Vāhanamaṭṭapam of the temple. A record in Ś. 1552, Prajōtpatti. *Ibid., No. 17.*

**1210.** On a stone on the western wall of the temple of Sēnamudaliyār. A record in Ś. 1552. *Ibid., No. 18.*

**1211.** On a stone on the north side of wall of the spire gate in the temple of Vīra-Rāghavasvāmi. A damaged record of Raghunātha Nāyakar and Vīra-Rāghava Nāyakar, in Ś. 1542, Raudri, in the reign of Vīra-Rāmadēva Mahārāyalu (1620—30). *Ibid., p. 117, No. 19.*

**1212.** On a stone on the south side of the gate of Gōpuram of the temple. A damaged grant in Ś. 1523. *Ibid., No. 20.*

**1213.** In the same place. A damaged record of a grant by Vīra-Veṅkaṭarāya (II 1630-40) in Ś. 1555, Durmukki. *Ibid., No. 21.*

**1214.** On a stone in the northern side of the gate. Records that in Ś. 1527, Prabhava, Vīra-Veṅkaṭadēva (II) granted land at Vīra-Rāghavapuram to the same deity. *Ibid., No. 22.*

**1215.** On a stone in the western wall of the southern Prākāra. A record of Vīra-Veṅkaṭapati in Ś. 1555, Śrīmukha. *Ibid., No. 23.*

**1216.** On the western wall of the Amman temple. Records that Kōnerinmaikoṇḍān granted 19 vēli of Naṅjai and 11½ vēli of Puṅjai lands in the village of "Calcandanatha village" to the goddess. See *Ins., S. Dts., p. 185, No. 7.*

*Vellāttukkōṭṭai (Vellutercota).*

**1218.** On a stone in the Chōḷēśvara temple. Records that one Bharata-Pāṇḍya levied a duty of two *kāśu* on each bag of grain and four *kāśu* on each bag of salt to be paid by the local people to God Ādichandrēśvara, in the twelfth year of his reign. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 178, No. 1*

**1219.** Below the above. Records that in the eighteenth year of Rāmanāthadēva the Sthānattār made some grant. Damaged. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 178, No. 2.*

**1220.** Below the above. Records that in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Pāṇḍyadēva the inhabitants of Vallam granted some *kulis* of land to the Brahman Pallavanāyaka Bhaṭṭa. *Ibid., No. 3.*

**1221.** Below the above. Records that in the reign of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān the local people granted to Chōlēśvara and Goddess some land. *Ibid., No. 4.*

**1222.** Below the above. Records that in the eighth year of Rāmanāthadēva the local people gave some land in Vallam to God Ādichandrēśvara. *Ibid., No. 5.*

**1223.** Below the above. Records that Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān granted in his ninth year forty *velis* of land in Nattakkattūr to Karikālachōlēśvara. *Ibid., No. 6.*

**1224.** Below the above. A gift of land west of Mānguḍi to the God and Goddess. *Ibid., No. 7.*

**1225.** Below the above. Records that Kulaśēkharaḍēva granted in his twelfth year 23 *velis* of land west of Mānguḍi to the same deity. *Ibid., No. 8.*

**1226.** Below the above. A gift of the people of Vallam for the annual festival of the deity in Adi. *Ibid., No. 9.*

**1227.** On the downstairs of the above. Records that in the reign of Sundarapāṇḍya the people of "Yarevorenad" undertook to perform the ten days' festival of Karikālachōlēśvara, in the eighteenth year of the king. *Ibid. p. 180, No. 10.*

**1228.** Below the above. Records that in the eighth year of the reign of Rāmanātha the oilmongers of Vallam undertook to supply  $\frac{3}{4}$  measure of oil per day for lamp to God Ādichandrēśvara. *Ibid., No. 11.*

#### Vāyalūr.

**1229.** 362 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Vyāghrapurīśvara temple. Records in Ś. 1247, Krōdhana, gift of land for offerings to the temple of Tiruppilavāyalaḍaiya-Nāyanār by Tarusi Timmaraśar, son of Rāyatarīši Bommayadēva Mahārāya who was a mahāmaṇḍalēśvara and bore the title Tribhuvanakkattāri.

**1230.** 363 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. Records in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251-64) who was pleased to take every country, an agreement among the villagers of Vāyalūr that they would neither purchase nor mortgage the lands belonging to the temple of Tiruppilavāyalaḍaiya-Nāyanār and three others.

**1231.** 364 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Viruppaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Virūpāksha I), son of Ariyaṇa-Uḍaiyār (Harihara II), son of Vira-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (I) in Rudhirōdgārin. Records that the weavers at Vāyalūr *alias* Jananāthanallūr in Paṭṭiṇa-nāḍu, a subdivision of Śēmbūr-kōttam in Jayaṅḡḡachōḷa-maṇḍalam, were taxed three *paṇam* on each loom.

**1232.** 365 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a portion of the east wall of a partially demolished maṇṭapa in the same temple. A much-damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya Uḍaiyār (II), son of Vira-Vijayarāya-Uḍaiyār, dated Kīlaka. Seems to register a gift of land in the village of Ārambākkam in Tirukkaḷukkunṇapparu. Mentions Jananāthanallūr *alias* Vāyalūr in Ponnūrnāḍu.

**1233.** 366 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor in the gōpura of the same temple. Records in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman (I) "who destroyed the ships at Śālai," gift of land for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva. Mentions Mōndūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Āmūr-kōttam.

**1234.** 367 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On some detached stones built into the same gōpura. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Kaṇṇarādēva (Kriṣṇa III) "who took Kachchi (Conjeeveram) and Taṅjai (Tanjavur)." Seems to record in his twenty-second year a sale of land.

**1235.** 368 of 1908.—(Pallava-Grantha.) On a pillar in the same gōpura. A record of the Pallava king Rājasimha; gives a long list of the kings of the Pallava dynasty who preceded Rājasimha (Narasimhavarman II). The record is of the greatest value in the construction of the Pallava genealogy. See Prof. Dubreuil's *Pallavas*, pp. 18-20.

#### *Supplement.*

**286.** 38 of 1888.—(See p. 357.) In his *Pallavas* published in 1917, Prof. Dubreuil has deciphered part of this epigraph. It seems to be a panegyric on the literary and musical talents of Mahēndravarman I. He points out that the cave was, to judge from its architectural features, excavated in the time of Mahēndravarman I and that this is confirmed by the expression *Mattavilāsādīpadam-prahasana* found in the inscription. *Mattavilāsa* was a title of Mahēndravarman and a *prahasana* in Sanskrit bearing this name has been discovered by Pandit Ganapati Sastri of Travancore. The present epigraph is surmised by Prof. Dubreuil to refer to *Svaras* and *Varṇas*, and he believes that the Kuḍumiyāmalai inscription on music was perhaps due to the same king. See his *Pallavas*, pp. 37-9, and *Ep. Ind.*, XII, pp. 226-37.

## CHITTOOR DISTRICT

## CHANDRAGIRI TALUK.

*Chandragiri.*

This important and historic place was founded, according to tradition, by a Yādava king named Immaḍi Narasimha in A.D. 1000, but epigraphical finds in it belong only to the later periods of S. Ind. history. One of its inscriptions mentions seventy-four temples in it most of which seem to have been destroyed by the Muhammadans. For a brief description of the ruins of the place, Hindu and Jain, *See Ep. Rep.*, 1904, p. 5. A number of inscriptions, it will be seen, are in Tamil. In the Vijayanagar period it was in Vaikuṇṭhavaḷaṇāḍu, a subdivision of Tiruvēṅgaḷakkōttam.

1. 243 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the ruined temple near the palace. Mentions in Ś. 1383, Khara (wrong), the temple of Sōmēśvaramuḍaiya Nāyinār.

2. 244 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On another shrine in the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Vīra-Achyutayadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1459, Hēvilāmbi. Records a gift by Achyutarāya-Nāyaka, governor of Gingee.

3. 245 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the temple called Maṇḍu-Giddaṅgi in the same village. Records in Vikrama, gifts to the temples of Virūpāksha-Nāyinār and Kālikādēvi at Chandragiri.

4. 246 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Kōdaṇḍa-rāmasvāmin temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Vīra-Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga. Mentions the temple of Raghunātha. Records a gift of land for the merit of the king and of Rāmarājayya.

*Tiruchchānūr.*

(Popularly known as Chiratānūr.) Earlier inscriptions call it Tiruchchoginūr and later ones Tiruchchuganūr, a fact which made Venkayya surmise that the connection of the place with Śuka is a later myth. Venkayya believes that an ancient temple of the place which was recently destroyed was called Iḷaṅgōyil; that it was "apparently built as an accompaniment of the temple at Tirupati" and that the deity of the latter was therefore originally Śiva. Every link in this argument however is open to question.

5. 259 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a detached stone lying in the temple. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa

Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I), the date of which is lost. Mentions Nāmmālvāraḍigaḷ and Putūruḍaiyān, the king's officers. The inscription is of singular value as it *proves* that Nāmmālvār was already a well-known saint about A.D. 910.

6. 260 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the vāhana maṇṭapa in front of the temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records gift of a lamp apparently by a native of Koduṅgōlūr in Malai-nāḍu (i.e., Cranganore in Cochin). The village is called Tiruchchōgunūr twice. See Cg. 197.

7. 261 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a detached stone lying outside the prākāra of the same temple. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadēva (I, 1011—43), the date of which is lost.

8. 262 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a detached stone built into the floor at the entrance into the same temple. A record in the fifty-first year of "the Gaṅga-Pallava king" Vijaya-Dantivikramarāja. Records gift of a lamp by Ulaga-Perumānār to the shrine of Tiruviḷangōil-Perumānaḍigaḷ in Tiruchchoginūr in Kuḍavūrnāḍu, a subdivision of Tiruvēṅgaḍa-kōṭṭam.

9. 263 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a detached stone built into the outer prākāra of the same temple. A fragmentary record of the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsari-varman (905—47).

#### *Tirumalai (Tirupati).*

9-A. 53 of 1889.—(Telugu.) Second prākāra, south wall. A record of Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1436, expired, Bhava. Mentions Kṛishṇarāya's attack on Pratāparudra Gajapati, his pursuing him as far as Koṇḍaviḍu and his capture of Udayagiri.

9-B. 54 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) Second prākāra, south wall. A record of Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1436, expired, Bhava.

9-C. 55 of 1889.—(Tamil.) Second prākāra, south wall. A record of Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1436, expired, Bhava.

9-D. 56 of 1889.—(Kanarese.) Second prākāra, east wall, left of entrance. A record of Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1436, Bhava.

9-E. 57 of 1889.—(Tamil.) Second prākāra, east wall, left of entrance. A record of Timmarāja, son of Mallayadēva in Ś. 1403, expired, Plava.

9-F. 58 of 1889.—(Tamil.) Second prākāra, east wall, left of entrance. A record in the eighth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Tiruvēṅgaḍaṇātha Yādavarāja.

9-G. 59 of 1889.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Second prākāra, east wall, right of entrance. A record of Narasimhadēva in Ś. 1397, expired, Manmatha.

9-H. 60 of 1889.—(Tamil.) First prakāra, north wall. A record of Ahōbalarāja Kampayadēva-mahārāja in Ś. 1381, expired, Bahudhānya.

9-I. 61 of 1889.—(Tamil.) First prakāra, north wall. A record in the sixteenth year of Kō-Vīra-Rājarājavīrēndravarman. Dr. Hultsch calls this and the next three inscriptions as the most curious in the collection and considers them to be modern and faulty copies of Chōla inscriptions made in the time of Vīra Narasimhadēva who rebuilt the temple. The temple thus was in existence even in the days of Rājarāja and Rajēndrachōla. *Ep. Rep.*, Apr. 1889, p. 1.

9-J. 62 of 1889.—(Tamil.) First prakāra, north wall. A record in the fourteenth year of Kō-Paratra-Mahēndravarman (?).

9-K. 63 of 1889.—(Tamil.) First prakāra, north wall. A record in the fourteenth year of Kō-Paratravarman (?).

9-L. 64 of 1889.—(Tamil.) First prakāra, north wall. A record in the seventh year of Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rajēndra-Śōla-dēva (I, 1011-43).

9-M. 65 of 1889.—(Telugu.) First prakāra, north wall. A record of Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1434, expired, Āṅgīrasa. Gift by Chinmāji Amma, queen of Kṛishṇarāya.

9-N. 66 of 1889.—(Telugu.) First prakāra, north wall. A record of Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1434, expired, Āṅgīrasa. Gift by Tirumalamma, the queen of Kṛishṇarāya. See By. 323.

9-O. 67 of 1889.—(Tamil.) First prakāra, west wall. A record of Narasimharāja-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1393, expired, Khara.

9-P. 68 of 1889.—(Tamil and Grantha.) A record in the first prakāra, south wall. No details given.

9-Q. 69 of 1889.—(Tamil.) First prakāra, south wall. A record of Narasimharāja-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1384, expired, Chitrabhānu.

9-R. 70 of 1889.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Left of entrance into the first prakāra. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva.

9-S. 71 of 1889.—(Tamil.) Left of entrance into the first prakāra. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Sṛī-Vīra-Narasimhadēva Yādavarāya.

9-T. 72 of 1889.—(Tamil.) Right of entrance into the first prakāra, inside. A record in the second year of Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva.

9-U. 73 of 1889.—(Grantha.) Right of entrance into the first prakāra, outside. No details given.

9-V. 74 of 1889.—(Tamil.) On a stone in front of a house in the north main street. A record of Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1445, expired, Svabhānu. [The Mādḥva teacher Vyasaśrītha, the founder of the

Vyāsarāya Maṭha, figures here. Vyāsa Tīrtha was the disciple of Brahmaṇya Tīrtha and author of the *Chandrikā*, the *Nyāyamritam*, the *Tarkatāṇḍava*, the *Bhēdōjjivana*, etc. His birth place was Bennūr in Mysore and his *brindāvana* is one of the nine Brindāvanas of Mādhva teachers in Anagundi estate. His disciple was the celebrated Vijayendratīrtha, the contemporary and rival of Appaiya Dīkshita. See By. 363-A for other details.]

10. 249 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first prakāra of the Vēṅkatēśa-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Śāluva king Timmarājadeva-Mahārāja-Udaiyār, son of Guṇḍurāja-Udaiyār in Ś. 1385, Subhānu. Records gift of the merit of Naraśiṅgarāja-Udaiyār.

11. 250 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Śāluva king Naraśiṅgayadeva-Mahārāja-Udaiyār (the usurper), son of Guṇḍayyadeva-Mahārāja-Udaiyār in Ś. 1389, Sarvajit. Records gift of five villages to the temple.

12. 251 of 1904.—(Tamil and Telugu.) On the west wall of the same prakāra. A record of the Śāluva chief Parvatarāja, son of Śāluvarāja in Ś. 1387, Pārthiva. Records gift for offerings.

13. 252 of 1904.—(Tamil and Telugu.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. A record of the Śāluva chief Sirrumallaiyadeva-Mahārāja, son of Malagaṅgayadeva-Mahārāja, in Ś. 1372, Pramōḍa. Records gift of 1,200 *paṇam*. These chiefs belonged evidently to a collateral line of the Śāluvas. So also perhaps the chief mentioned in No. 15 below.

14. 253 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Śāluva king Naraśiṅgadeva-Mahārāja (the usurper), son of Guṇḍayadeva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1378, Dhātri. Records gift of the village of Alipuram in Vaikuṇḍa-Vaḷanaḍu (a subdivision of Chandragirirājya).

15. 254 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Śāluva king Erra-Kampayadeva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1368, Kshaya. Records gift of 1,000 *p.mam*. See note to No. 13 above.

16. 255 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Tammayyadeva-Mahārāja, son of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Hōsabirudaragaṇḍa-Kaṇṭamarāja-Vallapparayar in Ś. 1389, Sarvajit. Refers to the digging of a channel at the village of Maniyakkōnpattu. At the end of the inscription the king is said to have belonged to the family of Pina-Mādhavavarman of Bezvāḍa of the solar race. [A certain Tammarāya, grandson of Mādhavavarman and son of Kaṇṭamarāju Valabhayya is referred to in 208 and 209 of 1892 at Udayagiri, Nellore district.]

17. 256 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the floor of the first circuit of the same temple. Fragment of a record of a Chōḷa king.



18. 257 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the western street in the same village. A record of Śīru-Tirumalai-rāja in Plava. Records sale of land.

19. 258 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in a garden near the Ālvārcheruvu tank in the same village. Records in Ś. 1326, Tāraṇa, the building of the Lakshmi-Narasimha-maṇṭapa and the laying out of a flower garden.

19-A. 711 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first circuit (called Mukkōti-ēkaḍāṣi-pradakṣiṇa) in the Vēṅkaṭeśa-Perumāḷ temple in the same place. A fragmentary record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpālādēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of money for a lamp. Another fragment belonging to the same king is built into the west wall.

19-B. 712 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya (I?), the date of which is lost. Contains a portion of the Sanskrit introduction published in *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. XXI, p. 121.

19-C. 713 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same circuit. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga I. Contains a small portion of the introduction. On the west wall is another fragment in which the name Uḍaiyar Sṛi-Vīrarājendra-dēva (I?) occurs.

19-D. 714 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of Yādavarāja Vīra-Naraśiṅgadēva, the date of which is indistinct. Mentions Nellūr *alias* Vikramasimhapura.

20. 567 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a tier of the south wall of the central shrine in the Śrīnivāsa-Perumāḷ temple. Records in Ś. 1453, Khara, Mīna, śu. di. 5, Thursday, Aśvati, gift of money (3,000 *paṇam*) for offerings, to the temple of Tiruvēṅgaḍam-Uḍaiyān. Refers also to an earlier grant by Kṛishṇarāya-Mahārāya. [For a description of the statues of Kṛishṇa Rāya and his queens Chinna Dēvi and Tirumalādēvi, and Vēṅkaṭa I, see *Ep. Rep.*, 1904, pp. 5-6.]

21. 568 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On one hundred and fifty plates of copper preserved in the Tallapākamvāri-koṭṭu within the first circuit of the same temple. Register songs of various Rāgas and Tālas composed in praise of Vēṅkaṭeśa, by a member of the Tallapākam family.

## CHITTOOR TALUK.

### *Kānippākkam.*

22. 57 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the Maṇikaṇṭhēśvara temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Vīrarājendra-Chōḷadēva (II, i.e., Kulōttuṅga III, 1178—86 in Ś. 1108 and in his eighth year. Built in the middle. Records gift of a lamp by Ilaraiyan Sagararasan Śīyagaṅga. [Śīyagaṅga

was the patron of the Tamil Grammarian Pavaṇandi, the author of the *Nannūl*. See No. 64 below and N.A. 343.]

**23.** 58 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the nineteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadeva. Records gift of land by the people of Tuynāḍu. Refers to the shrines of Pārthivīśvara and Maṇivaṇīśvara at Kāvanippākkam.

**24.** 59 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Remission of taxes by Śiraimiṭṭa-Perumāḷ *alias* Śīyagaṅgar. The temple is called Maṇivaṇīśvaramuḍaiyār at Kāvanippākkam.

**25.** 60 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadeva (III), in Ś. 1102 and in his twelfth year. Mentions Śūranāyakan *alias* Śīyagaṅgan of the Gaṅga family who was the lord of Kuvalālapura.

*Kaṭṭamachchi near Chittoor.*

**26.** 61 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On a rock in the garden known as Navābu-tōpu. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Records sale of land by the villagers of Kīḷaikkattamachchi in Tuynāḍu.

*Gōpālapuram.*

**27.** 248 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a stone near an image of Āṇjanēya. A damaged record.

*Maṇḡāpuram.*

**28.** 247 of 1904.—(Telugu.) At the entrance into the central shrine of the Kalyāṇa-Veṅkatēśvara temple. Refers in Ś. 1462, Śārvarin, to the setting up of images of certain Vaishṇava Āḷvārs and āchāryas at Alamēlumaṇḡāpuram.

*Mogili.*

**29.** 587 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up within the Mogilīśvara temple. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājadeva. The temple is called Tirumāṇiyūral-Nāyanār at Muḷibil.

**30.** 588 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Harihararāya.

*Pūtaḷapattu.*

**31.** 53 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in the Śiva temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Krishṇayyadeva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1438 expired, Śvara. The temple seems to be called Bhīmēśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyinār and the

village Pūttalaippattu; Paḷuvūr-kōttam in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam is also mentioned.

32. 54 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya, in Ś. 1471 expired, Saumya.

33. 55 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya in Ś. 1467 expired, Viśvāvasu. The village is called Pūtaḷaippattu.

34. 56 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A fragmentary record, much damaged.

*Raṅgampēttai.*

35. 63 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On a stone lying in a field near the place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1490 expired, Prabhava. Mentions Vēlūr Nalla-Bommu Nāyaka. See N.A. 204.

*Tēnēpalḷi.*

36. 64 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Dakṣiṇā-mūrti shrine in the ruined Śiva temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Achyutayyadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1462 expired, Śārvari. Mentions the shrine of Mallikārjuna at Tēniyappalḷi.

*Timmarēddipalḷi.*

37. 62 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On a stone set up on the bund of the tank. Mentions in Khara the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tirumalārājayya.

KĀLAHASTI TALUK.

*Gudimallam.*

38. 204 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Paraśurāmēśvara temple. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva. Mentions the temple of Paraśurāmiśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār. [The Rājarāja of this and the following epigraphs is evidently the third of that name.]

39. 205 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

40. 206 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the Paraśurāmēśvara temple. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of gold and paddy.

41. 207 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

42. 208 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

43. 209 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

44. 210 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of land by Chālukya-Nārāyaṇa-Yāḍavarāya *alias* Ghaṭṭiyadēva. See Nos. 101, 102, 111 and 120.

45. 211 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift of land.

46. 212 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same shrine. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records the building of the temple for the merit of Nārājadēva *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōla-Karupparudaiyān by his son.

47. 213 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Refers to the setting up of an image of Chaṇḍēśvara.

48. 214 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of cows for a lamp. Records that a certain Karkatarāya built a well for the sacred bath.

49. 215 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in Ś. 1208, an order of Vīra-Narasimhadēva that two tanks shall be fed by a certain channel. [This chief is apparently not the same as Vīra Narasimha Yādava Rāya. He seems to be two generations later.]

50. 216 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of gold for two lamps.

51. 217 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva, the date of which is doubtful. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

52. 218 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of a lamp.

53. 219 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of a lamp by an officer of Yāḍavarāya. See No. 44 above.

**54. 220 of 1903.**—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the second year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājadeva (III?). Records gift of land.

**55. 221 of 1903.**—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadeva (III). Records gift of a lamp by Aḍigaimān, an officer of Yādavarāya. [For an Aḍigaimān of Kūḍalūr in the reign of Kulōttuṅga III, see S.A. 946. They were probably the same.]

**56. 222 of 1903.**—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of the same shrine. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman. Records a gift of land for offerings, etc., to an image set up by Madurāntakan Gaṇḍarādittar [i.e., evidently Gaṇḍarāditta, son of Madurāntaka. Venkayya believes that the Tiruvallam inscription (S.I.I., III, No. 49) might refer to the same chief].

**57. 223 of 1903.**—(Tamil.) On a stone lying in front of the entrance into the same shrine. A record of the Bāṇa king Vijayāditya Mahābali-Bāṇarāya, son of Bāṇa Vidyādhara and Mahādevi Aḍigai in Ś. 820. Records gift of gold (30 kaḷaṇju) for a lamp and for offerings. The assembly received the amount, undertaking to pay interest. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 227-8. [Vijayāditya's reign ended with his conquest by Parāntaka I, 905-47.]

**58. 224 of 1903.**—(Tamil.) On six detached stones lying in front of the same shrine. A record of the Bāṇa king Vijayāditya Bāṇarāya in Ś. 827. Records gift of gold (20 kaḷaṇju) for a lamp, by Kadigai Tāli, the headman of Viramaṅgalam. The interest on this gold was 4 kaḷaṇjus annually at the rate of 4 *Manjālis* for each kaḷaṇju. This would purchase 180 *Nālis* of ghee at the rate of 45 for a kaḷaṇju. This was to be given by the assembly which received the money at the rate of 1 *uri* per day. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 228-9. See also note to the previous epigraph.

**59. 225 of 1903.**—(Tamil.) On the same stones. A damaged record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I).

**60. 226 of 1903.**—(Tamil.) On a stone set up near the well in the same temple. A record in the forty-ninth year of the "Gaṅga-Pallava" king Vijaya-Dantivikramavarman. Records gift of land while Vijayāditya-Mahābali-Bāṇarāya was ruling the earth, by the kiḷār (headman) of Kaliyamaṅgalam, one of the members of the village committee, for digging pits in this and depositing the silt on certain local bund. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 225-6. Also Ct. 8 above where it is shown that Dantivarman ruled for fifty-one years. [The Vijayāditya here mentioned is the grandfather of his namesake in the previous two epigraphs.]

**61. 227 of 1903.**—(Tamil.) On the same stone. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājārājadeva, the date of which is doubtful.

62. 228 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On a stone lying near the same well. A mutilated record in the twenty-fourth year of "the Gaṅga-Pallava" king Nripatuṅga (grandson of Dantivarman referred to in No. 60). Records a grant made while Vāṇavidyādhara Mahābali-Vāṇarāyar who was governing the country to the west of the Telugu road. See Tiruvallam inscription S.I.I., III, No. 42 and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 226-7.

63. 229 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On a second stone lying near the well in the Paraśuramēśvara temple in the same village. A record in the twenty-third year of the Pallava king Nandipōttaraiyar. Records a gift of land made while Vikramāditya-Māvalivāṇarāyar was governing the country to the west of the Telugu road, by Muḷḷūr Kijār, one of the members of the committee administering the village. The land was purchased by the donor from another member of the same committee. The assembly ordered certain oil mills to be established here for regularly supplying oil to the lamp. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, pp. 224-225, where Venkayya edits the inscription. [He points out that, according to Mr. Gopinatha Rao, the Vikramāditya of this epigraph is the same as the contemporary of Nandivarman III, but that this is palæographically unsound.]

#### *Kālahasti.*

In the time of Rājarāja I it came to be called Mummuḍichchōlapuram, which it retained till the middle of the sixteenth century. The local temple existed in his reign while it was renovated by Kulōttuṅga III. The legends and antiquities of the place are summarised in *Ep. Rec.*, 1893, p. 2.

64. 195 of 1892.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prakāra of the Kālahastīśvara temple. A record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III). Records a grant by a daughter of the Gaṅga king Śīyagaṅga of Kuvalālapura (Kolar). See N.A. 343 where this chief is called Amarābharaṇa. The inscription is of value in literary history as Pavaṇandi, the author of *Nannūl*, was in this chief's court. See No. 22 above.

65. 196 of 1892.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift by a queen of Yādavarāya.

66. 197 of 1892.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III). Records gift by Vīra-Rakshasa-Yādavarāja.

67. 198 of 1892.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōḷa Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III).

Records gift by a queen of Madhurāntaka-Pottappi-Chōla. {Was he Errasiddha, the son of Beṭa I or Vijaya Gaṇḍagōpāla, as N.A. 659 says?}

68. 199 of 1892.—(Tamil.) On the wall of the kitchen of the same temple. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājārājadēva. Records gift by Kāmarasan, a descendant of the Pallava race.

69. 200 of 1892.—(Tamil.) On the wall of the kitchen of the same temple. A record in the eighth year of the Chōla king Rājārājadēva (III). Records gift by Vīra-Narasimhadēva *alias* Yādavarāya.

70. 201 of 1892.—(Sanskrit.) On a stone in front of the Maṇikaṇṭhēśvara temple in the same place. A record of the Kākatiya king Gaṇapati. Endowment for offerings by his minister Sāmanta Bhōja. See *Ind. Antq.*, XXI, p. 197, where Dr. Hultzsch edits a Conjeeveram inscription referring to this officer. See Cg. 341.

71. 202 of 1892.—(Sanskrit.) Right of the entrance to the gōpura of the same temple. Appears to allude to the devotee Kaṇṇappa.

72. 276 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the Kālahastīśvara temple in the same place. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of money.

73. 277 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra Chōla (I), the date of which is lost. Records gift of a lamp.

74. 278 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājadhīrājadēva. Stops with the name of the king.

75. 279 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete and damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43), in his twenty-first year.

76. 280 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp. Mentions Paiyyūr-Ilaṅgōṭṭam and its subdivision Vēṅgaṇaḍu.

77. 281 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43), the date of which is damaged. Records a gift of gold.

78. 282 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the second year of Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Vīra-Rājendradēva (I). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

79. 283 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rajakesarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajādhirajadēva (I, 1018—52). Records gift of two lamps. Mentions the king's conquest of Vīra-Paṇḍya, the Chēra king and Ceylon.

80. 284 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājaraḷakesarivarman *alias* śrī-Rajarajadēva (I, 985—1013) in his twenty-seventh year. Records gift of a diadem.

81. 285 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakesarivarman *alias* śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of gold.

82. 286 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Parakesarivarman *alias* śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp in order to secure merit for a soldier who was killed in a private quarrel.

83. 287 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Parakesarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva (I).

84. 288 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the eighteenth year of the Chōla king Parakesarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

85. 289 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Parakesarivarman *alias* śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva. Records gift of a gold diadem by the king and of 30 cows for a lamp by a private individual.

86. 290 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Parakesarivarman *alias* śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva. Records gift of cows and gold.

87. 291 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Parakesarivarman *alias* Rajendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift (1) of gold for celebrating the festival of the Krittikā-dīpa and (2) of 90 sheep by a chief of Miḷaḍu called Gaṅgaikonḍa Chōla-Miḷaḍudaiyān.

88. 292 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Parakesarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva (I).

89. 293 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the north, east and south bases of the same shrine. A record of the Chōla king Rajakesarivarman *alias* śrī-Rajarajadēva I (985—1013), the date of which is not mentioned. The inscription seems to stop abruptly with the name of the king. In what looks like a continuation of it a gift of 32 cows is recorded.



90. 294 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same bases. An incomplete record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Rajakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I, 985—1013).

91. 295 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north, east and south bases of the central shrine in the same temple. A damaged record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—48).

92. 296 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same bases. A record in the twenty-second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1012—43). Records gift of a lamp.

93. 297 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same bases. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of gold.

94. 298 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same bases. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I). Records gift of gold to the shrine of Maṇikeṅgai-Mādēvar. [The inscription shows that the shrine existed in the time of Rājarāja I though “the present building . . . came into existence in the reign of Kulōttuṅga III.”]

95. 299 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same bases. An incomplete record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Rājarājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I). Seems to enforce payment of arrears of interest due from certain endowments.

96. 300 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the caves of the same shrine. A much damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43), the date of which is lost.

97. 301 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the shrine immediately to the south of the first prakāra of the same temple. A much-damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1489, expired, Prabhava.

98. 302 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1491, expired, Śukla. Kālahasti (so spelt here) is called Mummudi-Soḷapuram.

99. 303 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On one of several stray stones placed in the verandah of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple. An incomplete record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I or III?).

100. 92 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the second prakāra of the Kālahastīśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga. Records gift of money by a Kaṇakkuppiḷai.

101. 93 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III ?). Records gift of land by Yādavarāya (most probably Vīra Narasimha. See N.A. 58). Incomplete.

102. 94 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-rājendra-Chōladēva (II, Kulōttuṅga III). Records gift of land by Narasimha Tirukkālattidēva *alias* Yādavarāya. See N.A. 58. [The present epigraph shows that Yādavarāya and Tirukkālatti were identical.]

103. 95 of 1903.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of a salt pan by Yādavarāya Tirukkālattidēva Mahārāja. See note to the above epigraph.

104. 96 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III). Records gift of 96 sheep and one ram for a lamp.

105. 166 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the record room in the Kālahastīśvara temple. An incomplete record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva (III ?). Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp.

106. 167 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva (III ?). Records gift of money for a lamp.

107. 168 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Rājārjadēva (III ?). Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp by a certain Vīmarasar.

108. 169 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Rājārjadēva (III ?). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp.

109. 170 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva (III ?). Records gift of gold for a lamp.

110. 171 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārjadēva (III ?). Records gift of money for a lamp.

111. 172 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Rājārjadēva (III). Mentions Śaśikula-Chālukki Vīra-Naraśiṅgadēva (evidently the same as Yādavarāya). See N.A. 449 and No. 120 below.

112. 173 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the record room in the same temple. A record in the fourth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayagandagōpāladēva (1250—83). Records gift of land. See N.A. 10, N.A. 441, Cg. 49, Cg. 342 and Cg. 353.

113. 174 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On a pillar set up close to the same wall. Records in Ś. 1289, Plavaṅga, that a chief named Vāḷḷi-araṣar who calls himself Lord of Ayōdhyapura killed 150 tigers. He has great titles, but he was evidently a local chief who took advantage of the unsettled condition of the times to establish a petty chiefdom of his own.

114. 175 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Mrityuṅja-yēśvara shrine in the same village, and in the same temple. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa-dēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

115. 176 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fourteenth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva.

116. 177 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Kṛishṇarāya in Ś. 1450, Sarva-dhārin. Records gift of money and paddy; also contains the beginning of an inscription of the sixteenth year of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III?).

117. 178 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III?). Records gift of gold for two lamps.

118. 179 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of money for a lamp.

119. 180 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vira-Sadā-śivadēva in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu. Tirukkālatti bore the surname Mummuḍi-Sōḷapuram.

120. 181 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp by the queen of Śaśikula-Chāḷukki Tirukkālatti-dēva *alias* Yādavarāya. See No. III above.

121. 182 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift of money for a lamp. Mentions Śaśikula Chāḷukki Vira-Naraśiṅga-dēva *alias* Yādavarāya. See No. III above.

122. 183 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. A record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva (III). Records a gift by Śaśikula Chāḷukki Tani-ninṇu-venṇa Vira-Naraśiṅgadēva *alias* Yādavarāya. See N.A. 449.

123. 184 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A fragment of record.

124. 185 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south and east bases of the same shrine. An incomplete record in Ś. 1292, Sadhāraṇa. Records gift of land for a flower-garden and a water-shed.

125. 186 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same bases. A record of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva in Ś. 1475, Pramādin. Built in at the beginning. Records gift of money.

126. 187 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Vīra-Kṛṣṇayadēva in Ś. 1432, Pramōda. Built in at the end.

127. 188 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the east and north bases of the same shrine. A record of the Vīraśrī-Savaṇa-Uḍaiyār in his fifteenth year, Śubhakrit. Records gift of 32 cows for a lamp. [The chief should be the first of this name, i.e., the son of Kampa (I). Śubhakrit corresponded to A.D. 1362.]

128. 189 of 1903.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the west wall of the first prākāra of the same temple, right of entrance. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājārājadēva. Mentions Ghattidēva-Mahārāja with a number of Sanskrit *birudās*. See No. 44.

129. 190 of 1903.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the same wall. Mentions in Ś. 1304, Dundubhi, Mallappa-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Māchappa-Uḍaiyār, with a number of *birudas* in Grantha characters. [Was he the prime minister of Dēvarāya (II) referred to in N.A. 402? He seems to be too early for such an identification.]

130. 191 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva (III). Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp. Mentions Śāśikula-Chalukki Tirukkālattidēva *alias* Yādavarāya. See No. III above.

131. 192 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the first prākāra of the Kāḷahastīśvara temple, right of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagar king Virapratāpa-Hariharaṛāya (II, 1377--1402), in Ś. 1323, Vrisha. Records a gift by a guru named Pūrṇagiri, disciple of Amarēndragiri. [I have not succeeded in getting information about these. Pūrṇagiri is evidently not the same as Pūrṇānanda, the author of the yōgic treatise *Shadchakranirūpaṇa*. See Hultzsch's *Sans. MSS.*, I, No. 273b. Can Amarēndragiri be the same as Amarēndra Sarasvatī whose disciple's disciple Gīrvāṇēndra composed the Tantric treatise *Prapañcha sārasaṅgraha*? See Prof. Rangacharya's *Des. Cat. Sans. MSS.*, Vol. XV, pp. 5734--7.]

132. 193 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagar king Virapratāpa-Dēvarāya II in Ś. 1357. Beginning built in. Appears to record a gift by Chikkaraśar, son of Mādi-araśar Ayyalu-Peggaḍaiyar.

133. 194 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 1292, Sadhāraṇa, that a certain private individual who had no

heirs bequeathed his eight cows to the temple. An incomplete record.

**134.** 195 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record. Mentions the daughter of Vīra-Naraśiṅgadēva *alias* Yādavarāya and the son of Madhurāntaka-Pottappi-Chōḷa Manu-masittarasar. See N.A. 58 and No. III above.

**135.** 196 of 1903.—(Telugu.) On the west wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Vīra-Kṛṣṇadēva Mahārāya in Ś. 1438, Dhātri. Refers to the king's conquests, his visit to Kālahastī and to his building the 100-pillared maṇṭapa and the big gōpura. [See N.A. 530 of the same date at Tiruvaṇṇāmalai which gives the same information.]

**136.** 197 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the east base of the central shrine in the Maṇikaṇṭhēśvara temple in the same village. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin-Vīrarājendra-Chōḷadēva. Records the building of the temple, the maṇṭapa and a flight of steps. The temple was called Tirumaṇi-kkeṅgaiyudaiya-Nāyanār. [Venkayya identifies the king with Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa III (1178—1216).]

**137.** 198 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in Ś. 1242, Raudri, a private agreement.

**138.** 199 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Ś. 1242, Raudra. Quotes the seventh year of Rājagaṇḍagōpāladēva. (He cannot be identical with Vijaya Gaṇḍagōpāla).

**139.** 200 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple. A record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarajadēva (III). Records a gift by Śaśikula-Chalukki Tani-niṅṅu-venṅa Vīra-Naraśiṅgadēva *alias* Yādavarāya to the god Mallikārjuna set up in the temple of Māṇikkēgaiyudaiya-Nāyanār by the donor himself. See No. III above.

**140.** 201 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the Viṣṇu shrine in the same temple. A record in the seventh year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Aḷuntirukkāladēva *alias* Gaṇḍagōpāla. Records gift of gold for a lamp to the temple of Tirumāṇikkēgai-yudaiya-Nāyanār. See No. II2 above.

**141.** 202 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the gōpura of the same temple, left of entrance. A record in the seventh year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayagaṇḍagōpāladēva (1250—83). Records gift of land to the temple of Māṇikkēgai-yudaiya-Nāyanār by Nallasittarasar, son of Bhīmarasar of Tyāgasamudrappēttai. [It is difficult to identify this Nallasiddha. He was apparently the contemporary of his namesake who was the son of Manmakshmā vallabha, the patron of Tikkana Sōmayāji, who lived about A.D. 1250.]

**142.** 203 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the Brahmalīṅga to the south-east of the same temple. An incomplete record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva (III?)

**143.** C.P. No. 22 of 1910-I.—A Sanskrit record of “Raṅga VI” of the last Vijayanagara dynasty, dated in the same year as his Kaḷḷakursi grant, registering the donation of the village of Kasaram and of a tank for the midday sacred bath and offerings of Kaḷahas-tīśvara and for maintaining a feeding institute. The donation was made at the request of a certain Veṅkaṭa, son of Kāri Channa and grandson of Pedda Veṅkaṭa (Veṅkaṭa II?).

*Toṇḍamanāḍ near Kāḷahasti.*

**144.** 230 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the base of the central shrine in the Kōḍaṇḍarāmēśvara temple. A record in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman. Records gift of gold for feeding 1,000 Brāhmaṇas on certain festivals. Mentions the temple of Kōḍaṇḍarāmēśvara *alias* Ādityēśvara and a certain Vāgīśvara-Paṇḍitabhattachāra. [From the two names of the shrine Venkayya infers that Kōḍaṇḍarāma must have been either Rājāditya or Gaṇḍarāditya, the sons of Parāntaka I. Later research has proved that it was Rājāditya.] See Cg. 965 for a later Vāgīśvara Paṇḍita.

**145.** 231 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the Viṛṇṇirunda-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. An incomplete and damaged record in Ś. 1165.

**146.** 232 of 1903.—(Tamil.) On the west base of the same temple. A record in the fifth year of the Chōla king Rājārājadēva. Records that Ghattidēva *alias* Yādavarāja granted the village of Kiḷāraṅgoṇḍa-Śōḷapuram (named after Rājēndrachōla I). See No. 102 above.

**147.** 233 of 1903.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a slab set up on the bank of the tank in the same village. A record of Tikkaya-dēvamahārāja in Ś. 1187, Krōdhana. Records the building of the tank sluice by the king. [Was Tikkaya the same as Tikka II, the son of Tikkaṇa Sōmayāji's patron?]

MADANAPALLE TALUK.

*Alētipalle.*

**148.** 439 of 1914.—(Kanarese, archaic.) On the slab called Kattivirappabanda. A record of the Vaiḍumba king Vaiḍumba Mahārāja, approximately in the ninth century A.D. Records that a certain Śrī-Kaṅki, son of Vīra-satti, the servant of Vaiḍumba Mahārāja, led the army in the battle of Tiruvala and fell. The hero is entitled the supporter of the throne of Erega, the right arm of the Mahārāja and the bee at the lotus foot of Kimudēva. [Was

Erega the father of Rāchamalla I who was deposed by the Rāshṭra-kūṭa Krishṇa III and killed by Bhūtuga II?]

*Badikāyalapalle.*

149. 440 of 1914.—(Telugu.) On a rock to the west of the Peddacheruvu tank. Records in Krōdhana, Aśvija, ba. di. 10, that Kadupanāyani Raghunāyakulu Nāyanigāru of Krottapāḷem granted rent-free ten *tums* of wet land for the maintenance of the Venkaṭappa Nāyani tank.

*Basinikoṇḍa.*

150. 342 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On two slabs lying in a field. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhirājadēva (I). One of the slabs is mutilated. Registers that the 1,500 merchants of the four quarters including *nāḍu*, *naḡara* and *nānādēśi*, met at Śīrāvaḷḷi in Mūgai-nāḍu, a subdivision of Pūraṇi-Mārayapāḍi of Jayanḡoṇḍa-śōḷa-maṇḍalam and resolved to convert the village Śīrāvaḷḷi into a Nānādēśiya-Dasamāḍi-Erivīrapattaṇa and to grant certain privileges to the residents of that village. It was made a Vīraśāsana. [The inscription is of great interest to the economic historian, as it shows that the organization of the guild did not only exist, but had a wide influence over allied communities in different parts of India. See N.A. 401 and Cg. 682.]

*Chinna-Tippāsamudram.*

151. 374 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in a grove called Polimēratōpu. In ancient characters. Records the death of a hero.

152. 375 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. In ancient characters. Records the death of a hero.

*Chippili.*

153. 298 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field of the village, close to the Chippili-Vēmpalle road. Vaiḍumba-Mahārāja (Manuja-Trinētra) records that a hero lost his life in rescuing cows. [Was the chief the same as Gaṇḍa Trinētra who fought the battle of Soremāti?]

154. 299 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of Puṇyakumāra; records that, while the king was ruling Chirppuli, a hero named Paraśurāman fell in battle. See Cd. 455 for the possible identity of the king.

155. 300 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On the third slab set up in the same place. A record of Vaiḍumba-Mahārāja; mentions Chirppuli. Records that a certain hero fell in a cattle raid. See No. 153 above.

156. 301 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field north of the same village. Records a gift by Śrī-Malladēvan. Mentions Bānarasan and Chirppuli.

*Kammapalle.*

157. 297 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in a field north of the village, near Madanapalle. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagaram king Virapratāpa Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya ; records in Ś. 1446, Svabhānu, gift of land near the big canal (*peda-kālva*) of Madunapalli or Madunapalya.

*Kottakōta.*

158. 438 of 1914.—(Persian.) On a slab built into the south wall of the Jumma Masjid. A damaged and illegible record. Records that the mosque was dedicated to God and Prophet on the twentieth Rabi-ul-Awal 900 A.H.

*Madanapalle.*

159. 287 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up and worshipped in the Pōturāju temple. A damaged record. In archaic characters. Mentions *panmaya* in line 4.

160. 288 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the Śiva temple west of the same village. Records that a hero named Chandraditya fought for cows and died.

161. 289 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. A damaged record.

162. 290 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a third slab set up in the same place. A much damaged record of Vaiḍumba-Irigaya Mahārāja. Appears to record the death of a hero.

163. 291 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying at the same place. Records that a hero fought for cows and died.

164. 292 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in a field at Basinikoṇḍa near Madanapalle. Records that a hero of Loṅkuḷa died in a combat at Mudumaḍuvu.

165. 293 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. Records that Śrīgaṅga, chief of Loṅkuḷa, fell in the combat mentioned in No. 164.

166. 294 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a broken slab lying in the same place. Records that another hero (name not completely preserved) who is called Vikrama-Rāman also fought and fell in the same combat. Mentions Loṅkuḷa.

167. 295 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field west of the same village. Records that while Vaiḍumba-Mahārāja (Gaṇḍa-Trinētra) and Bānarasa captured Soramati in the face of the Noḷamba and Daḍiga-Rāchamalla, a hero fell in the



battle which ensued. [The Bāṇarasa was evidently Vijayāditya conquered by Parāntaka I. (905--47) or his father. He was apparently an ally of the Vaiḍumba Gaṇḍa Trinētra and an enemy of Noḷamba (Mahēndrādhirāja ?).]

**168.** 296 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of Vaiḍumba-Mahārāja (Gaṇḍa-Trinētra); mentions Bāṇarasa, Daḍiga-Rāchamalla and Maydaḍi. Records the death in battle of a certain Manujarādēva. See note to the above epigraph.

**168-A.** *C.P. No. 1 of 1913.*—A grant of the Vijayanagara king Tirumala I in Ś. 1493, Prajāpati, Māgha, śu. di. 12, in Sanskrit. Records the grant of Penungulūru to Brahmans at the request of Tirumala Rāja, one of the chiefs of the Maṭṭa family.

**168-B.** *C.P. No. 9 of 1913.*—A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇadēva Rāya in Ś. 1498, Dhātri, Māgha, ba. di. 10. Registers that certain men paid their homage to the king with 50 varāhas and received offices and service ināms in the village of Lōmaḍa. The *mēras* and other income due to them mentioned. [The date is wrong as Krishṇadēva died in 1530.]

**168-C.** *C.P. No. 10 of 1913.*—The record of one Yara Timma Rāja, Governor of Ghaṇḍikōta and "brother-in-law of Mahādēva-rāya ruling at Vijayanagar" dated in Śārvari, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 15. [Registers that two Redḍis came from the seaside (district) with their cattle and children to the village Rāvulakollu and got permission to construct a village near the hill. The record defines the boundaries and the service *inams*. The Government Epigraphist believes that the Vijayanagar king might be Tirumala I.]

**168-D.** *C.P. No. 11 of 1913.*—A record dated in Ś. 1508, Vyaya, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 15, Monday, lunar eclipse. Records that one Anuguṇḍa Veṅgalappa settled a dispute between the *agrahārikas* and the *karaṇams* of the village of Avuḍūru, in regard to the distribution of service inam lands.

**168-E.** *C.P. No. 12 of 1913.*—A record of Ś. 1633, Virōdhi, vaiśākha, śu. di. 10. Records that on the occasion of a car festival at Conjeeveram it was found that something was wrong with the divine glory of the images and that as one Kanumanūru Raṅga-chārlu put things right by his magical skill, he was privileged by the chiefs present including Harsadu Aṇavardikānu Sāyappū (i.e.), Hazrat Anvarud-in Khan Sahib?), to collect certain specified annuities from different classes of people in the 56 countries.

**168-F.** *C.P. No. 13 of 1913.*—A Telugu record dated Ś. 1464, Krōdhana (wrong), Bhādrapada śu. di. 10, Thursday. Professes to settle certain disputes between the Baḍugalavāru and Palnāte Vīralu in the matter of paraphernalia in public processions. The Judges evidently were the Śaivas, Vaiṣṇavas and great men of Conjeeveram.

**168-G.** C.P. No. 14 of 1913.—A record in Telugu, dated Ś. 1283, Jaya (wrong), Mārgaśīra *ba. di.* 10. Records the boundaries of the village of Kasunūru or Tiruvēṅgalanallūr in Guṭṭi Rājya and the details of the *mēra*, *mirās* and other service *ināms* granted to village servants.

*Mallela.*

**169.** 437 of 1914.—(Kanarese archaic.) On a slab near Yarram Redḍi's house. A record of Bīra-Mahārāja, ruling over Pulvērināḍu. Records that while Tōḍaṅkan was governing Mallyal (Mallēla), a native of Kottanūru fell in a cattle feud (?), after destroying Nekkuṇḍi.

*Pedda-Tippāsamudram.*

**170.** 533 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the ruined Śiva temple in the Yēnugarāti-maḍi field. A record of the Vaiḍumba king Kaṇḍa-Trinētra-Vaiḍumba-Mahārāja; records that Prabhuchelvuṇḍu distinguished himself in the battle of Sōremati between the king and Nōḷamba, and fell. [Kaṇḍa was the last independent chief of the line conquered by Parāntaka I (905--47). Kaṇḍa's Nōḷamba enemy was either Mahēndrādhirāja or his son Aiyappa. See Ct. 167 above for other details.]

**171.** 534 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying in the same place. A record of the thirty-fifth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Vijaya-Rājendra-Chōḷadeva, dated in 981, Hemalamba (A.D. 1057). He is said to have gained victories over Vīra Pāṇḍya and the Chēra king, conquered Ceylon and Raṭṭapāḍi and planted a pillar of victory at Kalyāṇapuram. Venkayya therefore identifies the king with Parakēsarivarman Rājendra dēva (1050--62), but he never reigned for 35 years. So the date, he concludes, should be a mistake.

**172.** 535 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab found in the same place. A fragment in archaic characters. Seems to record the death of a hero; mentions Maḍambūr.

**173.** 536 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying in a field in the hamlet of Pullagaṇṭivāripalle, near the same village. A record of the Vaiḍumba king Kalige-Trinētra; mentions the eldest son of Vīra Mahārāju. See Ct. 170 above.

**174.** 537 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In a maṇṭapa close to No. 173. A record of the Chōḷa king Ādirājendradeva (son of Vīra Rājendra I, 1063--1070). Mentions in his third year Koyyakurāi-nāḍu *alias* Mēlai Mārāpāḍi in Irattapāḍi-koṇḍa-chōḷamaṇḍalam. Refers to a Chēṭṭi who died for his village.

PALMANĒR TALUK.

*Daṇḍapalle.*

**174-A.** C.P. No. 6 of 1912-13.—A record (unique in the case of Vijaya) in Sanskrit and Kanarese of the Vijayanagara king

Vijayabhūpati in Ś. 1332, Vikriti, Bhādrapada, śu. di. 11, Monday, Śravaṇa. Records that he founded near Daṇḍapalle in Hulināḍu (Pulināḍu), a village called Kriyāśaktipura and presented it to a certain Kṛishṇa Paṇḍita who made a gift of it to Brāhmaṇas. The king's spiritual teacher Kāśīvilāsa Kriyāśakti Dēśika is mentioned. Kriyāśakti was also the teacher of Bukka I, Harihara II and the minister Mādhava (not Vidyāraṇya), and made the early Vijayanagar emperors adherents of devotional Śaivism as distinct from Advaitism. The seal of Tryambaka at the end of the epigraph also shows this. Mentions the king's mother Dēmāmbika, daughter of Nūka Bhūpāla of the solar race, i.e., the Redḍi chief Nūka Nūnka who was the husband of Anna Vēma's sister Vēmasāni.

*Kaḷakattūr.*

175. 306 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field. A record of the Noḷamba (Pallava) king Noḷambādiyarasa. Refers to the death of a hero, the raising of a monument on his tomb and the gift of a *Kalnādu*. Under the orders of his Gaṅga suzerain Permāḍi, Noḷambādhirāja (Mehēndra or his father) led a successful expedition against Taḷakāḍu, in the course of which he despatched two of his subordinate chiefs, Kāḍuvetti and Maḍura, against Pulināḍu. The latter captured the town of Permāvi and burnt it. This roused the indignation of the Bāṇa king Vijayāditya Vīrachūṭamaṇi Prabhumēru who dispersed the enemy's forces and killed many chiefs in the conflict. It was on this occasion that the hero, mentioned in the present record, fell and was immortalized. The Noḷamba's invasion of Pulināḍu is confirmed by Ct. 255, Ct. 243 and Ct. 196.

176. 307 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a rock in a field in the same village. A damaged record. In archaic characters.

*Kiḷapaṭṭa.*

177. 308 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Kōṇētirāyasvāmin temple. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Śrīraṅgaḍēva-Mahārāya, ruling at Penugōṇḍa, the date of which is doubtful.

*Kūrmāyi.*

178. 309 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār (II), son of Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Uḍaiyār (I) in Kaliyuga 4452 (mistake for 4462), and Ś. 1283, Plava, Pūrattādi, Kanni, śu. di. 7, Tuesday, Mūlam, corresponding to 7th September 1361. Records gift of tolls for providing (daily), a flower-garland and a lamp to the temple of Edirkōṇḍā-Perumāḷ at Kurumāvi (a village) in Puli-nāḍu, under orders from

the mahāpradhāni Sōmappa-Uḍaiyār and the treasurer Viṭṭappayan. See S.A. 1061.

179. 310 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the same temple, left of entrance. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1482, Siddhārthi, Vaiśākha, śu. di. 2, Monday (which should be Sunday), corresponding to Sunday, 9th April 1559. Records gift of land for *archanavritti*, i.e., the maintenance of worship, in the temple of Varadarāja at Kurumāvi in Puli-nāḍu, a district of Chittūri-rājya to a private individual.

#### PUNGANŪRU TALUK.

##### *Agastyakoṇḍa Hill.*

180. 556 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On four tiers of the south, east and north walls of the Agastyēśvar temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of a village to the temple of Tiruvagattīśvaramuḍaiya Mahādēva at Koyarūr *alias* Uttamaśōlapuram in Puli-nāḍu, a subdivision of Perumbānappāḍi in Jyaṅgoṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam.

181. 557 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. Records in Kilaka gift of land to a drummer (*uvachchan*).

182. 558 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On the west wall of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1298, Ānanda, gift of lamps, cows, vessels and land to the temple of Agastināthadēva.

183. 559 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the base of the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin-Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva (Kulōttuṅga III?). Records that the queen of Uttama-Chōla-Gaṅga *alias* Śelvagaṅga set up and consecrated an image of Tirunāvukkaraśudēva. See Cg. 144 and Ct. 190 below.

184. 560 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the base of the west and south walls of the same temple. Mentions in Ś. 1577, Manmatha, Immaḍi-Chikarāvu Timmaya-Gaunivāru. See No. 191 below.

185. 561 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṅṭapa in front of the central shrine of the same temple. A record of the Gaṅga king Śelvagaṅga, son of Uttamachōla-Gaṅga Padumidēva in Ś. 1251. The second figure of the date is doubtful. Records gift of an ornament by Śrīpatināyan, son of the king. [This chief was evidently different from him who is mentioned in No. 183 above. He is perhaps the same as the Padumi Seyan Uttama. Śōlagāṅga and Gaṅga Perumā], son of Padimadēva Uttama-Śōla Gaṅga referred to in Kl. 242 and Kl. 244. *Ep. Carna.*, Vol. X, Part II, p. 43.]

186. 562 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the base of the same wall, right of entrance, first tier. An incomplete record of Uttamachōla-Gaṅgan *alias* Viragaṅgan Vettum-Amarābharaṇan. Records gift of land in Naṅgili. For epigraphs of the same chief see Ct. 235 and *Ep. Carna.*, X, p. XIII. *Amarābharana* was also the title of Siyagaṅga, the patron of Pavaṇandi.

187. 563 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same base; second, third and fourth tiers. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Rājarājadeva (III). Records gift of two cows for a lamp by Śūra-Nāyakar *alias* Siyagaṅgar. See note to the above epigraph.

188. 564 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the base of the Dakṣiṇāmūrti-maṇṭapa in the same temple, first and second tiers. Records gift of land by Vaḍugapiḷḷai *alias* Toṇḍamān.

189. 565 of 1906.—(Tamil verse.) On the same base. Built in in the middle. Mentions Aḍigeśan.

190. 566 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the boulder called Durgaguṇḍu on the same hill. A damaged record of Uttamachōla Gaṅga *alias* Śelvagaṅga. At the bottom of this is another damaged inscription which mentions no king. See Ct. 183 above.

#### *Āvulapalle.*

191. 340 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the Śrīnivāsamūrti temple. A damaged record in Saumya. Records gift of a dēvadāna to the temple of Prasanna-Vēṅkatēśvara at Āvulapalle, by Chikkarāya Timmayagavuniḡāru of Sugatūru. See No. 184 above.

192. 341 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up at the tank bund in the same village. A damaged record in Saumya. Records gift by Virayagaunivāru of Āṇēkallu, to the temples of Prasanna-Vēṅkatēśvara and Mallikārjuna at Āvulapalle. Mentions Sugatūri Chikkarāya Timmayagavuniḡāru. See No. 184.

#### *Bhimagānipalle.*

193. 320 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the north prākāra of the Bhīmēśvara temple. Records in Ś. 1725, Rudhirōdgarin, gift of land at Bhīmapuram near Moḍugalapalle to the temple of Bhīmēśvara, by Sugatūri-Mummaḍi-Chikkarāya who constructed the temple and the pond near it. He is also stated to have repaired the village tank.

#### *Budidipalle.*

194. 569 of 1906.—(Kannarese.) On a slab set up in the fields behind the ruined village. A record of the Baṇa king Mahāvali-Baṇarasa Vikramāditya Bāṇakandarpa Jayamēru. Mentions Miniki. [He was the father of Vijayāditya Bāṇarāya conquered by the Chōla Parāntaka I, pp. 905—47.]

195. 570 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of the Baṇa king Maṇali-Vaṇarasa. Mentions Miniki and records the death of a hero.

196. 571 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a third slab set up in the same place. A record of the Baṇa king Mahāvali-Vaṇarasa Baṇa-Vidyādhara. Mentions Miniki and refers to the raid of the army of Noḷamba on Puli-nāḍu. Mr. Krishna Sastri identified the Noḷamba who instituted this raid with the Noḷamba Mahēndrādhirāja. See the Dharmāpuri inscriptions, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. X, pp. 54–70. See also Ap. 127, Ap. 63 and Ct. 175.

*Chalamangala.*

197. 312 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in a field. A damaged record in Ś. 1265, Svabhānu. Mentions the Mahāsā-mantādhpati Raṅgappa-Nāyaka.

198. 313 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a *viragal* set up in the backyard of a house in the same village. A much damaged record of the Baṇa king Mahāvali Baṇarasa, the date of which is doubtful. See No. 194 above.

199. 314 of 1912.—(Tāmil.) On the north base of the Sōmēśvara temple in the same village. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king. Contains a portion of the introduction of Rājendra-dēva (1050–62) which refers to his setting up of a pillar of victory at Kollāpuram. Mentions Paraśurāmiśvaram-Uḍaiyāṟ at Vippirambēḍu in Śilaināḍu, a subdivision of Tiruveṅṇadakoṭṭam. Vippirambēḍu is the ancient name of modern Guḍimallam near Rēṇiṅṇṭa.

*Edapañjāni.*

200. 586 of 1906.—(Tāmil.) On the base of the verandah in front of the Kāśivīśvēśvara temple. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman Rājendradēva (1050–62), the date of which is lost. Stones out of order. A few words of the historical introduction of the king are preserved. Mentions Karkaḍūr in Puli-nāḍu, a subdivision of Perumbānappāḍi in Jayaṅṇoṇḍa-Chōḷa-maṇḍalam.

*Embādi.*

201. 578 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a *viragal* set up in the village. In archaic characters. Records the death of a gavuṇḍa on the occasion of the capture of the town of Uppunelli.

202. 579 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On another *viragal* set up in the same place. Records the death of a hero on the same occasion.

203. 580 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On the third *viragal* set up in the same place. A record in Ś. 887. While Vajjaḷadēva was ruling Puli-nāḍu, during the reign of śrī-Ballaha, the capture of

Uppunelli occurred. Perhaps this is the date of the other local inscriptions. It falls in the reign of Kṛishṇa III. It is not known who this Vajjaḷa was. The Government Epigraphist suggests that it might be one of the two *Vajjaḷas* of the Silahāras of Koṅkaṇa; but there is no evidence of their connection with this part of the country.]

**204.** 581 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On the fourth *viragal* set up in the same place. Records the death of a gavuṇḍa during the capture of Uppunelli.

**205.** 582 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On the fifth *viragal* set up in the same place. A native of Toṇḍa-nāṇḍu died during the capture of Uppunelli.

**206.** 583 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On the sixth *viragal* set up in the same place. Records the death of a merchant on the same occasion.

**207.** 584 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a *viragal* lying by the side of a private house in the same village. A damaged record of the Baṇa king Maṇali-Vaṇarasa. See Ct. 194 above.

**208.** 585 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in front of a private house in the same village. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōḷadeva (I). The order issued by the king in the fifth year was registered in the twenty-third year.

#### *Guttapalle.*

**209.** 311 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in a field. Records in the seventh year the death of a hero at Madanapalle when Śelvagaṅgamārāyan, after capturing his enemy in Mārā-yappāḍi, was bringing back the cattle. See Ct. 185 above.

#### *Karshaṇapalle.*

**210.** 321 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On the east and north bases of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Arkēśvara temple. A record in the thirty-sixth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhirājadeva (I). Records gift of tax on oil mills, to provide a lamp in the temple of Aṅgakkāra-Īśvaram Uḍaiyār at Muttukūr *alias* Erivirappaṭṭaṇam (a mile off Karshaṇapalle) in Puli-nādu (the region proper of the Baṇas and Vaiḍumbas) which was a subdivision of Tyāgābharāṇa-vaḷanādu in Jayaṅ-gōṇḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam, by Śōḷakulakāraṇa-Mūvēndavēḷan who was the revenue officer in charge of the district, for the prosperity of the emperor.

**211.** 322 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the porch of the same maṇṭapa. Records the construction of the steps (*sōpāna*) by certain *āśāris* (*karumān*).

**212.** 323 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab built into the Nandimaṇṭapa of the same temple. A fragment of record of the Baṇa king Baṇarasa. See No. 194 above.

**213.** 324 of 1912.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vijayarāya-Uḍaiyār (1409—22) ruling at Mulvāyil in Ś. 1332, Vikrita, Chaitra, śu. di. 5, Thursday lunar eclipse (= Thursday 21st March 1409). Records gift of a portion of income accruing to the royal treasury from certain lands at Muttakkūru, in favour of the temple of Aṅgak-kāriśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyinār at that village which belonged to Vaḍa-Pūli-nāḍu, a subdivision of Nigariliśōla-maṇḍalam, by the chief Sammatti Vira-Ōbaḷadēva Chōlamahārāja. ["The Sammatti family to which the chief Ōbaḷadēva belonged, may be the same as Sammēta whose members Lakkayadēva Mahārāja and Bom-mayadēva Mahārāja are known to have been the dependants of Dēvarāya II and to have borne the title *Antembaragaṇḍa*." *Ep. Rep.*, 1913, p. 119, para. 53.]

**214.** 325 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same temple. A record of the Noḷamba (Pallava) king Vīra-mahēndra-Noḷambādhirājadēva. States that the king returned from Chōla-nāḍu, entered Noḷambavāḍi and camped at Kolāla in Gaṅgaru-śāsira (district). On this occasion he raised Kīrtigavuṇḍa to the position of Noḷambagavuṇḍa of Puli-nāḍu and gave him as a *kodage* grant the village Kiriya-Belagatūru (in that district). [The inscription gives a genealogy of the line from Dilīpa Iriva Noḷamba up to Vīramahēndra, six generations in all. Evidently Vīra Mahēndra helped the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III in his invasion of the Chōla country.]

**215.** 326 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a third slab set up in the same temple. A record of the Western Gaṅga king Priduvīpati (evidently the same as the chief referred to in Nos. 223 and 226 below), the younger brother of Durvinīta. Records that Śīvarāsi-bhaṭāra, son of Gaṭṭada-bhaṭāra set up the minor images in the temple and presented three stone oil-mills to it. [The Government Epigraphist points out the probable significance of the early Gaṅga title being assumed by a prince of the Gaṅga-Baṇa line, but how it is yet to be ascertained.]

**216.** 327 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field in the same village. A record of the Baṇa king Mahāvali Baṇarasar, whom Venkayya identified with Vikramāditya I of Udayēndram plates. Refers to the death of a hero at Kutilāla, on the occasion when Ballaha (Rāshtrakūṭa Gōvinda III) took up arms against Kaḍuvēṭṭi for exacting tribute. The hero was a servant of Baṇarasa Vijayitta (i.e., Vikramāditya's son Vijayāditya II Vira-chūlāmaṇi Prabhumēru), who was ruling Gaṅgaru-śāsira. [The



Bāṇas were evidently in temporary occupation of the Gaṅgaru-śāsira country which was purely a Gaṅga land and governed by the Nolamba potentates. It is not improbable that the Bāṇa occupation was in retaliation of the Nolamba invasion of Pulinaḍu under the orders of Gōvinda III.]

217. 328 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the same slab. Seems to record the death of a Gaṅga king Prithuvīpatiyarasa (I?).

218. 329 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of the Chōla king Rājendra-Chōla (I). Records the death of a private individual of Muttukūru.

219. 330 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the same slab. Mentions the death of a hero at Muttukūru and the grant of land to him below the southern tank, as *koḍagē*.

220. 331 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a third slab set up in the same place. The top portion of the slab is lost. Records that the *gāmunda*s of Muttukūru presented some wet land to the son of a deceased hero.

221. 332 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the south slab in the same place. A record of the Bāṇa Śembiyan Mahābali Bāṇarasa. Records that while Vikkiyanna, son of Prithvīpati (II), was governing the Puli-nāḍu sixty district, a quarrel arose between him and Pallava-Dhavaḷa, in which he and a hero died. The latter's brother Kuṇḍiga raised this monumental stone in memory of the dead hero. [Chembiyan Mahābalirāya was a title bestowed on the Gaṅga feudatory Prithvīpati II Hastimalla by the Chōla Parāntaka I who presented the Bāṇa kingdom to him in A.D. 915-6. See *Ep. Ind.*, XI, p. 238.]

222. 333 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the fifth slab in the same place. Mentions Avabbe, the queen of Prithuvayya.

223. 334 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the sixth slab in the same place. A record of the Western Gaṅga king Prithvīpati. Mentions a servant of the king named Chāmuṇḍa. See No. 215 above.

224. 335 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the seventh slab set up in the same place. A much damaged record of the Bāṇa king Mahābali Bāṇarasa (Vikramāditya I?).

225. 336 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the eighth slab set up in the same place. Mentions Muttukūru and the death of a hero in a cattle raid.

226. 337 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the ninth slab set in the same place. A record of the Western Gaṅga king Priduvayya. Mentions the Pāṇḍya and the Chōla king and the death of a hero. [The battle here referred to was evidently the one in which Prithvīpati I died for his friend, the "Gaṅga-Pallava" Aparājita in the battle of Śrīpurāmbiyam near Kumbakōnam. The Pāṇḍya referred to was Varaguṇa. See No. 302 below.]

**227.** 338 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On the tenth slab set up in the same place. A damaged record. Seems to mention the chief “Bāgigayyamaindembam Baṅkarasa” and the death (?) of one of his servants.

*Laddigam.*

This is ancient Koyarūr. The local temple was built by a feudatory of Kulōttuṅga I named Iruṅgōḷa and so the deity was named after him.

**228.** 544 of 1906.—(Tamil verse.) On the gōpura of the Nīla-kanthēśvara temple, right of entrance. In praise of the sword of Aḍigan, i.e., Aḍiyamān Viḷugādaḷagiya Perumāḷ, whose name and emblems are engraved below the inscription.

**229.** 545 of 1906.—(Tamil verse.) In the same place; left of entrance. In praise of Aḍigēśan, i.e., Tagadūr Aḍiyamān Viḷugādaḷagiya Perumāḷ, whose names and emblems are engraved below the inscription.

**230.** 546 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the prākāra of the same temple. An unfinished record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Mentions the temple of Iruṅgōḷīśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēvar at Koyarūr *alias* Uttama-Chōḷapuram. [Venkayya points out that one of the places conquered by the Hoysala king Viṣṇuvardhana, Kōyatūr, which has been hitherto identified with Coimbatore, might in reality refer to this place.]

**231.** 547 of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil verse.) On the north wall of the same prākāra. In praise of the Kēraḷa king Adhikēndra Vyāmunakṣaravaṇōjjvala. The Tamil verses refer to his engraving the bow on the wall of Iruṅgōḷīśvara temple. The inscription has the Chēra bow and other emblems on each side of it.

**232.** 548 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine in the temple, right of entrance. Records gift of money for three lamps to the temple of Iruṅgōḷīśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēvar at Koyarūr *alias* Uttama-Chōḷapuram.

**233.** 549 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourteenth year of Uttamachōḷa-Gaṅga *alias* Śeṇbagāchchīpati-Nāyanār. Records gift to the temple of Iruṅgōḷīśvaramuḍaiya Nāyanār at Koyarūr.

**234.** 550 of 1906.—(Tamil.) In the same place. An unfinished record in the twentieth year of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of 96 sheep for a lamp to the same temple.

**235.** 551 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarajadēva (III). Records gift of money for the merit of Uttamachōḷa-Gaṅga Veṭṭuṁ Amarābarāṇan Akalaṇka-Śiyagaṅga *alias* Sittaviḍadēva. The

temple is called Iruṅgōḷīśvaramudaiya Nāyanār at Koyarrūr *alias* Uttama-Chōḷapuram in Vaḍa-Puli-nāḍu, a subdivision of Perumbāṇappāḍi in Jayaṅgōṇḍa-Chōḷa-maṇḍalam. See Ct. 186 above.

**236.** 552 of 1906.—(Tamil verse.) On the east wall of the same shrine. In praise of Viḍugāḍaḷagiyan of Ten-Tagaḍai, whose enemies were the Kaḷava, the Māgada and the Gaṅga.

**237.** 553 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south, east, north and west walls of the same shrine. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin śrī-Kulōtuṅga Chōḷadēva (I). Records gift of the village of Mādamaṅgalam in Pulinaḍu, a district of Raṭṭapāḍikonḍa-Chōḷa-maṇḍalam (calling it Gaṅgaikonḍa-Chōḷanallūr) to the temple of Iruṅgōḷīśvaramudaiya Mahādēvar built at Koyarrūr *alias* Uttamaśōḷapuram in the same nāḍu by Āḍavalān Gaṅgaikonḍa-Chōḷa *alias* Iruṅgōḷan. Many officers mentioned and also the village taxes exempted.

*Minikibanda near Miniki.*

**238.** 568 of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the rock. A record in the thirty-ninth year of the Chōḷa king Kulottuṅga I. The Sanskrit portion mentions the Gaṅga family and Konkuṇivarman. The introduction belongs to Kulottuṅga I, whose name is not mentioned. But the name Rajakēsarivarman and the title Chakravartin occur at the end of the introduction. The date here noted is incidentally mentioned. Records the construction of a channel to the tank at Uppanelli in Mudukurukki in Vada-Pulinaḍu, a subdivision of Perumbāṇappāḍi in Nigarili-Chōḷamaṇḍalam. The channel was improved by the son of the chief who built it.

*Nekkunḍi near Mittapalli.*

**239.** 567 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a boulder in the fields. A record of Uttamachōḷa Gaṅga-Sēlvagaṅga. Records gift of land in the village of Nekkunḍi to the temple of Tiruvagattīśvaramudaiya-Nāyanār. See No. 183 above.

*Mudugalapalle.*

**240.** 315 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a *viragal* set up in a field. A mutilated record. Seems to mention Māharājavāḍi.

**241.** 316 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On another *viragal* in the same place. Refers to a cattle raid and the death of a hero.

**242.** 317 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up to the west of the same village. A damaged record. Refers to a certain Sāmantavallava, son of Dōsiyarasa.

**243.** 318 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A mutilated record. Refers to the raid on Puli-nāḍu by the Nōḷamba king, under orders of Koṅguṇiaraśar and to the capture of Koyarrūr. On this occasion the servant of a brother of

Dōsiyarasa, the chief of that country, fought and fell. [The Koṅṅuṇiaraśar referred to is the Gaṅga king Permānaḍi, and the Noḷamba is Noḷambādhiraḷa. See Ct. 255 and Ct. 176.]

**244.** 319 of 1912.—(Kanarese.) On a third slab set up in the same place. A mutilated record. Mentions Koyaṛṛṛ and a certain Indragāni.

*Mugavāḍi.*

**245.** 572 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the Pūṇḍiśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vira-Bukkarāya (II) in Ś. 1323, Pārthiva. Registers an order of Jom-manna Oḍeya and mentions Dēvarāya-Oḍeya.

**246.** 573 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On another slab set up in the same place. A damaged record in the third year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyar Śrī-Ādhiraḷendrādēva (son of Vira Rājendra I who ruled from 1064 to 1070). Records gift of land. The village Mukkaivāḍi was situated in Puli-nāḍu, a subdivision of Perambāṇappāḍi in Paḍuvūr-kōṭṭam, a district of Jayaṅṅoṇḍa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam.

**247.** 574 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a stone forming the roof of a small shrine in the courtyard of the same temple. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman Rājendrādēva (1050—63), the date of which is lost. Contains the beginning of the historical introduction of the king.

*Nclapalli.*

**248.** 242 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a rock in a field. A record of the Noḷamba Pallava king Iriva-Noḷamba (II) Ghaṭēyaṅkakāra Pallavāditya. Registers that while the king was encamped at Ve(nv)ūruponne in Parevināḍu he conferred the title of *Mummadi-gavare* Pallavāditya Noḷambaśeṭṭi on a *Bāḷigāra* merchant of Kōyatūru and presenting him with royal insignia gave for his perpetual enjoyment as *koḍage* the village of Kōlatūru in Puli-nāḍu, converting it into a mercantile town (*vaiśyadatti nagara*) named Pallavādityapura. [The king was the grandson of Vīramahēndra of Ct. 214. The paraphernalia included a horse, an umbrella-bearer, a throne, *addaṅgi*, etc.]

**249.** 243 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On the same rock. In the same old characters as No. 242. Refers to the 48,000 of the mercantile community, to Mummaḍi Gavareśeṭṭi of Kāñchīpura and to his younger brother Sundarachōḷa-Dharmaśeṭṭi.

**250.** 244 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On a hero-slab in a field of the same village. Registers that in a face-to-face tiger hunt arranged by Śrīkanṭhayan, son of Māvalivāṇa-Vichchādirar *alias* Puḷalam-maraiyar, a certain Indappan pierced a tiger and died with it. [Was the king identical with Baṇa-Vidyādhara Mahābali Vikramāditya I?]

*Pudupatla.*

**251.** 554 of 1906.—On a slab set up in the village. In archaic characters, consists of the description of a king. Appears to be a fragment of a Bāṇa inscription.

**252.** 555 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar set up in front of the Chaṇḍēśvari temple in the same village. A damaged and mutilated record of the Bāṇa king Mahābali-Bāṇarasa. In archaic characters. Appears to record a case of suttee. See note to 250.

*Puṅganūru.*

**253.** 540 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On a broken slab lying on the tank-bund, west of the fort. A damaged record in the third year of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (II, i.e., Kulōttuṅga I?). Mentions the tank called Rājendraśōlapperiyēri at Puṅganūr *alias* Valavanārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Pulinaḍu, a district of Raṭṭapāḍikoṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam.

**254.** 541 of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a slab set up in the court-yard of the Sōmēśvarasvāmin temple in the same village. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Vīra-rājendradēva (Vīra-Rājendra I, 1064—70). The inscription opens with the *birudas* of the king. Mentions the Tirukkōlīśvaram-uḍaiya-Mahādēvar at Puṅganūr *alias* Valavanārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Puli-naḍu of Perumbāṇappāḍi, a subdivision of Paḍuvūr-kōttam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam. A chief presents 4,200 *kulīs* of land, and the assembly receives the paddy and maintains worship and expenses according to scales detailed.

**255.** 542 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up outside the same temple. A record of the Bāṇa king Mahāvali-Vāṇaraśar Vijayādityan *Vira-chūlāmāni* Prabhumēru (evidently the father of Vikramāditya II Vijayabāhu, and the victim of the Chōla Parāntaka's ambition). The king was ruling the Vaḍugavaḷi 12,000 and Maṇṇe 200. Refers to the raid on Koyatūr by Kāḍuvetti-Muttaraśan. [See Ct. 243 and Ct. 175 for further information regarding the Nolamba invasion of Pulinaḍu under Kāḍuvetti.]

**256.** 543 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in a field in front of the village of Chadalla, close to the Puṅganūr Chadum road. A record of the Bāṇa king Mahāvali-Bāṇarasa. Refers to the battle of Sōremati where the Bāṇa opposed the Nolamba, Rāchamalla and Mayindaḍi on behalf of the Permānadi (i.e., the Gaṅga-king). Mentions Mādhavarasa of Kaṅganūra. [Rāchamalla was evidently Satyavākya Koṅṅuṇivarma Permānadi Rājamalla whose final date is A.D. 971. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, p. 59.]

*Somala.*

**257.** 339 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in a field. Records in Tāraṇa gift of Nelapalle to a private individual, by another private individual.

*Yātavākili.*

**258.** 575 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the base of the Chandra-maulīśvara temple. A record in the twenty-second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of land to the temple of Irugīśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēvar built by a Vellāla at Ettāvāykkāl in Puli-nāḍu, a subdivision of Perambānappādi in Jayaṅgonḍa-Chōlamanḍalam.

**259.** 576 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the walls of the same temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year, Viśvāsi (Viśvāvasu), of the Chōla king Rājarāja-Chōladēva. The temple is called Irugīśvaramuḍaiya Nāyanār at Ettāvāykkāl in Vaḍa-Puli-nāḍu, a subdivision of Perumbānappādi in Jayaṅgonḍa-Chōla-Manḍalam.

**260.** 577 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the slab set up in the courtyard of the Chennakēśavasvāmin temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kampana-Uḍaiyār in Jaya. Records gift of the village of Ettāvāykkāl in Puli-nāḍu.

## PUTTŪR TALUK.

*Kārvēṭinagar.*

**261.** 392 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On detached slabs round the central shrine in the Vēṇugōpāla-perumāḷ temple. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). The fragments appear to have included this and two other records of the same king and of the same date and to have registered gifts of land to the Śiva temples at Nārāyaṇapuram in Vattiya-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kuṇṇavattana-kōttam. Some of the temples mentioned are Avimuktīśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār, Lak-kīśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār and Akkaśālīśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār. Mention a certain Vīra-Naraśīṅgadēvan *alias* Yādavarāyan. Also a fragment is found of an unnamed Śāluva king. See No. 102 above.

*Kempulapālaiyam.*

**262.** 383 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the base of the central shrine in the Agastyēśvara temple. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III?). Records gift of two *māḍai* for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvagattīśvaramuḍaiya Nāyanār at Nārāyaṇapuram in Vattiya-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kuṇṇavattana-kōttam in Jayaṅgonḍachōla-manḍalam by Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēḷan, a native of Pirāṭṭi-Kuḷattūr in Dāmar-nāḍu, a subdivisor of Dāmar-kōttam.

**263.** 384 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the beams of the maṇṭapa in the Ammanāchi-Amman temple in the same village. Registers in Ś. 1669, Prabhava, that Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Śēshāchalapatirāju-dēva-Mahārāja, son of Rāmarāja and grandson of Guṇḍoli Kṛishṇamarāja, of the Kāśyapa-gōtra, repaired the Sabhāmaṇṭapa of the temple of Ammanāchchamma (called Āmnāyakshi in Sanskrit) at Nārāyaṇapuram, the northern entrance to Kāñchipiṭṭha.

*Nārāyaṇavanam.*

**264.** 373 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the central shrine in the Kalyāṇa-Vēṇkaṭēśa-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vira-Achyutarāya Mahārāja in Ś. 1463, Plava. Records that a certain Viruppaṇṇa founded a town called Vēṇkaṭādrisamudram on the borders of Nārāyaṇapuram and constructed there the temple of Vēṇkaṭādrī-Perumāḷ for the merit of Vēṇkaṭādrirāya-Mahārāja. To this temple he gave for offerings, with the permission of the king, some complete villages and shares in others. [Mr. Krishna Sastri surmises that the Vēṇkaṭādrī mentioned here might be the son of Achyuta Rāya who, after the demise of Achyuta, was for a short time on the throne and who was supported by the Śālaka chiefs as against the Āravīti brothers who supported Sadāśiva.]

**265.** 374 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. Registers in Krōdhin an oral agreement (*vāk-patram*) among three private individuals.

**266.** 375 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab fixed into the floor of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājarājakēsarivarman (Rājarāja I), the date of which is lost. Registers that Vikkiyaṇṇan Puḡalvipparagaṇḍan of the Chāḷukki family and two others, the chiefs of Vattiya-nāḍu in Kuṇṇavattana-kōttam, gave certain privileges to the Vellālas of that district. [Puḡalvipparagaṇḍan was a title borne by some Lāḍa chiefs and by the Baṇa king Vijayāditya II. Chāḷukki must also have been a family of feudatories.]

**267.** 376 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the inner gōpura of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1545, Dundubhi, gift of a village for offerings and festivals to the temple of Kalyāṇa-Vēṇkaṭēśvara-svāmin of Nārāyaṇapura, by the Mahāmandalēśvara Tirumalarāja, son of Śrīraṅgarāja and grandson of Kaṭṭāri-Sāḷuva-Mahārāja of the Kāśyapa-gōtra and the Āpastamba-sūtra.

**268.** 377 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the outer gōpura of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Vira-Vēṇkaṭādēva Mahārāja (Vēṇkaṭa II), ruling at Penugōḍa, in S. 1544, Raudri. Built in at the left end. Records gift of tolls by common consent, to the temple of Kalyāṇa Vēṇkaṭēśvara, by the mercantile community, of Ayyavoḷe headed by Prithiviśēṭṭi

Rāyanimantri-Bhaskara, while Śāluva Makarāja Tirumalarājayya dēva was ruling the country [i.e., the Śāluva chief of Kārvētinagar who rose to prominence at this time and who had the Śāluva emblem of the boar with the dagger. Bhaskara is even now the title of the Brahman Guru of the Kōmaṭis. According to tradition Rāyanimantri lived in the time of Krishṇadēva, but the present inscription shows that he was later. The Government Epigraphist draws attention to Guruzada Śrīrāmamūrti's *Rāyanimāskara charitramu* wherein it is stated that Prithvīśetti received a *firman* from Alamghyr Padshah. It is not possible to reconcile this with the above events. See *Ep. Rec.*, 1912, pp. 83-4, for some popular traditions about it.]

269. 378 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On two detached slabs built into the floor of the Vāhana-maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Records gift of tolls by common consent to the temple of Kavariśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Nārāyaṇapuram in Tiruvēṇḡaḡa-kōttam, by the mercantile community.

270. 379 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On two other detached slabs built into the same floor. A record in the eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (Jatāvarman I, ? 1251--64) "who took every country." Records gift of twenty pack bullocks to the temple of Kavariśvaram-Uḍaiyār, by a certain Periyapillai *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-Śērakōṇ, one of the subordinates of Yādavarāya. See No. III above.

271. 380 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On two detached slabs built into the maṇṭapa opposite the main entrance into the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva the date of which is lost. Seems to record the gift of the village Pondaipākkam in Śey-nāḍu for repairs and other requirements, to the temple of Kavariśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār.

272. 381 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the Parāśarēśvara temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1473, Paridhavin. Records gift of 40 *panam* for offerings to the temple of Ambaliṅgamuḍaiya Nāyanār at Nārāyaṇapuram in Tiruvattiyūrnāḍu, a subdivision of Kunṛavarttana kōttam in Jayaṅḡonḡa-chōla-maṇḡalam, by a *Kammāla* of that village.

273. 382 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the floor of the court-yard in the same temple. Records in Pramādīcha (Pramādin) gift of the village of Yippatongali to the priests of Kālahasti on the occasion of the *kumbhābhishēka* (i.e., the renovation) of the temple of Agastīśvara (also called Parāśarēśvara), by Kattāri-sālva Makarāja-Bommarājudēva-Mahārāju. [Perhaps also a grandson of Makarāja. See Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*, II, 184-5,



and Cox's *N. A. Manual*, p. 222, for details about the history of Kārvēṭinagar.]

*Sattravāḍa.*

**274.** 387 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of the Dēśa-Vināyaka temple. A record in the eighteenth year of Yādavarāyar Śrīraṅganāthar. The residents of Tiraṇi-nāḍu in Neḍu-nāḍu and others gave to a certain Mēlittēvan, the village of Tiraṇi as a *rudirappatti*. This he presented to the Dēśa-Vināyaka temple at Sattirappāḍi and *prohibited the sects of Sankētisamayakkārar and Vira-kodiyar from entering it.*

**275.** 388 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up by the side of a well in the same village. A record of the Śāluva king Śelva (Śāluva) Tippadēva-Mahārāja, son of Śāluva Tipayadēva-Mahārāja in Dundubhi (= Ś. 1364). Records a charter granted to the Śēṇiyans by Daḷavāy Śrīraṅga-Rāvuttar. [Evidently this Śāluva Tippa was the brother of the Śāluva Goppa, the son of Śāluva Tippa, referred to in Tekal inscriptions, Mysore.]

**276.** 389 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine of the Chidāmarēśvara temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1349, Plavaṅga. Built in at the bottom. Mentions the Śālva and Vaishṇava shrines of Chandragiri-rājya, viz., Kāñchīpuram, Tirukkālatti, Tiruvorriyūr, Tiruvālaṅgāḍu, Tiruppālaivanam and others. Refers to the *vibhūti-kāṇikkai* collected in the temple of Alagiya Tiruchchirrambalamudaiya Nāyanār at Sattirappāḍi in Maṅgalūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Kunṇavattana-kōttam in Jayanṅondachōla-maṇḍalam and to certain royal orders (*rāyasam*) issued to Ariyappa-Dannāyaka Bhikshāvritti-Ayyaḡal and Dēvarāya-Uḍaiyār of Chandragiri.

**277.** 390 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the west and north walls of the Varadarāja Perumāl temple in the same village. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vira-Achyutayya-dēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1459, Hēvilambi. Mentions Maṅgalūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Nārāyanapurapparru in Kunṇavattana-kōttam of Jayanṅondachōla-maṇḍalam.

**278.** 391 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the main street in the same village. Registers that Gaṇḍaraguli Mārāya-Nāyakkar, son of Mahāpradhani Sōmaya-Dannāyaka, gave to the temple of Alagiya-Tiruchchirrambalamudaiya-Nāyanār, a piece of land with the right to take water from the tank of Vasavanappanēri.

*Yōgi-Mallāvaram.*

**279.** 264 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Parāśa-rēśvara temple. A much damaged record in the forty-first year of

the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I).

**280.** 265 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same temple. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I?). Records gift of a lamp to the temple of Tippalādiśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēva at Tiruchchuganūr in Kuḍavūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Tiruvēṅgaḍa-kōṭṭam in Rājendra-Śōlamanḍalam.

**281.** 266 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record of the Chōla king Virarājendra-Chōladēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of two lamps.

**282.** 267 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōladēva (III 8—35). Records gift of land.

**283.** 268 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājarājadēva (II or III?). Records gift of gold.

**284.** 269 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the ninth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Quotes the twenty-third year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva.

**285.** 270 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records gift of land.

**286.** 271 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the north and west bases of the same temple. A record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift of land. Refers to a battle between Vira-Naraśiṅgadēva *alias* Yādavarāya and Kaḍavarāya at Uratti.

**287.** 272 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On a pillar built into the wall of a maṇṭapa in the south-east corner of the same temple. A fragment of record.

**288.** 273 of 1904.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On four detached stones lying in front of the same temple. A mutilated record of the Chōla king Chakravartin Virarājendradēva (I) in Ś. 991, Saumya, in his seventh year. Mentions the temple of Piplādiśvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēvar. [The inscription shows that Vira Rājendra came to the throne in 1063-4.]

**289.** 274 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Kalyāṇa-maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. An incomplete record. Refers to the setting up of an image of Gaṇapati by a private individual.

**290.** 275 of 1904.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourteenth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III). Records gift of land for the merit of Vira-Naraśiṅgadēva-Yādavarāya. See Ct. III above.

## TIRUTTANI TALUK.

*Aruṅḡlam.*

291. On a large stone north-west of the village. Records the grant of the village as *inām* in Ś. 1477 (A.D. 1555) during the reign of Sadaśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar.

292. On a stone. An "unintelligible" epigraph said to have great power in curing cattle disease. *Antiquities*, I, p. 156.

*Kārumbēdu.*

293. 385 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab in the kitchen of the Nāgādhiśvarasvāmin temple. Records in Ś. 1752, Vikriti, that Tiruvēṅgalāmbā, the queen of a prince of the family of Kaṭṭāri Śaḷuva Makarāja, built a shrine for Sōmasundarēśvara and Mīnākshi, in the temple of Nāgādhiśvara situated on the bank of the river Kuśasthali. The chief belonged to the Kārveṭinagar line.

294. 386 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the wall of the Utsava-maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record in Ś. 1692, Vikriti. States that the maṇṭapa was built by Tirumalakondaṁma, wife of Bopparāju-Venkaṭanarasimharāja and daughter of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vellānti Kēśavarāja. The name of the village is given as Kadirapura on the bank of the Kuśasthali river.

*Santāna Vēṇḡḡpālapuram.*

295. On a wall of the prākāra of the Viṣṇu temple. An epigraph of Ś. 1678 (A.D. 1756) recording a grant by the Zamindar.

*Tiruttani.*

296. 429 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Virātānēśvara temple. A mutilated record. Registers a sale of land to a private individual for feeding pilgrims going to and returning from Śrīvēṅkaḍam, i.e., Upper-Tirupati.

297. 430 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājarājadēva (I). Records sale of land by the assembly of Jananātha-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Mēnmalai Taṇiyal-nāḍu (a district) of Jayaṅḡḡḍa-Chōḷamaṇḍalam to a private individual for feeding pilgrims going to and returning from Śrīvēṅkaḍam.

298. 431 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35). Records gift of 12 sheep for a lamp to burn at the temple of Tiruvirattānam-Uḍaiyār.

299. 432 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman. Provides for a lamp. Mentions the village of Tiruttaṇiyal in Kuṇṇavattaṇa-kōṭṭam. The "annual committee" of the village had to supervise the endowment.

**300.** 433 of 1905.—(Tamil verse.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records that a certain Nambi-Appi built the temple at Tiruttaniyal of granite. The verse (*venbā*) is said to have been composed by a king, whose name is, however, not given.

**301.** 434 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the nineteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43). Records gift of 30 cows for a lamp. The temple is called Tiruvīrattānam-uḍaiya-Mahādēvar in Tiruttaniyal.

**302.** 435 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighteenth year of "the Gaṅga-Pallava king" Vijaya-Aparājitavikramavarman. Records gift of 1,000 *kūli* of land by Nambi-Appi to the temple of Tiruvīrattānam at Tiruttaniyal. [See *Ep. Rep.*, 1906, p. 65, where Venkayya argues that Aparājita should have been the son of Nripatunga and that it was to help him that his Gaṅga feudatory Prithvīpati I met Varaguṇa Pāṇḍya in battle at Tiruppirāmbiam. Venkayya further points out that it was this Aparājita who was conquered by Āditya I of the imperial Chōla line.]

**303.** 436 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east and north walls of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A much-damaged record in the tenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011—43).

**304.** 437 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same walls. A mutilated record. Seems to mention the temple on the hill dedicated to the god Subramaṇya; records the gift of 90 sheep.

**305.** 438 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up at the entrance into the same temple. A record in the sixteenth year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman. Registers a sale of land by the assembly of Tiruttaniyal, a village in Kuṇṇavarttana-kōttam. Mentions Śiruvēlūr in Teṅkarai-Iḷaiyūr-nāḍu, a district of Veśālippāḍi.

**306.** 439 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone set up close to the garbhagriha of the Subramaṇya temple in the same village. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Maduraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I). Built in at the bottom. Records gift of land apparently by a certain Parakēsari-Muttaraiyan to the temple of Subramaṇya-Pillaiyār, who was pleased to stand on the hill at Tiruttaniyal near Aguvūr, the eastern hamlet of Peruṅgānji in Ogavala-nāḍu, a district of Mēlūr-kōttam, which formed part of Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Chōlamanḍalam. The characters of the inscription are comparatively modern.

**307.** 440 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Ārumugasvāmin temple in the same village. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Viśvāvasu (i.e., Ś. 1288).

**308.** 441 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the floor of the antarāla-maṇṭapa of the same temple. A damaged record of the Chōla king Madirai-koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I), the date of which is indistinct.

**309.** 442 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On the east wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. The prakāra was apparently built by the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tiruvēṅgalanātharājadēva-Chōla-Mahārāja of Vellāṇḍu.

**310.** 443 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Vijayarāghava-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1471, Saumya. Records gift of a village by the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarāja-Chinna-Timmayadēva-Mahārāja. The village is called Tiruttani in Taṇigaināḍu, a district of Kuṅṅavarttana-kōttam.

**311.** 444 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north, west and south walls of the central shrine and maṇṭapa of the same temple. A record in the 31st year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājādhirāja I. Historical introduction is similar to No. 221 of 1894.

**312.** 445 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the central shrine in the Vijayarāghava-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rajendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011--43), the date of which is lost. Beginning missing. Records sale of land to the temple called Tiruvanandapuram by the assembly of Jananātha-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Mēnmalai-Taṇiya-nāḍu.

**313.** 446 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A fragment containing a portion of the introduction of Rājendra-Chōla I.

**314.** 447 of 1905.—(Sanskrit in Telugu.) On the south wall of the same shrine. Records that a certain Nārāyaṇarāja built the temple. He claims to be fourth in descent from Karikāla-Chōla; See Mr. Sewell's antiquities, Vol. I, p. 158 f, where a list of Kārvētinagar chiefs is given. The chiefs of the present epigraph closely resemble them. See also *Ep. Rep.*, 1906, p. 86, para. 61.

**315.** 448 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On the same wall. This contains a Telugu translation of No. 447.

**316.** 449 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-fourth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (i.e., Parāntaka I). Records a gift of land by the assembly of Tiruttaniyal in Kuṅṅavattana-kōttam to the temple of Tiruvanandapuram.

**317.** 450 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) \* On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records that a certain Bommarāja, whose genealogy is given at considerable

length and who was a descendant of Nārāyaṇarāja of No. 314 above, renewed grants made by his ancestors.

**318.** 451 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1486, Raktākshin. The king boasts of having looted Ceylon.

*Tiruvālaṅgāḍu.*

In the Dēvāram this place is called Ālaṅgāḍu near Paḷaiyanūr. The inscriptions also mention it and include the place under Paḷaiyanūr-nāḍu in Mēlmalai division of Jayāṅkoṇḍachōḷamaṇḍalam. It is sung by the three Dēvāram hymners and by Kāraikkālammai-yār (who is said to be constantly worshipping the God here) in her two *Mūtta-Tiruppadiyams*.

**319.** 14 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prākāra of the Vatāraṇyēśvara temple, right of entrance. A record in the second year of the Chōḷa king Ko-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājendra-Chōḷadeva (II or Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I). [Records the settlement of 25 families of Śaṅkarappāḍi at Tiruvālaṅgāḍu and their duty of looking after 15 lamps of the temple. See *S.I.I.*, III, No. 65, pp. 134-6.]

**320.** 15 of 1896.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the Natarāja shrine in the same temple, left of entrance. A record in the eighteenth year of the Pallava king Madhusūdanadēva, son of Tripurāntakadēva. Records gift of land. The king bears the title Vijaya-Gaṇḍagōpāla.

**321.** 16 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the ninth year of the Chōḷa king Kō-Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Parāntakadēva, "a later Chōḷa king who bore the name of his ancestor Parāntaka."

**322.** 408 of 1896.—(Grantha.) On the east wall of the Natarāja shrine in the Vatāraṇyēśvara temple in the same place. A record of the Chōḷa king Tammusiddhi in Ś. 1129. Records gift of the revenues due to the king in the villages belonging to the temple to the Lord of Vataṭavi. See *Ep. Ind.*, VII, p. 119 ff, where Dr. Luders edits it.

**323.** 452 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the first prākāra of the Natarājasvāmin shrine in the same temple. A fragment of record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadeva (III, 1178—1216) "who took Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Mentions Manumasitti Araiyaṛ. [Manmasiddhi was evidently the elder brother of Tammusiddhi of the previous epigraph.]

• **324.** 453 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadeva (1118—35)

records gift of twelve sheep for a lamp by a native of Ūṟrukkāḍu *alias* Alagiyaśolanallūr in Ūṟrukkāṭtu-kōttam.

**325.** 454 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Pratāpa-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1357, Rākshasa. Records sale of land. The temple is called Tiruvālaṅgaḍudaiya-Nāyanār at Paḷaiyanūr in Mēlmalai-Paḷaiyanūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Vaḍagarai-Manāvīr kōttam. [The Government Epigraphist identifies the king with Śrīgiri, the younger brother of Dēvarāya II who is mentioned as the ruler of Marataka-nagara in 1424—5 in the Madras Museum Plates of Dēvarāya II, and also the Satyamaṅgalaṃ plates. He further believes that he was the assassin referred to by Abdur Razzak. For Abdur Razzak's story see *Forg. Empe.*, p. 73-4.

**326.** 455 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118—35) in his seventh year. Introduction begins with the words *pūmaḍu puṇara*. Registers a public sale of land by the villagers of Polipākkam in Naḍuvumalai Perumūr-nāḍu to a merchant of Tirumayilāppil in Puliyūr-kōttam. Refers to a survey of the country (*ulagaḷavu*). See No. 329 below.

**327.** 456 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-third year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III, 1178—1216) "who was pleased to take Madura, Ilam (Ceylon) and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Records sale of the village of Muduvūr in Naḍuvinmalai Erumūr-nāḍu.

**328.** 457 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Pāṇḍya king Jatāvarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I?), the date of which is not clear.

**329.** 458 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record in the sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Introduction begins with the words *pūmaḍu puṇara*. Registers a public sale of land by the villagers of Valaikuḷam *alias* Nittavinōda-chaturvēdimāṅgalaṃ in Mēlmalai-Vēlūr-nāḍu to a native of Kaḷḷikkūḍi *alias* Purōvarinallūr in Puṟappaḷalai-nāḍu, (a district) of Rājarāja-Pāṇḍi-nāḍu. [Vikrama Chōla is generally Parakēsarivarman and the adoption of the title Rājakēsari is anomalous.]

**330.** 459 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land in the village of Maṇavil in Maṇavil-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇavir-kōttam.

**331.** 460 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of "the Gaṅga-Pallava king" Nripatuṅgaḍēva. Records that queen Kaḍavanmāḍēviyār made a gift of 108 *kaḷaṅju*

of gold to the temple at Tiruvālaṅgaḍu in Paḷaiyanūr-nāḍu. Mentions Perumalaiyūr, a brahmadēya in Kakkaḷūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Īkkāṭṭu-kōttam.

**332.** 461 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same rock. A record in the fifteenth year of the 'Gaṅga-Pallava king' Nripatuṅgaḍēva. Records gift of gold for two lamps. Mentions the village of Pulvēlūr in Eyirkōttam; also the measure *Pirudimāṇikkam*. This and the previous epigraph are engraved in comparatively modern characters of about the twelfth century. They may be copies of old inscriptions though no statement to that effect is made.

**333.** 462 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the first prākāra of the Natarājasvāmin shrine in the same temple. Records in the twenty-sixth year gift of the proceeds of certain taxes to the temple at Tiruvālaṅgaḍu for maintaining perpetual lamps. The document is signed by Tikkarasan. See No. 335 which shows that the probable king was Vijayagaṇḍagaḥpāla.

**334.** 463 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājā-rājadēva (III?). Records gift of sixteen cows for a lamp.

**335.** 464 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijayagaṇḍagaḥpāladēva. Records gift of land by Tikkarāśar Viśaiyadēvan described as belonging to "Tyāgasamudra-pattaigal."

**336.** 465 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of the Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II). Partly built in. Introduction begins with the words *kaḍal sūḷṇda pamaḍar*. Refers to the war of Pāṇḍya succession in which the Sinhalese generals Laṅkāpura-Daṇḍanātha and Jayadratha Daṇḍanātha took part. It "seems to describe the part played in the war by a traitor named Śri Vallabha." See Cg. 248.

**337.** 466 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍan Rājādhirāja (II). Records gift of land in the village of Kōttūr *alias* Chōḷavidyādhara-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Kānrūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Maṇavir-kōttam. The temple at Kōttūr is referred to as Īlambayaṅgōṭṭūruḍaiyār. Reference is also made to the Revenue Survey in the sixteenth year of the reign of Śuṅgandavirtta Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa I.

**338.** 467 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the sixth year of the Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (III8—34). Records sale of land by the assembly of Perumūr *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-Chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Perumūr-nāḍu.

**• 339.** 468 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same prākāra. Records that the enclosing hall was constructed by



Ammaiappan Paḷiyaṅṇi Pallavaraiyan. The alphabet shows that he probably belonged to the thirteenth century. [Ammaiappan was the title or name of a feudatory of Kulōttuṅga III.]

340. 469 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II?). Records gift of gold for two lamps to the shrine of the goddess Periyānāchchiyar of Tirukkāmakkōttam in the Tiruvālaṅṇādu temple.

341. 470 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mallikārjunadēva-Mahārāya, son of Dēva-Mahārāya II in Ś. 1373, Pramōda. Records gift of four lamps for the merit of the king.

342. 471 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Vijayanagara king Mallikārjunarāya, son of Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1372, Śukla. Records gift of a lamp for the merit of the king.

343. 472 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Uḍaiyār in Ānanda. Records gift of land.

344. 473 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Krishṇarāya in Vikrama. Records the remission of some tax at Śakkiranallūr. Mentions *Amaram* Timmarasaiaṅṅār.

345. 474 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva II, "who was pleased to take Madura and Ceylon" [a title due to his victory over the Sinhalese ally of a Pāṇḍyan candidate.] Introduction begins with the words *kadal sūḷṇḍa parmadar*. Records gift of three lamps by Paḷaiyanūḍaiyān Vēdavanamamuḍaiyān Ammaiappan Pallavaraiyan. For Rājādhirāja's part in the Sinhalese war see Cg. 248.

346. 475 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A mutilated record. Records sale of land.

347. 476 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-pratāpa-Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1484, Rudhirōdgārin. Registers an endowment for the celebration of a festival. Mentions the Vēdamārga-pratishṭhāpanāchārya-Dharmaśivāchārya. [Dr. Hultzsch mentions a Dharmarājadhvari or Dikshita who wrote the *Vēdāntaparibhāṣā* and a Dharmasūri who wrote the *Dattaratnākara* and the drama *Narakadhvamsavyāyoga*. These however are evidently not identical with the teacher mentioned in this epigraph. See No. 368 below.]

348. 477 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva (III?). Records gift of 70 kaṣu for offerings

Mentions two villages : (1) Valluvanpākkam in Ūlugaiyur-nādu, a subdivision of Paḍuvir-kōttam and (2) Perumūr *alias* Rājanārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimangalam in Nāḍuvinmalai-Perumūr-nādu.

**349.** 478 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same prakāra. A record in the twenty-first year of the Chōla king Rājāradēva (III). Records gift of four cows for a lamp.

**350.** 479 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāya-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1349, Plavaṅga. Built in at the beginning. Tiruvālaṅgaḍu is said to be situated in the Chandragiri-rājyam. Mentions Ariyappa Daṇṇāyakkar and Bhikshāvritti Aiyagaḷ.

**351.** 480 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Nandana a gift for the merit of Mallāṇa-Uḍaiyār by Gopparāśar-Mādi-araśar.

**352.** 481 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twelfth year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājāradēva. Registers a sale of land by the villagers of Paḷaiyanūr in Paḷaiyanūr-nādu, a dēvadāna granted to the Tiruvālaṅgaḍu temple in Maṇavir-kōttam. [The *Tiruttonḍar-purāṇa* closely connects the two places by the story of Paḷaiyanūr Nili and the Veḷḷālas who died in consequence of their being the security for her murdered husband. See *Abhidānakōśam*, pp. 409--10.]

**353.** 482 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirty-second year of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavīradēva (i.e., Kulōttuṅga III) "who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and who was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and the anointment of victors." Records gift of a lamp to the temple of Tiruvāraṅgil. Aṇḍamuṇanimirndaruḷina-Nāyanār at Tiruvālaṅgaḍu in Tiruppaḷaiyanūr-nādu, a subdivision of Maṇavir-kōttam. The donor was Araṇilaiviśāgan Trailōkyamallan Vatsarājan of Arumbākkam in Illattūr nādu, a subdivision of Kuṇṇavattana-kōttam, who rendered the *Bhārata* into elegant Tamil and followed the path of Śiva (i.e., the Śaiva creed). [Venkayya points out that this translation of the *Mahābhārata* is extinct unlike those of Perundēvanār whom he attributes to the ninth century, Villiputtūrār and Nallappaḷḷai.]

**354.** 483 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the third gōpura of the same temple an incomplete and damaged record of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (I, 1011--43), the date of which is indistinct. Contains only the historical introduction.

**355.** 484 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the forty-sixth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). Records sale of land to the

temple at Tiruvālaṅgaḍu in Naḍuvilmalai by the assembly of Rajanarāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Naḍuvil-malai Perumūr-nāḍu.

356. 485 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirty-first year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhiraḷadēva (I ?) Records sale of land by the assembly of Siṅgaḷantaka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Naḍuvinmala Perumūr-nāḍu.

357. 486 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhiraḷadēva (I ?) Records sale of land by the assembly of Nittavinōḍa śaruppēdimaṅgalam in Mēnmalai-Mēlūr-nāḍu.

358. 487 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the thirteenth year of the Chōla king śrī-Rājādhiraḷadēva. Records sale of land.

359. 488 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhiraḷadēva (I ?) Records sale of land.

360. 489 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A mutilated record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār . . .

361. 490 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same gopura, left of entrance. A mutilated record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhiraḷadēva (I ?).

362. 491 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A mutilated record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājādhiraḷadēva (I ?). Contains a portion of the king's historical introduction.

363. 492 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhiraḷadēva (I ?), the date of which is lost.

364. 493 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A mutilated record in the twenty-seventh year of the Chōla king Uḍaiyār Śrī-Rājendra-Chōladēva (II ?). Records an order of Rājendraśiṅga Mūvēndavēlan.

365. 494 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Rājādhiraḷadēva, the date of which is damaged.

366. 495 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhiraḷadēva (I ?). Records sale of land.

367. 496 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record of the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Uḍaiyār śrī-Rājādhiraḷadēva (I ?).

368. 497 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Bhramarā-lakāmba shrine in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara

king Virapratāpa Tirumalaiyadeva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1493, Prajāpati. Mentions the Śaiva teacher Anantaśivāchārya, his pupil Ponnambala Dharmasivāchārya and the latter's pupil Immaḍi-Dharmaśivāchārya. The goddess is called Vaṇḍarkuḷal-Nāchchiyār. The king referred to is Tirumala I of the last Vijayanagara dynasty. For his literary importance see *Ep. Rep.*, 1898-9, paragraph 13. See also No. 347 above.

369. 498 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the dhvajastambha in the same temple. A record of the Śāḷuva king Śāḷuva Tippaiyadeva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1363, Durmati. Records the setting up of a bronze dhvajastambha.

370. A C.P. grant of Rājēndrachōḷa I (compared only to the Ānaimaṅgalam grant or the large Leyden grant in the Leyden University Museum in Holland.) It is in 31 plates, the first ten plates being in Sanskrit and Grantha character and the rest in Tamil. It is a record of the sixth year of Rājēndrachōḷa I (1011—1043 at least) and registers the grant of the village of Paḷaiyanūr to the Śiva temple at Tiruvāliṅgādu. [The Sanskrit portion contains reference to the conquest of Katāha or Kaḍāram which took place only after the fifteenth year of the king while the Tamil portion describes only the conquests up to sixth year. So the former is a later addition, which is corroborated by the separate numbering of the two parts. The inscription is of unique value in regard to Chōḷa history and has been summarized in detail in *Ep. Rep.*, 1906, pp. 66—69. The invasions of the Gangetic region, Burma, etc., are referred to in detail.

#### VĀYALPĀD TALUK.

##### *Devulapalli.*

371. A C.P. grant of Immaḍi Narasimha, edited by Mr. J. Ramayya Pantulu in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 74 ff. It is in Sanskrit verse and in the Dēvanāgarī script of the Vijayanagar type,—the last word *Śri-Ramachandra* being in Telugu characters. It records that Immaḍi Narasimha, son of Nrisimharāya, gave the village of Dēvalapalle in Mārjavāḍa Śima of the Penugonḍa-Mahārājya to a Brahman, on Ś. 1427, Bhādrapāda Full-moon, Sunday lunar eclipse, corresponding to 25th August A.D. 1504. [The inscription is of value in throwing light on the two kings of the Śāḷuva dynasty Naraśingarāya and his son Immaḍi Narasimha and Mr. Ramayya Pantulu has fixed the position of these in relation to their Tuluva successors Narasa Nāik and Vīra Narasimha.]

# COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

## AVANĀŚI TALUK.

### *Avanāśi.*

The ancient name of this place, as evidenced by the *Dēvāram* and inscriptions (see Nos. 12 and 20 below), seems to have been Tirupukkuḷiyūr.

1. 170 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the temple of Avanāśīśvara. A damaged record in the twenty-first year of Vīrarājēndradēva. Records gift of money for offerings to a shrine of Kshētrapāla by Virapperumāḷ Edirilādān, who is called one of the Pillais of the king. [The king was the most prominent of the Koṅgu line under Chōḷa titles. He ruled from Circa. 1207 to Circa. 1252.]

2. 171 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fifteenth year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva. Records gift of 32 lamps by a certain Avināśi *alias* Śikāḷiyān and also of money for feeding mendicants, by Ārrūrudaiyān Tiruppurāmbiyamudaiyān, a merchant of Ērāḷapuram. See Mack. MSS. Ins., S. Dts., p. 6, No. 5 and the note to the above epigraph.

3. 172 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp by Marudan Malaiyan *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōḷa-Vikramāditadēvan, one of the feudatories (sāmanta) of the king.

4. 173 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fifteenth year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Avināśiyāṇḍār.

5. 174 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the seventeenth year of Vīrarājēndradēva. A portion of the stone is lost. Records gift of money for offerings. See Cb. 2 above.

6. 175 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of the village of Pāppārpūṇḍi *alias* Vīrarājēndranallūr in Vaḍaparisāra-nāḍu, to the temple of Avināśiyāḷudaiyār. Ins., S. Dts., p. 9, No. 17 or 18.

7. 176 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fourth year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Seems to record the gift of certain taxes to the temple of Avināśi-Āḷudaiyār.

8. 177 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. Records in Plavaṅga that the maṇṭapa was.

built by a certain Vanadarāyavaḍamalaiyappar. Another pillar close to this mentions the same person.

9. 178 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the verandah round the same shrine. A damaged record in the twenty-ninth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājēndradēva. Seems to record a gift of land by Marudan Mudali *alias* Vanika-chakravartin, a merchant of Mūttan *alias* Amarabhayaṅgaranallūr in Perunāḍu. See Cb. 2 above.

10. 179 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On another pillar of the same verandah. A record in the second year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira-Chōladēva. Records gift of money for a pillar of the maṅṭapa of the sacred bull (Rishabadēva) in the same temple.

11. 180 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Brihatkaru-nāmbika shrine in the same temple. A damaged record in the thirty-second year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Seems to record a gift of money and mentions Maḍakkulaḱṛi-Madurai in Pāṇḍi-maṅḍalam. [The last fact seems to show that the king intended was Māravarman Sundara Pāṇḍya I, 1216--35, but he did not rule for such a long time.]

12. 181 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A damaged record in the thirty-first year of Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of money for paddy to a shrine of Sundara-Nāyanār set up by the king on the tank-bund at Pukkūliyūr, by a merchant of Araṇaiyūr *alias* Śivallapuram in Kīlvaḷi-nāḍu, a subdivision of Pāṇḍi-maṅḍalam. Mentions also Kaṇjappalli *alias* Kulōttuṅgaśōja-chaturvēdimāṅḍalam. [In *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 9, No. 15, the date of this inscription is given as the twenty-first year.]

13. 182 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in Prabhava. An order from Chaṇḍīśvara to the *tēvarāḍiyār* in the temple of Avināśiyāḷudaiya-Nāyanār.

14. 183 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A damaged record in the seventh year of Vira-Pāṇḍyadēva. Mentions the street Vikkirasolān-tiruvīdi. [Was it Rājakēsarivarman Tribhuvanachakravartin referred to Cb. 196 and 197? He ruled from 1265 to *Circa*. 1281.]

15. 184 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṅṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the ninth year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Virapāṇḍyadēva. Records that the inhabitants of the two districts of Veḷḷa-nāḍu and Pūluva-nāḍu in Vaḍapariśāra-nāḍu settled that four families (*kuḍi*) in the village of Śevūr *alias* Śembiyankiḷaṇaḍinallūr, a dēvadāna of the temple, were to be freed from certain obligations, perhaps in favour of the temple. See note to No. 14 and *Ins.*, S. Dts. (*Mack. MSS.*), p. 5, No. 4.

16. 185 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of Vira-Pāṇḍyadēva. Mentions the taxes payable by

the temple tenants in the dēvadāna village of Śevūr *alias* Śembiyan-kiḷanaḍinallūr. See Cb. 196.

17. 186 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of Rājakēśari Kōnerinmaikonḍān (Vīra Pāṇḍya?). Records gift of the village of Vanavāsi *alias* Vīra-Śōḷanallūr in Kīṭpānāḍu to the shrine of Peruṅgaruṇaichcheliyār, the goddess in the temple of Avināśiyāḷudaiyār. The gift was made on the occasion of the king's coronation (abhishēka). See *Ins., S. Dts., in Mack. MSS., p. 4, No. 1.*

18. 187 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of paddy by the villagers of Pāppārpūṇḍi *alias* Vīrarājēndranallūr, to the shrine of Sundara-Nāyanār at Tenpaḷli. See *Mack. MSS., Ins., S. Dts., p. 5, No. 3.* [For the probable identity of Vīra Pāṇḍya see Cb. 14 above.]

19. 188 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in Pramōḍūta. Records that two artisans (āśāri) were appointed to attend to the ten kinds of repairs (*daśa-kriyai*) on receiving from the temple the endowment called *tachchāchāriyak-kāni*.

20. 189 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallāladēva (III, 1292—1341) in Ś. 1204, Dundubhi (wrong). Records gift of the village of Tenpaḷli-nattam *alias* Sitakaragaṇḍanallūr by a feudatory of the king named Mādappa-Daṇṇāyaka, son of Perumaḷ-Daṇṇāyaka of the race of Maṭigolayakula, for a festival called Immaḍi Rāguttarāyan-śandi, in the temple of Avināśiyāḷudaiya-Nāyanār at Tiruppukkoliyūr. [Perumaḷ Nāyakar was the founder of Daṇṇāyakankōṭṭai in the time of Narasimha III. For the great power which the chiefs of the place had in the days of the Hoysala decline see *Ep. Rep., 1906-07, pp. 49—51* Vīra Ballāḷa III was crowned on Thursday, 31st January, A.D. 1292.]

21. 190 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Dundubhi gift of money for a lamp by a native of Palatoḷu in Kuruppunāḍu.

22. 191 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twelfth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa-dēva. Records gift of the tax *kudikānam* by the villagers of Vellānūr in Vaḍaparisāra-nāḍu, to the shrine of the goddess Peruṅgaruṇaichcheliyār. The *Mack. MSS.* say (see *Ins., S. Dts., p. 8, No. 12*) that the gift was 12 measures of grain every year. [A Kōṅgu king named Kulōttuṅga is referred to in an inscription of Vikramachōḷa 1255-63 of 555 of 1905.]

23. 192 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-eighth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva

(A.D. 1207—52). Records gift of money for oil, by prince Nachchinārkinīyar *alias* Kaṇḍiyadēvar, son of king Ulaguḍaiya-Perumāḷ Vīrarājēndradēva, for bathing the god and the goddess on Saturdays. [The king's name reminds us of the Tamil commentator Nachchinārkkiniyar whom Professor Seshagiri Sastri assigns to the eleventh century. *Mack. MSS. (Ins., S. Dts., p. 8, No. 13).*]

24. 193 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Kōṇerimēlkoṇḍān. Records gift of a village in Vaḍaparisāra-nāḍu, to the temple of Avināśiyaḷuḍaiyār.

25. 194 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Dundubhi gift of money for a lamp by a native of Aḍavūr in Kuruppunāḍu.

26. 195 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fifth year of the Paṇḍya king . . . *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva (I or II?). Records gift of money for a lamp.

27. 196 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇerīnmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of the village Valaippāḍi in Nallūrkkānāḍu for the festival Avanivēndarāmaṇṣandi named after the king in the temple of Avināśiyaḷuḍaiya-Nāyanār in Śevvūr-nāḍu. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 8, No. 14.*

28. 197 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fifth year of the Paṇḍya king Māra-varman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkharadēva (I or II?). Records gift of money for a lamp by a native of Araṅgur in kīḷkarai-Pūndurai-nāḍu.

29. 198 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the Kalyāṇa-maṇṭapa in the same temple. A record of Vīra-Naṅjarāya-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1419, Piṅgaḷa. Records that a merchant (Setti) of Emmarkkāḷ in Tenkaḍambai-nāḍu (Terkaṇāmbi) provided for the mid-day offerings to the god at Avināśi which was reputed to be the southern Benares (dakṣhiṇa-Vārāṇasi). For the reference in the *Mack. MSS.*, see next inscription. This is No. 11.

30. 199 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On another slab set up near the same maṇṭapa. A record of Vīra-Chikkarāya-Uḍaiyār, son of Vīra-Naṅjarāya-Uḍaiyār (the Ummattūr chief who held the Turkoṇāmbi district), in Ś. 1430, Vibhava. Records that a merchant of the same village in Tinaikkaṇāmbai-nāḍu (Terkaṇāmbi) provided for offerings in the same temple. Rice mentions a slightly different genealogy of the chiefs of the line. [This is probably *Ins.* 10 in p. 7 of *Ins., S. Dts.* See *Ep. Carna.* IV, Introdn., p. 27, for the different version.]

31. 200 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the third slab set up in the same place. A record of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Naṅjarāya Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1421, Siddharthin. Records gift of land (3 Śālagas) by



the king's minister Onnakkan Seṭṭiyār of Emmarkāl in Tinaikka-nāmbi-nāḍu. A detailed version of this is in *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 7, No. 9. It says that 15 pons and a plantation of 1,000 coconut trees were given. [Nañjarāya was in charge of Terkañāmbi and large part of Coimbatore district at the time of Tuḷuva usurpation.]

32. 201 of 1909.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the gōpura of the same temple. A record of Krishṇarāja-Vodeya (1734--65) of Mahisūru ruling at Śrīraṅgaṇa in Ś. 1678, and Kali 4857, Dhātri. Records that the various parts of the temple of Avināśi were repaired by a certain Śaṅkarayya and that a liṅga called Śaṅkarēśvara was set up in the south-east corner of the temple. [Śaṅkarayya is called a *gurikāra* (officer?) at Coimbatore and subordinate of Daḷavāi Dēvarājayya, the king's agent and the real ruler of Mysore till the advent of Haidar Ali. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 6, No. 6.]

33. On a stone north-east of the place in a puñjai land. Records that Siṅgaṇa Uḍaiyār granted in Ś. 1460, Nandana, in the reign of Achyuta Rāya (1530--42) to god Avanāśiliṅgam's treasury, half (a vēli of) land and dug a tank, called Śellaṅga Samudram *Ibid.*, p. 9. No. 16.

34. On a stone in the Nartana-maṇṭapa. Records that Kōṇērin-maikōṇḍan granted to the deity some land in the village of Kalmaḍai grāmam. *Ibid.*, p. 9. No. 18.

35. In the hands of the local karnam. Records that Guru Kari-mallayya, the Prime Minister of Chikkadēva Rāya Uḍaiyār (1672--1704) granted in Ś. 1617, Yuva, to the local god and goddess, the fees of 14 paṇams on some bags and 12 paṇams on some other bags of goods. *Ibid.*, p. 10, No. 19.

*Kāramadai.*

36. In the hands of Ramasastri and Mahādeva (in the time of Mackenzie). Records that Ś. 1479, Īśvara, Dēvarājarasa, Daḷavāi to Kṛishṇarāja Uḍaiyār, granted the village of Bhūsarapaḷḷam (?) to Brahmans. *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 32, No. 11.

*Karuvalur.*

37. On the southern wall of the inner temple of Karuṇākar-apperumāl. Records the grant of land in the village to the God in the reign of Kōṇērinmaikōṇḍan. *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 47, No. 20.

*Kunnattūr.*

38. On a stone in the southern wall of the Lakshmi Nārāyaṇa-svāmi temple. Records the grant of the village to the God by a Kōṇērinmaikōṇḍan. *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 30, No. 5.

39. On the banks of the Kuruchchikuḷam tank, north of the village. A record of Vīrachikka Uḍaiyār in Paritāpi. Gift of the

tank and land to the God Kundram Uḍaiyār of Kunnattūr. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 30, No. 6.*

*Naḍuvachchēri.*

40. On the western wall of Vināyaka temple in the Kōḍēśvara temple. Records that Kōṇērinmaikōṇḍān granted the village of Kōḍi-Tennūr (?) as free gift to God Pūmburādīśvara Uḍaiyār. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 10, No. 20.*

41. On a stone west of the Garuḍa maṇṭapa. A grant of land to the God Kōḍēśvara. *Ibid., No. 21.*

42. On the south side of a maṇṭapa in the same shrine. Records that the inhabitants of "moondrapondē" gave, in the reign of Kulōttuṅga Chōla dēva, some grant (mutilated in the original) to Kōdapraṭṭi-tavamuḍaiyār. *Ibid., p. 11, No. 22.*

*Puduppālaiyam.*

43. On a stone east of the village. (Kanarese and Telugu.) Records in Raktākshi the gift of 40¾ land in the village of Mānoor to a Brahman Rāmalinga Śāstri. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 54, No. 12.*

*Śēvūr (Chevūr).*

44. At the back of the Mahāmaṇṭapam in the temple of Veṅkaṭaramaṇasvāmi. Records grant of land (i.e., *vēli*) in Ś. 1233, to God Aḷagapperumāl by Vīraṇapperumāl (?) and Aḷagappillai in the reign of Vīra Ballāḷadēva III. *Ins., Ś. Dts., p. 42, No. 1.*

45. On the back side of the Vimānam. Records in the twentieth year of Sundara Pāṇḍya (Māravarmaṇ I? 1216—35) the repair of the temple by the people. *Ibid., No. 2.*

46. On the north side of the Mahāmaṇṭapam. Records gift of a garden in Ś. 1244, to Gaṇapati by Yerumaṇjaya Daṇṇāyakar in the reign of Vīra-Ballāḷa (III, 1292—1341). *Ibid., No. 3.*

47. On the southern wall of the Vimānam. Records the grant of the village of Kariyampāḍu to the God and Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas in the fifteenth year of Vīra-Pāṇḍya. [Was it the Kōṅgu king who ruled from 1265 to 1281? See Cb. 14 above.] *Ibid., No. 4.*

48. On the south side of the Aḷvār Maṇṭapa. Records gift of land by the people of Vaḍa-Parisāraṇāḍu to Aḷvār in the twentieth year of Sundara Pāṇḍya (Māravarmaṇ I? 1216—36). *Ibid., No. 5.*

49. On the north wall of the Ardha-Maṇṭapam. Records a gift by the people of Vellālanāḍu and another to God in the fourteenth year of Vīra Pāṇḍya. *Ibid., No. 6.* See note to 47 above.

50. On the west of the Vimānam. Records performing of Maṇavāḷaperumāl festival by people in the nineteenth year of Vīra Pāṇḍya. *Ibid., No. 7.* See No. 47 above.

51. On the south side of the Ardha-Maṇṭapam. Sale of dry field in the twenty-seventh year of Sundara Pāṇḍya (unidentifiable

as no Sundara Paṇḍya who ruled for such a long time is known). *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 42, No. 8.

52. On the west side of the same. Records sale of a garden for 300 paṇams in the reign of Sundara Paṇḍya 'Seruveṇṇandan (?)'. *Ibid.*, No. 9.

53. On the west side of the Vimānam. A damaged grant in Ś. 1256, in the reign of Vīra-Ballāḷa (III, 1292—1341). *Ibid.*, No. 10.

54. On the south side of the Mahāmaṇṭapam in the temple. Records that Vīra Maṅgirāja exempted in Śukla, the taxes on the weaver looms of Paroolnāḍu, Vīrachōḷavaḷanaḍu and Oḍuvaṅgalanāḍu. *Ibid.*, p. 45, No. 11.

55. On the west side of the above. Grant of land by Vīrachōḷa Īśvaradēva in Svabhānu, to God Tirukapālēśvaramuḍaiyār. *Ibid.*, p. 45, No. 12. [Was the king the same as Rājādhirāja Vīrachōḷa who is referred to in 593 of 1905?]

56. On the west side of the above. A damaged record of the fourteenth year of Vīra-Rājēndradēva. (Koṅgu king? 1207—52.) *Ibid.*, No. 13.

57. In the same place. A record of the same king, granting some land. *Ibid.*, No. 14.

58. On the back side of Vallīśvarasvāmī temple. A damaged grant of the twentieth year of Vīra-Rājēndra. *Ibid.*, No. 15. See note to No. 55.

59. On the corner of the Ardha-Maṇṭapam. A damaged grant of Mummuḷichōḷa in the reign of Kulōttuṅgachōḷa (second year). *Ibid.*, p. 46, No. 16. See Cb. 22 above.

60. South of the above. A grant of the village of 'Kuladīpanallūr' by Kōṇērīnmaikonḍān to God Kapālēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 17.

61. On the south side of the Mahāmaṇṭapam in the same temple. Grant of five pons for lamp in the twentieth year of Vīra-Rājēndradēvan by Āryavalli. *Ibid.*, No. 18. See No. 56.

62. On the southern wall of the Nartana-maṇṭapam in Vallīśvara temple. Grant of twenty-five pons to God Kapālēśvara for a lamp by Chōḷakkavuṇḍan in the reign of Vīra-Naṅjarāyan. *Ibid.*, No. 19.

63. On one of the three stones north of the village in the temple of Mukkōṇiśvara between the shrines of the God and Goddess. Records that two chiefs granted a garden and some land to God Mukkuṇiśvara in Ś. 1447, Pārthiva, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya (1509—30). *Ibid.*, p. 49, No. 27.

#### BHAVĀNI TALUK.

##### *Aṇḍiyūr.*

64. On a stone west of Dakṣiṇāmūrti temple. A damaged record of the reign of Vīra Paṇḍya Dēva. See Cb. 14. *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 31, No. 7.

65. On a stone west of the Tāndōṅṛīśvarasvāmi temple. Dated in the reign of Vīra Ballāḷa Dēva (III?). Records that a stone tub was carved by one "Auputtu Cattan" for throwing the flower offerings in. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 31, No. 8.*

66. On a stone on the north side of Īśvara temple. Records that a chief granted forty paṇams to the temple in the sixth year of the reign of Sundara Paṇḍya Dēva (unidentified). *Ibid., No. 9.*

67. On a stone on the western side of the same temple. Records that the same chief presented a lamp to God Āṇḍīśvara-muḍaiyār in the thirtieth year of the reign of Sundara Paṇḍya Dēva. *Ibid., No. 10.* See note to Cb. 51.

*Bhavānikūdal.*

67-A. On a stone in front of the maṇṭapam of Ponnāramauḷiamman in the local Īśvara temple. Records that it was erected in a certain Pārthiva by "Emmucuttee" Mudaliar and another. *Ins. Ś. Dts., No. 1.* [Is *Emmucuttee* the same as Immaḍi Gheṭṭi?]

68. On the first surrounding wall of the same temple. Records that Daḷavāi Dēvarāya of Krishṇarāja Uḍaiyār (1734—65) erected a maṇṭapam. *Ibid. No. 2.* See No. 32 above.

69. In the mahāmaṇṭapam. Records that one "Emmadecutti" Mudaliār erected various parts of the temple. *Ibid.* See No. 67-A.

70. On a stone in front of the Umāmahēśvara shrine. Records that Nārāyaṇa Kavunḍan erected the Ardhamaṇṭapam and the *Vimāṇa* in year Vijaya.

*Orichēri (Varuchēri).*

71. On a stone in the local temple. Records that Praudha Dēva Rāja granted the village as a free gift in Ś. 1200 Pramādi to Tirumalai Nallānchakravarti and Govindarāja chakravarti. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 3, No. 6.*

*Varadanallūr (Vattanallore).*

72. On a stone in the hands of one Rāma Ayyangar. Records that Pratāpadēva Mahārāja granted the village and erected an agrahāram to Allāla Bhaṭṭa and nine other Brahmans. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 2, No. 5.*

COIMBATORE TALUK.

*General.*

73. C.P. No. 187 of Mr. Sewell's List.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Records a grant by Raghunāthadēva Mahārāja, son of Śrī Veṅkaṭadēva Mahārāja of Uraiyūr, agent of Viśvanātha Nāyakka Vīrappa Nāyakka of Madura (1609—23) and feudatory of Vīra Rāmadēva (1620—30) then ruling at Penukoṇḍa. The date of the grant is much injured, but it seems to be Ś. 1542 (A.D. 1620), Ś. 1541 having expired, Kālayukti.

*Komārapālayam.*

74. On the back side of the inner temple of Subrahmaṇya. Records that in Ś. 1598, Naḷa, in the reign of Chikka Dēva (1672—1704), one Raṅganātha Śeṭṭi and another erected two maṇṭapams and granted one *Salagai* of paddy land. *Ins.*, S. *Dts.*, p. 4, No. 2.

*Fērūr.*

See Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*, I, 217 where this place is noticed and with references to Buchanan and Fergusson. Three inscriptions only are mentioned by him. Of these the first two are included in this list. The third is alleged to be an inscription of Kōṇērimai-koṇḍān Sundara Paṇḍya who is unidentifiable. The temple is said to have been built by Aḷakadri Nāidu, a brother-in-law of Tirumal Naik (1623—59).

75. 547 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the floor of the maṇṭapa at the southern entrance to the central shrine of the Gōshthīśvara temple. A fragment in very archaic characters.

76. 548 of 1893.—(Sanskrit and Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallāḍadēva (III, 1292—1341) in Ś. 1245, expired, Rudhirōdgārin.

77. 549 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine, first tier. A record in the twenty-fourth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. [Was he a Chōḷa or Koṅgu-Chōḷa?] Records gift of a lamp.

78. 550 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record in the twenty-seventh year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of rice. Referred to in *Antiquities*, I, 217.

79. 551 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record in the twelfth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. [The Chōḷa king of this name ruled only for seventeen years from 1118 to 1135. Was this the Koṅgu king who ruled from 1004 to 1045? See Cb. 190.] Records gift of paddy.

80. 552 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record in the second year of Karikāla-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land. Karikāl was evidently a Koṅgu-Chōḷa.

81. 553 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, second tier. A record in the second year of Kō-Rājarāja-Karikāla Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lamp. See No. 80.

82. 554 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, third tier. A record in the second year of Karikāla-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lamp. See No. 80.

83. 555 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record in the fifteenth year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva (Parāntaka I or Koṅgu-Chōḷa?). Records gift of paddy.

84. 556 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, fifth tier. An incomplete record in the third year of Kōṇērimaikōṇḍān.

85. 557 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, sixth tier. A record in the second year of Karikāla-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lamp. See No. 80 above.

86. 558 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. An incomplete record in the thirty-seventh year of Atirājarāja . . . jadēva.

87. 559 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the same wall. A record in Kaliyuga 4734.

88. 560 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine, first tier. A record in the seventeenth year of the Chōḷa (?) king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118-35). Records gift of a lamp.

89. 561 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record in the sixteenth year of Vīra-Rājēndradēva. Records gift of a lamp by a merchant from the Pāṇḍya country. [The king was evidently the Kōṅgu-Chōḷa who ruled from 1207 to 1252?]

90. 562 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine, first tier. A record in the fifteenth year of Kōṇērimēl-kōṇḍān. Confers certain rights on the artisans of the southern Kōṅgu country.

91. 563 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record in the twelfth year of Karikāla-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lamp by a palanquin bearer.

92. 564 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record in the eleventh year of Karikāla-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lotus pond. See No. 80 above.

93. 565 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record of Kōṇērimaikōṇḍān. Records gift of land.

94. 566 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine, left of entrance. An obliterated record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallaḷadēva.

95. 567 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the sixteenth year of king Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of paddy. See note to Cb. 47.

96. 568 of 1893.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Kō-Māravarman *alias* Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva.

97. 569 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, right of entrance. A record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallaḷadēva. Built in. Records gift of paddy by a native of the Pāṇḍya country.

98. 570 of 1893.—(Vaṭṭeḷuttu.) On the inner side of the north wall of the outer prakāra of the same temple. A record in the third year of Ko-Aṛiśaya-Chōḷa Vīra-Nārāyaṇadēva (Parāntaka I?).

99. In the north-west corner of the garbhagriham. A record dated K. 4734 (A.D. 1633) making a private grant of lands to the temple.

*Vellalūr.*

100. 141 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple. A record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallāḍēva (III), in Chitrabhānu. Records gift of land to the temple of Tiruvulagaḷanda-Perumāḷ, by the assembly of Vaḷḷalūr in Pērūr-nāḍu. Mentions the grain measure *tiruvā-naikkāl*.

101. 142 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the east entrance into the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Tēnīśvara temple in the same village; rightside. A record in the eighteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records that certain classes residing in Annadāna-śivapuri *alias* Vellalūr in Pērūr-nāḍu provided for worship in the temple of Avināśi-Āḷudaiyār at Tiruppukkōḷiyūr. [The king was apparently the Koṅgu-Chōḷa who came to the throne in 1005.]

102. 143 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same entrance; left side. A record in the seventeenth year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva Koṅgu king. Records gift of the door-post for the merit of a certain Kōvan-Araśan.

103. 144 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south entrance into the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourth year of Rājarājadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp by a merchant of Manaipambaḍi in Vāyaraikkal-nāḍu, to the god of Tennūrpāḍi.

104. 145 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a pillar in the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourteenth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of the pillar by a private individual. The king was evidently the Koṅgu chief who ruled from 1004 to 1045.

105. 146 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On another pillar in the same place. An incomplete record in the ninth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. See note to the above epigraph.

106. 147 of 1910.—(Tamil of about the ninth century A.D.) On the third pillar in the same place. A record in the eleventh year of the Chēra king Kōkkaṇḍan Vīranārāyaṇa, 'the sovereign jewel of the Chandrādityakula.' Records gift of the stone pillar to the maṇṭapa of Nakkanār at Veḷilūr-Tennūr, by a private individual. [The kings Kōkkaṇḍa or Kaṇṭha and Ravi mentioned in this inscription, says Mr. Krishna Sastri, may be identical with the two kings of the same name at Nāmakkal. (See *Ep. Ind.*, III, 79—82.) All these Chēra kings apparently claimed to be the descendants of both the sun and moon (Chandrādityas). The title *Vīranārāyaṇa*

was not improbably assumed by the chiefs as they were feudatories of Vīra Nārāyaṇa or Parāntaka I, 905–47.]

107. 148 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the fourth pillar in the same place. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Chēra king Kōkkaṇḍan Ravi, 'the sovereign jewel of the Chandrādityakula.' Records gift of the stone pillar to the same maṇṭapa, by another private individual. [See Tillaisthānam inscriptions (Tanjore district) where we get evidences which seem to prove that Kōkkaṇḍan of this and previous inscription was the contemporary of Varaguṇa Paṇḍya and Āditya-Chōla, the father of Parāntaka I.]

108. 149 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the fifth pillar in the same place. A record in the third year of Vikrama-Chōladēva (Koṅgu-Chōla). Records gift of money for twenty lamps by a native of Kaṇṇaṅguḍi in Tañjāvūr-kūṛram, a district of Paṇḍikulaśanivalaṇaḍu, which was a subdivision of Chōla-maṇḍalam, to the temple of Tēnūr-Āṇḍār at Vallalūr.

#### DHARAPURAM TALUK.

##### *Dhārāpuram.*

109. On the north wall of maṇṭapam in the temple of Uttama Raghavaperumāḷ temple in Dhārāpuram Fort. Records that in K. 4488, Prabhava, Śrīnātha (?) Dēvarāja Uḍaiyār (a chief of Ariyappa Uḍaiyār) re-established the maṇṭapam and past endowments. *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 197, No. 16.

##### *Koriñjivādi near Dhārāpuram.\**

110. 580 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the doorway of the shrine of the Śokkanātha temple. A record in the twenty-fifth year of Kō-Rajakēsarivarman *alias* Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva (unidentified). Records gift of two pillars.

111. 581 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mahārāja Dēvarāja II, son of Vīra-Vijayarāja, in Ś. 1363 expired, Durmukhi (mistake for Durmati). Records gift of land. [I have traced this inscription to *Ins., S. Dts.* (Mack. MSS.), p. 117, No. 19. Curiously enough it mentions the year correctly.]

112. 582 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Paṇḍya king Kōnerinmaikōṇḍan Vīra-Paṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land. [*Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 197, No. 18. It attributes the inscription to the thirtieth year of the reign and records grant of three *mās* and one *kāṇi* of land. The king has not been identified.]

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\* The inscriptions of this place collected by Mackenzie are listed in *Ins., S. Dts.*, pp. 197–8, Nos. 17–21. All these are in the departmental list, except an inscription of Kōnerinmai-kōṇḍan in his thirtieth year granting six *mās* of land. (No. 19.)



113. 583 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in Raudri of Mahārāya-Dēvarāya-Uḍaiyār. Records gift of land. [As Raudri corresponds to 1440 and as there is no Raudri year possible in Dēvarāya I's reign, it follows that the king intended here is Dēvarāya II.]

114. 584 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the shrine of Mīnākshi-Amman in the same temple. A record in the fourth year of Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land. [This might be *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, p. 198, No. 20, but doubtful.]

115. 585 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same shrine. A record of Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land (13½ māś). *Ibid.*, p. 198, No. 21.

*Bōlumāmpatti.*

116. 150 of 1910.—(Tamil.) At the entrance into the central shrine in the Nāgēśvara temple. A record in the twenty-seventh year of Vīrarājēndradēva. Records that a private individual a resident of Adirādarājan-tirumaḍaiviḷāgam, set up these two door-posts in the temple of Tirunāgīchchuram-Uḍaiyār. [Mr. Kṛishṇa Sastri points out that the name Adirādarājan Tirumaḍaiviḷāgam reminds the old Chēra rule. Was the king the same as the Koṅgu chief who ruled from 1207 to 1252?]

117. 151 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the third year of Rājārājadēva. Records gift of land for offerings to the temple of Tirunāgīśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Muṭtam *alias* Amarabhujāṅgaranallūr. Mentions Uṭtamaśīli vāyakkāl.

118. 152 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of Rājārājadēva. Records gift of land to the servants of the same temple, for providing offerings.

119. 153 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the seventeenth year of Vikrama-Chōḷa-dēva. Mentions the same temple.

120. 154 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the twenty-seventh year of Rājākēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva (1207—52). Seems to register gifts of land made by the early Chēra kings Adirādarājadēva and Rājārājadēva, to the temples at Muṭtam surnamed (apparently in the period of the Chēra rule). Ravivarma-chaturvēdimaṅgalam and Amarabhujāṅgaranallūr. Mentions Kōḷūr *alias* Arumolīdēva-chaturvēdimaṅgalam and Rājārājanallūr.

121. 155 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the wall of the maṅtapa in front of the Nāgēśvari shrine in the same temple. A record in the thirty-second year of the Koṅgu-Chōḷa Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1005—45). Built in at the beginning and stones out of order.

Records gift of money for offerings to the shrine of Kōtidēvar in the temple of Tirunāgīchcharam-Uḍaiyār. Ravivarma-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam and Amarabhujāṅgaranallūr are both mentioned as the surnames of Muṭṭam.

**122.** 156 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Venkaṭeśvara Perumāḷ temple in the same village. Records gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Kulaśekhara-Viṇṇagar-Emberumān.

**123.** 157 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records gift of money for a lamp to the same temple.

*Kāṅgyam.*

**123-A.** On a stone in the temple of Agastyēśvara. Records that in K. 4633, Ānanda (?), in the reign of Bālayyadēva Rāja, the people of two villages gave a piece of land to the deity. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 35, No. 20.*

*Kurukkaipālayam.*

**123-B.** A C.P. in the hands of Iṣānaśivāchārya, Superintendent of the local maṭha. Records in Ś. 4452 a grant of land to God Tirumāla vali nāthasvāmi and Gñānaśiva Svāmiyār. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 40, No. 41.*

*Muttūr.*

**124.** 158 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Chōlēśvara temple. A record in the seventh year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp by a merchant of Kāṅgayaṁ to the temple of Kulōttuṅgaśōḷīśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Muttūr. See Cb. 250 which reveals the existence of a Kōṅgu-Chōḷa who ruled from 1145 to 1163 at least.

**125.** 159 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the fifth year of Virarājēndradēva (? 1207—52). Records the gift of money for a lamp by a merchant.

**126.** 160 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the seventh year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Seems to record a gift to the temple of Kulōttuṅgaśōḷīśvaram Uḍaiyār at Muttūr in Kāṅgaya-nāḍu. See note to 124.

**127.** 161 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the sixth year of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Registers an order to Pāparāja of Muttūr that he should provide for offerings in the temple of Kulōttuṅgaśōḷīśvaram-Uḍaiyār, out of the tax he had to pay to the king.

**128.** 162 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A damaged record in the eighth year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. On the left margin are engraved the syllables Rājakeśari. Mentions Muttūr in Kāṅgayanāḍu. See No. 124 above.

**129.** 163 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the eighth year of Rājakeśari Tribhuvanachakravartin

Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. Records that some residents of Muttūr borrowed money from the same temple. See No. 124 above.

130. 164 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in the fourth year of Vīrarājēndradēva (Koṅgu chief ?, 1207—52). Records gift of a lamp, by a lady, to the same temple. Mentions Kottanūr in Tenkarai-nāḍu.

131. 165 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of Vīrarājēndradēva (Koṅgu chief ?, 1207—52). Records gift of money for a lamp to the shrine of Periyānāch-chiyār at Muttūr by the son of Uttamaśōḷappallavaraiyan, one of the Kuvālanvaḷavar of Muttūr.

132. 166 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the twentieth year of Vīrarājēndradēva (1207—52 ?). Records gift of money for offerings to the temple of Kulōttuṅga-śōḷichcharam Uḍaiyār at Muttūr.

*Palaiyakōttai.*

132-A. A C.P. in the hands of Śakkarai Kavunḍan recording that in K. 4346 Prabha(va), in the reign of Virupāksharāya, his minister Nañjana Uḍaiyār appointed one Alaga Uttama Kavunḍan (?) of Kāriyūr as the manager of the twenty-four Nāḍs for his heroic exploits against the "Koṅgarayer." *Ins., S. Dts., p. 40, No. 42.* [The date and the name of the king seem to throw suspicion on the genuineness of the record.]

*Parañjērvali.*

133. 556 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On two pillars lying in the Vīranārāyaṇa Perumāḷ temple. A damaged record in the ninth year of Rājādhirāja-Vīranārāyaṇa-Vīra-Chōḷa. Seems to record a gift of land. [*Ins., S. Dts., p. 28, No. 2,* which says that the gift was a tank with some land. The king might be the same as Parāntaka I or more probably the Koṅgu-Chōḷa who ruled from 1118 onward.]

134. 557 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying in the same temple. In modern characters. Records in Viḷambi, gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Vīranārāyaṇa at Parañjērpaḷli.

135. 558 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a broken pillar lying in the Madhyapurīśvara temple in the same village. A mutilated record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35).

136. 559 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the well in the same temple. A record in the fifth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). Records gift of money for offerings to the temple of Naṭṭūramarndār in Parañśērpaḷli in Kāṅgayanāḍu.

137. 560 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the second slab set up in the same temple. A record in the first year of the Chōḷa king Rāja-Vikrama-Chōladēva. Probably a copy of an older record in modern

characters. Records gift of village and a tank to the temple of Naṭṭūramarnda-Nāyanār at Parañjērpalli in Kāṅgēya-nāḍu. [A mutilated version of this is in *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 28, No. 1, where Vikrama Chōla is called "Vīrāmāponḍiyadēvur."]

*Vēlīyaraśal.*

138. 619 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the Māndīśvara temple. A record in the sixteenth year of Vīrarājēndradēva (1207—52). The village is called Vāḷlierichchal in Kāṅgēya-nāḍu and the temple Māndānīśvaram Uḍaiyār. Mentions also Rājakēsaripuram.

139. 620 of 1905.—(Vāṭṭeḷuttu.) On a stone built into the south wall or the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A fragment of record. Mentions Tiruppāṇḍikkōḍumuḍi.

140. 621 of 1905.—(Vāṭṭeḷuttu.) On a second stone built into the same wall. A fragment of record in the thirty-third year of the king whose name is mutilated. Mentions a native of Āmūr.

ERODE TALUK.

*Erode.*

141. 12 of 1891.—(Tamil.) South wall of the Ārdrakapālēśvara temple. A record of the fourth year of Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Ravikōḍai *alias* Kōkkalimūkkan.

142. 13 of 1891.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Vijayanagar sovereign Vīra Venkaṭapatiṛāya I, dated Ś. 1510 (expired), Sarvadhāri.

143. 14 of 1891.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same temple. A record of the Hoysala king Vīra Vallāḷadēva (III, 1292—1340), dated Ś. 1262 (expd.), Vikrama.

144. 15 of 1891.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the twenty-second year of Kō-Ravikōḍai.

145. 16 of 1891.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Raṅga-nāthasvāmi temple. A record of Kō-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Vīra Pāṇḍyadēva in his tenth year. [The inscription is unique as an example of a Pāṇḍyan king wearing a Chōla title. He was evidently the Koṅgu ruler from 1255 to 1281. See Cb. 196 and 197. Also 150 of 1905 at Venjamākūḍalur, Trichinopoly Dt.]

146. 17 of 1891.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. A record of Ś. 1449 (expd.), Pramōḍūta (inconsistent). Mentions Chikkarāya.

147. 167 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the door posts of the entrance into the central shrine in the Raghunāthasvāmin temple. A record in the fifteenth year of the Chōla king Madiraikoṇḍa-Parakēsarivarman (905—47). In characters much later than the time of Madiraikoṇḍa Parāntaka I. Records that the people of Eḷugarait-tiruvāyappāḍi-nāḍu agreed to pay certain taxes for the worship of

Vēṇṇaikkūṭṭa Nayanār (i.e., Raghunātha) in the temple of Paḷḷigon-ḍālvār at Īrōḍu. "The fee is specified as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$  *paṇam* on each tenant (*kudī*);  $\frac{1}{8}$  *paṇam* from the bridegroom and  $\frac{1}{8}$  from the bride in each marriage ceremony; and 1 *kunṇi* and 1 *maṇḍāḍi* of gold as *śudugāttuppattam*."

148. 168 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Ādrakapālēśvara temple in the same village. A record of Vīrarāya-Tāvakka-Māraiyanāyaka-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1426, Rudhirōdgārin. Records gift of land for repairs and festivals to the temple of Toṇḍiśvaramuḍaiya-Mahā-dēva at Īrōḍu in Kāñchittuṇḍam, a subdivision of Mēlkarai Pūndurai-nāḍu.

149. 169 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Parvata-Rāhuttar in Ś. 1432, Prajōtpatti. Records gift of money (Dēvarāyapon) for offerings to the temple of Toṇḍayappar or Toṇḍiśvaramuḍaiya-Tambirānār at Īrōḍu in Kāñchittuṇḍam, a subdivision of Mēlkarai-nāḍu which was a district of Koṅgu-maṇḍalam. The donor was a *garuṇḍan*, one of the *Okkaḷmakkalū* (cultivators) of Ummattur-śīrmai. [Mr. Krishna Sastri suggests that Parvata Rāhuttar might have been a prince of the royal family placed by Kṛishṇa Rāya in charge of the newly conquered Ummattūr country or one of the rebellious chiefs whom he had to punish. For the *Dēvarāyapon* or pagoda see *Ind. Antq.*, XX, p. 302.]

150. 170 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) At the entrance into the same maṇṭapa right of the Dvārapālaka image. A damaged record of the Maisūr king Kaṇṭhīraṇa Narasarāja-Vaḍeru (1638—59), in Manmatha. Mentions Ḍaḷavāyi Hampayya and Madhura. See *Mys. Gazr.*, I, p. 364. The inscription shows the triumph of Mysore arms over Madura in the reign of Tirumal Nāik. See *Ind. Antq.*

151. On the south wall of the Mahāmaṇṭapam in the temple of Toṇḍēśvara. Records in the reign of Vīrarāya grant of two māś of land by Savakkamārāya Nāyakar to the deity by himself. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 89, No. 10.

152. On the east of the front Maṇṭapam. Grant by Parvata-rāya of the village of Ummattūr in Ś. 1333, Prajōtpatti. *Ibid.*, p. 90, No. II. The date is inconsistent and should be Ś. 1433. See No. 149 above.

153. In the same place. A gift of land by Āhiyappa Gōvinda. *Ibid.*, No. 12.

154. On the western wall. Records a grant of land by one "Kokale Mookur" in the fourth year to God Toṇḍēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 13.

155. On the west of the inner temple. Records in Ś. 1262, in the reign of Vīra Ballaḷadēva (III, 1292—1340) gift of the village of Pendulore by the people of Pūndurai-nāḍu. *Ibid.*, No. 14.

156. On the south of the Mahāmaṇṭapam. Records that the people of Pūṇḍuraināḍu gave in Sarvadhāri, in the reign of Vīra Venkaṭapatirāya 102, *vēḷis* of land to the deities Toṇḍēśvara, Paḷli-koṇḍa Perumāl, etc. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 89, No. 15.* [If Sarvadhāri is taken to be year 1588, the emperor referred to should be Venkaṭa I, 1586—1614.]

157. On the west of the inner temple. Records grant of land in Ahiyūr to God Toṇḍēśvara in the twenty-second year Tiruvunda “Tadur.” *Ibid., No. 16.*

158. On the west side of the inner temple. Records in Ś. 1449, in the reign of Vīraśekhara Rāya, that the people of Pūṇḍuraināḍu granted a village near Chāttanūr to Gods Paḷli-koṇḍa and Toṇḍēśvara. *Ibid., p. 92, No. 17.*

159. On the west side of the inner temple. Records in the twentieth year of Vīra-Paṇḍya (1265—81) gift of a village by the people of Pūṇḍuraināḍu. *Ibid., No. 18.*

160. On a stone at the gate of the Perumāl temple. A record of the gift of land by Periyakoṇḍappan and Chinnakoṇḍappan to the God and Goddess. *Ibid., No. 19.*

161. On the southern wall of the Vināyaka Maṇṭapa. Records the grant of the village of Yerukka Kadalayanur? to God Gōḍa-prāṭṭitavamuḍaiyār by Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. *Ibid., p. 93, No. 20.*

162. On the south side of the Vināyaka temple. Records the grant of the “Auchoo” to the God for worship and food offering in the twenty-ninth year of Vīra-Rājēndrachōḷa (Koṅgu chief?). *Ibid., No. 21.*

*Kavattampālaiyam.*

163. 601 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up at the tank near the village. A damaged record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Mentions Kūḍūr.

*Sarkār-Periyapālaiyam.*

164. 304 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the Sugrīvēśvara-temple. A record in the twenty-second year of the Paṇḍya king Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva. Provides for the maintenance and supervision of an irrigation tank at Sūralūr *alias* Sundara-Paṇḍya-nallūr in Vūyaraikkā-nāḍu which belonged to the temple of Kurakkuttali-Āḷuḍaiya-Nāyanār.

165. 305 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of the Paṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Vīra-Paṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land for the requirements of a festival named after the king, in the temple of Kurakkuttali-Āḷuḍaiya-Nāyanār, the lord of Mugandanūr in the Vīra-Śōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu. Mentions Valuppūṛakkū-nāḍu. See No. 145 above.

166. 306 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp to the shrine of Vaḍuga-Piḷḷaiyār in the temple of Kurakkattali-Āḷudaiyār Nāyanār, the lord of Mugandanūr in Vīraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu, by a certain ūṣṭi surnamed Śeramān-Tōḷan of Paḷinallūr.

167. 307 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land.

168. 308 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Mentions Tirukkurakkuttali-Uḍaiyār.

169. 309 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Vīrarājendra-dēva (1207--36). Records gift of land to Appan Vīrarājendra-śōḷachakravartin, one of the priests of the temple of Āḷudaiya-Nāyanār at Maṇṇiyūr in Vaḍa-pariśāra-nāḍu. Mentions also the temple of Kurakkuttali Āḷudaiya-Nāyanār, the lord of Mugandanūr in Vīraśōḷa-Vaḷanāḍu.

170. 310 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land to the same individual.

171. 311 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of land for offerings and repairs. Mentions Tenkarai-Chchūralūr.

172. 312 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Record gift of land in Tenkarai-Chchūralūr.

173. 313 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Sugrī-vēśvara temple. A record in the 22nd year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Refers to Śūralūr *alias* Sundara-Pāṇḍyanallūr which was a gift by Sundara-Pāṇḍya to the temple of Kurakkuttali-Nāyinār. Mentions *also* Śīdakkārchi in Vayāraikkā-nāḍu.

174. 314 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of land for offerings.

175. 315 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On a pillar set up in the courtyard of the same temple. A record of Ummattūr king Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Naṇjarāya-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1421, Siddhārthin. Records gift of land by a merchant (ūṣṭi) to the temple of Kurakkuttali-

Tambirānār, the lord of Mugandanūr in Kailāsanivāsa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Mentions the *Kavunḍas* of Vaḍaparisāra-nāḍu. See Nos. 30 and 31 above.

**176.** 316 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Varada-rāja-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. Mentions in Nandana the temple of Perumāḷ Varadaraśar at Mugandanūr.

**177.** 317 of 1908.—(Tamil.) On the west and south walls of the same temple. A record in the fourteenth year of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. A damaged record. Mentions Vikramaśōlachaturvēdimaṅgalam and the temple of Vikrama-Chōḷa Viṇṇagarāḷvār named after the king.

*Tiṅgaḷūr.*

**178.** 602 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Chandramauḷśvara temple. A record of the Hoysaḷa king Vīra-Sōmēśvara (son of Vīra Narasimha II and father of Vīra Narasimha III and Vīra Rāmanātha), in Subhānu (i.e., Ś. 1146). Built in at the end.

**179.** 603 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same shrine. A record in the twentieth year of the Kōṅgu-Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēन्द्रadēva (1207--52). Records that a native of Vijayamaṅgalam made some repairs to the temple of Chandrapura-Uḍaiyār at Tiṅgaḷūr.

**180.** 604 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south and east bases of the same shrine. A record of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Built in at the beginning. Records gift of a tank (kuḷam) for celebrating a festival called Kulōttuṅga-Śōḷanśandi.

**181.** 605 of 1905.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the east and north bases of the same shrine. A record of the Kōṅgu-Chōḷa (?) Kōnerinmaikoṇḍān Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa. Records gift of the village of Teraiyūr *alias* Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷanallūr in Kuruppu-nāḍu to the temple of Chandrapurīśvaramuḍaiyār at Tiṅgaḷūr in the same nāḍu.

**182.** 606 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṅṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the fourth year of the Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1118--35). Registers a letter from Akalaṅkanāḍālvān.

**183.** 607 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṅṭapa. A damaged record in the thirty-fifth year of the Kōṅgu-Chōḷa king Rājakesarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēन्द्रadēva (1207--52).

**184.** 608 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṅṭapa left of entrance. A record in the thirteenth year of the Kōṅgu Chōḷa king Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lamp.

**185.** 609 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record in the forty-first year of Vīrarājēन्द्रadēva. Records gift of a lamp.



186. 610 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the same maṇṭapa. A record in S. 1197, second year of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118—35). A portion of the inscription has to be read upwards from the bottom.

187. 611 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On another pillar of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the third year of the Pāṇḍya king Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records that a private individual set up a *balipīṭha*.

188. 612 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a third pillar of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla king Vikrama Chōladēva (1118—35). Records the setting up of an image by a native of Sundara-Pāṇḍyapuram in the Pāṇḍya country.

189. 613 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a fourth pillar of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the forty-first year of the Chōla king Virarājēndradēva. Records the gift of four rows of pillars.

190. 614 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the door post of the kitchen in the Pushpanātha (Jaina) temple in the same village. A record in S. 967, fortieth year of the Koṅgu-Chōla king Vikrama Chōladēva (A.D. 1004—45). Records the building of the mukhamaṇṭapa of the temple which is called *Śāṇḍiravasadi*. The king has the epithet Kōṇāṭṭan. [The inscription is referred to in *Mack. MSS.*\* See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 100, No. 12.]

191. 615 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Aḷagiyarāja Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A record in the third year of the Koṅgu-Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva (1265—81). Records gift of land to the temple of Sundara-Pāṇḍya-Viṇṇagar-Emberumān at Tiṅḡalūr.

192. 616 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourteenth year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva (1265—81). Records gift of land.

193. 617 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-third year of the Pāṇḍya king Jātavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I or II?). Records gift of money (23 faṇams acc. to *Mack. MSS.*) for two lamps. Mentions Tirupputtūr in Kēraḷaśiṅga-vaḷaṇāḍu, a subdivision of Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 98, No. 6. It is not known whether the king referred to is he who came to the throne in 1251, 1271 or 1276.

194. 618 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Aḷagiyarāja-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the

\* The *Mack. MSS.* also refer to two other inscriptions here, one of which is damaged, and refers to "Munivetaḷoornooperar." The other is a record of Vīra Ballāla granting the village of "Auricanellore" to the God "Parumbam Nāyanār." See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 100, Nos. 13 and 14.

eighteenth year of king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva (1265—81). Registers an endowment for offerings by the villagers of Taunri *alias* Vikrama-Śōḷapuram. The sign for *aydam* is used in this inscription in the word *abkam* in line 4. [The inscription is given in *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 98, No. 7. It says that one measure of rice and some oil were endowed.]

*Vengambūr (" Vangumpoor " ).*

195. On a stone in the local temple of Īśvara. Records that in the second year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva, Sundara-Pāṇḍya Naraśiṅga-dēva granted the village as free gift to God Vīrajayaṅkoṇḍēśvara Uḍaiyār. See *Ins.*, S. Dts., in *Mack. MSS.*, p. 89, No. 9.

*Vijayamaṅgalam.*

196. 544 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the central shrine in the Kariyamāṇikka-Perumāḷ temple. A damaged record of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva in Ś. 1202, in his fifteenth year. Records gift of money for a lamp. Mentions Vīra-Chōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. The temple is called Tirumērkōyil Śittiramēḷi Viṇṇagar-Nāyanār Karumāṇikkāḷvār at Viśaiyamaṅgalam in Kuruppu-nāḍu. [The inscription shows that this king came to the throne in 1265.]

197. 545 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A damaged record of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva in Ś. 1202. Regnal year lost. Records gift of a flower garden and of a lamp. See note to the above epigraph.

198. 546 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same shrine. A record in the tenth year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva (apparently the Koṅgu-Chōḷa, 1207—36). Records a gift for offerings. The temple is called Tirumērkōyil Śittiramēḷi-Viṇṇagarāḷvār at Viśaiyamaṅgalam in Kuruppunādu. The gift is placed under the protection of *the ninety-nine belonging to the left hand caste*.

199. 547 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the central shrine in the Kariyamāṇikka-Perumāḷ temple. A record in the twelfth year of the Pāṇḍya king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records a gift for a lamp. The temple is called Śittiramēḷi-Viṇṇagar-Emberumān Karumāṇikkāḷvār at Viśayamaṅgalam. [See Cb. 196 above for the probable identity of the king.]

200. 548 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṅṭapa in front of the same shrine, right of entrance. A record in the twenty-third year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (1? 1251—64). Built in at the end. Records gift of a lamp. See Cb. 193.

201. 549 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I?, 1251—64). Built in at the end. Records gift of a lamp. See Cb. 193.

202. 550 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the seventeenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I?, 1251—64). Built in at the beginning. Records the gift of a lamp. See Cb. 193.

203. 551 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record in the twenty-fourth year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I, 1251--64?). Built in at the beginning. Records gift of a lamp.

204. 552 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the same maṇṭapa. A record of the Hoysaḷa king Vīra-Vallaḷadēva (III) in Ś. 1249. Prabhava. Records gift of land by the residents of Kuruppuṇāḍu for the prosperity of the king and of the country. [This and other inscriptions of Vīra-Ballaḷa show that even after the Musalman conquest he maintained his rule in Koṅḡu country.]

205. 553 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the second year of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I?, 1251—64). Records gift of a lamp.

206. 554 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the seventeenth year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva (1265—81). Records gift of a lamp. Mentions Kāṅḡaya-nāḍu.

207. 555 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a pillar lying near the south prakāra of the same temple. A record in Ś. 1179, second year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a door post. [The inscription shows that there was a Koṅḡu-Chōḷa named Vikrama who came to the throne in 1256. See Cb. 230 below, wherefrom it is certain that he ruled till 1263 at least.]

208. 556 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the Nāḡeśvarasvāmin temple in the same village. A damaged record in the fifth year of the Koṅḡu-Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendradēva. Mentions Ugayppāḍi, Rājarājapuram and the temple of Tiru-nāḡīśvara.

209. 557 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-second year of Vīrarājendradēva (1207--52). Records gift of a lamp.

210. 558 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-first year of Vīrarājendradēva. Records gift of a lamp. Mentions Piḍariyūr. See No. 208.

211. 559 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. A damaged record in the thirtieth year of Vīrarājēndradēva. Records gift of a lamp. See No. 208.

212. 560 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the forty-first year of Vīrarājēndradēva. Records gift of a lamp.

213. 561 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the thirteenth year of the Koṅgu-Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva. Built in at the end. See No. 208.

214. 562 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirtieth year of Vīrarājēndradēva. Records gift of a lamp.

215. 563 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of Vīrarājēndradēva. Records gift of a gold ornament for the goddess and a lamp. Mentions Viśaiyamaṅgalam and Pūvāṇiya-nāḍu.

216. 564 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the third year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a lamp by a merchant. See Cb. 196.

217. 565 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Mentions the temple of Vikrama-Chōlīśvaramuḍaiyār at Vijayamaṅgalam. See Cb. 196.

218. 566 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fifth year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a lamp. See Cb. 196.

219. 567 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a lamp. The village is called Viśaiyamaṅgalam. See Cb. 196.

220. 568 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of the Chōla (?) king Tribhuvanavtrādēva (Kulōt-tuṅga III). Records gift of money for offerings. Mentions Kāṅgayam in Kāṅgayanāḍu.

221. 569 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Ś. 1202, fifteenth year of king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērimaikōṇḍān Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records that the king re-named a ruined tank (at Vāgaiputtūr) Vīra-Pāṇḍyappērēri and granted all lands irrigated by it free of taxes to the villagers, who had to make provision for offerings to the goddess apparently from the produce of the land.

222. 570 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourth year of king Vikrama-Chōladēva. Records gift of a lamp. For the probable identity of the king see Nos. 207 and 230.

223. 571 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of king Vikrama-Chōladēva. Records gift of a lamp.

**224.** 572 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the fourth year of Tribhuvanavīradēva. Records gift of two lamps. See No. 220 above.

**225.** 573 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. An unfinished record in Ś. 1022, . . . year of Abhimāna Rājādhirāja. [Records gift of a lamp. The record shows the existence of a Koṅgu-Chōḷa chief named Rājādhirāja. See next epigraph.]

**226.** 574 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of . . . Śōḷa-Rājādhirāja in Ś. 1022, Regnal year lost. Records a gift for offerings to the temple of Tiru-nāgēśvaram-Uḍaiyār. See the previous inscription.

**227.** 575 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the nineteenth year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. See Cb. 196.

**228.** 576 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of the Chōḷa king Rājādhirāja, the date of which is lost. Mentions Uttama-Chōḷachaturvēdimaṅgalam, in Vīra-Chōḷa-vaḷa-nāḍu. See Cb. 225.

**229.** 577 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of Kulōttuṅga Chōḷadēva. Records the setting up of the image of the goddess and an endowment for offerings and for two lamps.

**230.** 578 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Ś. 1185, seventh year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Refers to the repairs of the maṇṭapa and registers copies made of the inscriptions found on the walls (two of Kulōttuṅga and five of Vīrarājendra). The same Vikrama Chōḷa is referred to in Cb. No. 207 above.

**231.** 579 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the thirteenth year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records a gift by a sāmanta named Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa-Vikramādityadēva. See Cb. 190 for the probable identity of the king.

**232.** 580 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third year of king Vīrarājendradēva. Records gift of a lamp.

**233.** 581 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of a Chōḷa king whose name is lost. Records gift of a lamp.

**234.** 582 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa right of entrance. A record in the third year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērimaikōṇḍān Tribhuvanavīradēva. (Kulōttuṅga III, ? 1178-1216) "Parakēsari" is engraved at the beginning of the inscriptions. Registers an order addressed to the pūjāris and temple managers of a number of districts and towns.

**235.** 583 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the eleventh year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lamp. See Cb. 190.

**236.** 584 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, left of entrance. A record in the fourteenth year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva (1207-52). Registers an order for offerings and for 90 lamps on the day of Śivarātri.

**237.** 585 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple. Registers an order regarding the division of the income in all temples of Kuruppunādu.

**238.** 586 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the shrine of the goddess in the Nāgēśvarasvāmin temple. A record in the ninth year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a lamp. The goddess is called Tirukkāmakkōṭṭattāvaḍi-nāchchiyār. See Cb. 196.

**239.** 587 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine. A record in the twelfth year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a lamp. See Cb. 196.

**240.** 588 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Dundubhi (i.e., Ś. 1245) of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallaḍadēva (III). Records gift of the village of Āmūr *alias* Rāhuttarāyanallūr.

**241.** 589 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp. The goddess is called Tirukkāmakkōṭṭattāḷudaiyā nāchchiyār.

**242.** 590 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers in Ś. 1265, Subhāṇu, an agreement of the *villagers to adopt heaped measures*.

**243.** 591 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twenty-seventh year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp by the villagers. The money was obtained by selling the paddy belonging to the shrine of the goddess.

**244.** 592 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the western wall of the first prakāra of the same temple. A damaged record in Ś. 1022, . . . . . year of . . . . . Rājadhīrājadēva. Seems to register a gift of land. See Cb. 225 where the same king is referred to.

**245.** 593 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the same prakāra. A record in Ś. 1044, fifth year of Rājādhīrāja Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land. Mentions Kāṅgaya-nāḍu, the temple of Nāgaṇṇīli at Tennūr near Vijayamaṅgalam and Ugāppāḍi. [The inscription throws light on another Koṅgu-chōḷa king of this name. He was apparently ruler from A.D. 1117 to 1123 at least.]

**246.** 594 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the west wall of the Sōmēśvara temple in the same village. A damaged record in the third year of Vīrarājēndradēva.

**247.** 595 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in the twenty-eighth year of the Paṇḍya king Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva. Mutilated and stones out of order. Records the gift of a lamp to the temple of Attāṇīśvaram-Uḍaiyār.

**248.** 596 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the central shrine in the Chandranātha (Jaina) temple in the same village. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Harihara-rāya-Uḍaiyār (III), son of Vīra-Dēvarāya-Uḍaiyār (Devarāya I), in Ś. 1334, Nandana. Records gift of land.

**249.** 597 of 1905.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the east face of a pillar of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. The stone (commemorating the) *niśidika* of Pullappa, younger sister of Chāmuṇḍarāja, who, the Government Epigraphist surmises, might be the same as the minister of the two Gaṅga kings Mārasimha II and Rāchamalla II, who set up the Jaina colossus at Śravaṇa Belgola. (*Ep. Ind.*, VII, p. 108 f.).

**250.** 598 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the north and west faces of the same pillar. A record of the Koṅgu-Chōḷa king Rajakēśari-varman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva in Ś. 1085, and in his fourteenth year. Records gift of land for offerings to the Vīraśaṅghātapperumbaḷḷi at Vijayamaṅgalam. [The record reveals the existence of a Koṅgu-Chōḷa chief who came to the throne in A.D. 1149 and ruled till 1163 at least.]

**251.** 599 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the door post of the eastern entrance into the same maṇṭapa, right side. A fragment of record. Registers an endowment for the requirements of certain festivals.

**252.** 600 of 1905.—(Tamil.) In the same place, left side. A mutilated record in Ś. 1189, forty-sixth year (of whom?). Records gift of the door-post.

## GÖBICHETTIPĀLAIYAM TALUK.

### Āyalūr.

**253.** On a stone marked with conch and discus. Records the grant in Pramādi, of the village of Āyalūr to God Trivikrama Vinṇaharam Perumāḷ of Elattūr. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 49, No. 26.

### Danayakankōttai.

**254.** 436 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the central shrine in the ruined Śiva temple in the fort. A record in Ś. 1270, expired, Virōdhin. The temple is called Tāndōṇīśuramuḍaiyār at Turavalūr *alias* Nīlagiri-sādāraṇan-kōttai in Oḍuvaṅga-nāḍu, a district of Koṅgu-maṇḍalam.

**255.** 437 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallaḷadēva (III, 1292-1341) in Ś. 1260, expired, Pramāthin. Records

gift of two villages to the temple of Tāndōṇṛśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Turavalūr *alias* Nīlagirisādhāraṇan-kōttai by Mādappan Śiṅgaya-Daṇṇāyakkar. One of them had been granted in Ś. 1258, expired, Īśvara.

**256.** 438 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Specifies in Ś. 1269, expired, Sarvajit, the names of the dancing girls who had to serve in the temple of Tāndōṇṛśvaramuḍaiyār at Turavalūr *alias* Nīlagiri-sādhāraṇan-kōttai in Oḍuvaṅga-nāḍu, a district of Koṅgu-maṇḍalam.

**257.** 439 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Registers in Virōdhin an order of the god Chaṇḍēśvara. The place is called Turavalūr *alias* Nīlagiri-sādhāraṇan-kōttai in Oḍuvakka-nāḍu, a district of Koṅgu-maṇḍalam.

**258.** 440 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records in Sarvajit that the Mahāpradhāna Immaḍi-Rāhuttarāya Śiṅgaiya-Daṇṇāyaka granted to the temple the proceeds of certain taxes on weavers and a ferry boat.

**259.** 441 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Vira-Naṇjarāya-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1419, expired, Piṅgaḷa. Records gift of money for offerings.

**260.** 442 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Mentions in Vyaya the mahāpradhāna Immaḍi-Rāhuttarāya Śiṅgaya-Daṇṇāyaka. Records that the *Vaiśyavāṇiya-nagarattār* agreed to contribute a fixed amount for the benefit of the temple on certain articles of merchandise such as female cloths, pepper, arecanuts, thread, salt, grains and horses. The temple is called Tāndōṇṛśvaramuḍaiyār at Tiruvalūr *alias* Sitakaragaṇḍan-kōttai in Oḍuvaṅga-nāḍu. [The record affords one of the examples of voluntary co-operation among people for common purposes.]

**261.** 443 of 1906.—(Grantha.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the Viṣṇu temple in the same village. Refers to the boar incarnation of Viṣṇu.

**262.** 444 of 1906.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south and east walls of the same maṇṭapa. An incomplete record of the Hoysaḷa king Vira-Vallaḷadēva (III, 1292—1341) in Ś. 1245, expired, Rudhirōdgārin. Records gift of land by the residents of Ēḷugarai-nāḍu for the requirements of the temple of Mādhava-Perumāl.

**263.** 445 of 1906.—(Tamil.) On one of the pillars of the maṇṭapa in front of the Virabhadrasvāmin temple in the same village. In modern characters. Mentions in Krōdhana the Vira-bhadrasvāmin temple.

**264.** 446 of 1906.—(Kannarese.) On the dhvajastambha of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1669, expired, Prabhava, the setting up of the *dīpada vṛishabhaṣṭambha*,



*Elattur.*

**265.** On the back of the inner temple of Chōḷēśvarasvāmi. Records the grant of Vaḍakkulām tank in the village by the local people in Siddhārti, in the fourteenth year of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 48, No. 23.*

**266.** On a stone in the Tiruvikramanārāyaṇasvāmi temple. Records grant of some dry land to the God by Dāmōdara Nambi. *Ibid., No. 24.*

**267.** On a conch and discus-marked stone north of the above temple. Records grant of a garden in the village to the deity in Bahudhānya in the reign of Vīra-Ballāḍadēva. *Ibid., No. 25.*

*Kanakampālaiyam.*

This village which is referred to in the following copper-plate grant is probably the village of that name in the Gōbichettipālaiyam taluk.

**268.** *C.P. No. 83 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—Records an agreement by the heads of the Kaṇḍān caste, in the village, in the matter of social and religious customs, executed in Ś. 1120, Kaliyuga 4299, Prabhava, in the reign of “Śrī Vīra Nāgappa Raṅga Raṅgayyavāru” (no royal titles given), over the Karnāṭadēśa.

*Kanakanipālaiyam.*

**269.** *C.P. No. 29 of Mr. Sewell's List.* Records a deed by which, in Ś. 1504 (A.D. 1582), *Vrisha*, Tirumalanāyakkā of Madura, “King of Karnāṭa dēśa” made Timma Kaṇḍān the spiritual head of his caste in twenty-four divisions of the “Kōṅganāḍu.” [Mr. Sewell considers the document to be spurious on the ground that Tirumal Nāik really began to rule only in A.D. 1623. The record is of interest in throwing light on the social arrangements of the age.]

*Kuduvoy.*

**270.** On a stone in the temple of Nayeśvara temple. Records that Chennayan, son of Paḷḷikoṇḍān, erected the Mahāmaṇṭapam in K. 4825 (?), Śubhakrit. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 199, No. 24.*

**271.** On a stone in the same temple. Records a grant in the fourth year of Vīra Paṇḍyadēva (unidentified). Damaged. *Ibid., p. 199, No. 25.*

**272.** On the south of the Mahāmaṇṭapam, in the temple of Periyaperumāḷ. Records that the local inhabitants gave some land in Ś. 1411, Sādhāraṇa, for Brahmans, in the reign of Vīra . . . Rāyar. *Ibid., p. 200, No. 26.*

**273.** In the same place. Records that the inhabitants of Puṅganūrṇāḍu repaired the temple and gave some land in the reign of Viranandarāyar. *Ibid., No. 27.*

*Kugalūr.*

**274.** 469 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the north and east walls of the Madhyapurīśvara temple. A mutilated record in the third year and tenth day of the Koṅgu (?) Chōḷa king Parakēśari Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kōṇōinmakōṇḍān Tribhuvanavīradēva. Stones out of order. An imperfect copy of Cb. 293 below (Annual Report for 1911, p. 77, paragraph 37). [The record reveals the existence of a Koṅgu-Chōḷa who had the same titles as Kulōttuṅga III.]

**275.** 470 of 1913.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. A damaged and incomplete record in the second year of Koṅgu (?) Paṇḍya king Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva. Seems to record a gift of land for a lamp by Naṭṭugamiṇḍan Nāṭṭūr-Āṇḍān and other inhabitants of Kūvalūr in Kāñchikkūval-nāḍu.

**276.** 471 of 1913.—(Tamil.) Above the entrance into the same temple. A record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallāḷadēva (III) in Pramōdūta (i.e., Pramōda = A.D. 1330-31) Tai. Records gift of money for a lamp by a certain Śokkan Nāṭṭūrān of Kūvalūr in Kāñchikkūval-nāḍu to the temple of Nāṭṭūr Āṇḍār of that place.

**277.** 472 of 1913.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-sixth year of Koṅgu (?) Paṇḍya Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva. Built in at the right end.

*Nambivūr.\**

**278.** 202 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Tāntōn-īśvara temple. An incomplete record in the eleventh year of Vīra-Paṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a lamp to the temple of Tāntōn-īśvaram-Uḍaiyār by a native of Nambi-Pērūr.

**279.** 203 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the eleventh year of . . . Paṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a lamp to the temple of Tāntōn-īśvaram-Uḍaiyār by a native of Nambi-Pērūr.

**280.** 204 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the eleventh year of Vīra-Paṇḍyadēva. Records gift of lamps by a native of Nambi-Pērūr in Vaḍaparīśāra-nāḍu to the temple of Tāntōn-īśvaram-Uḍaiyār.

**281.** 205 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple; left of entrance. A damaged and incomplete record in the eleventh year of Vīra-Paṇḍyadēva. Records gift of a lamp to the same temple by a native of Nambi-Pērūr.

**282.** 206 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in the fourteenth year of Vīra-Paṇḍyadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp by a native of Pattali in

\* The *Mack. MSS. (Ins., S. Dis., p. 47, Nos. 21-2)* give two inscriptions of which one is the same as No. 218. The other has been included above as 285.

Kāṅgayanādu to the temple of Tāntōṇṇīśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Nambi-Pērūr. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 47, No. 21.*

**283.** 207 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eleventh year of . . . Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp.

**284.** 208 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On two broken pieces of a slab set up in Pudūr, a hamlet of the same place. A fragment of record in Īśvara (A.D. 1517-18) of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Naṅjaṇṇa-Uḍaiyār, a later prince of the Ummattūr line. [This chief is evidently the same as Naṅjarāja Uḍaiyār (1512—40) mentioned by Rice as the son of Immaḍi Dēpaṇṇa Uḍaiyār. He is of course later than his namesake of Cb. 31. See *Ep. Carna.*, Vol. IV, p. 27.]

**285.** On a trident-marked stone at Santamēḍu bazaar north of Nambiyūr. Records that one Koottaghayan (?) and Mukkūttan allowed the taxes of the market to God Tāṇṇōṇṇīśvara. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 47, No. 22.*

*Pāriyūr.*

**286.** 182 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Amaraphaṇīśvara temple. A much damaged record in the eleventh year of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records a gift to the shrine of the goddess in the temple of Amaravitaṅka Perumāḷ at Pāriyūr in Kāṅchikūva-nāḍu. See *Ins., S. Dts., p. 7, No. 8.*

**287.** 183 of 1910. (Tamil.) On the base of the same wall. An incomplete and damaged record of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva in his eleventh year. Seems to record a gift of land in the villages of Kāvalūr and Vayyilpatti. [This is probably the inscription referred to in *Mack. MSS. Ins., S. Dts., p. 7, No. 7.*]

**288.** An inscription of Vīra-Pāṇḍya dated in his second year and recording a gift of ten paṇams for a lamp. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 17, No. 41.*

**289.** 184 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the east, north and west bases of the same maṇṭapa. A record in Prabhava of the Hoysala king Bhujabala-vīra-Vallāḷadēva (III). Records gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Amaravitaṅka-Perumāḷ. See *Ins., S. Dts., p. 17, No. 40*, where the year is given as *Prabhava*.

**290.** 185 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the east and north bases of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the third year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērimaikōṇḍān Tribhuvanavīradēva a powerful king who had the same titles as Kulōttuṅga III (date uncertain). The inscription commences with the syllables śrī-Parakēśari. Refers to an order of the king remitting the tax *Voṭachu* on a number of Śaiva temples in the Vaḍa-Koṅgu country. [The inscriptions is very important as it enumerates the twenty Nāḍus of the northern Koṅgu

country and as it gives us an idea of the state in relation to temple finance. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1911, p. 77-78 for details. The inscription is referred to in *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, p. 17, No. 39.]

**291.** 186 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A slightly damaged record in the fifteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇerimaikoṇḍān. Registers certain privileges granted to the *Kaṇmāḷars* of Kāñchikkūval-nāḍu. See Karuvūr.

**292.** 187 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the fourth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇerīmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of the tank Araiyaṛkuḷam which was a dēvadāna of the temple of Amaraviṭaṅka-Perumāḷ to the *sthānattār* of that temple in order to maintain a festival established there in the name of the king. See *Ibid.*, p. 18, No. 42.

**293.** 188 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇerīmaikoṇḍān. Transfer of the dēvadāna tank to the tenants of Pāriyūr on permanent tenure on their agreeing to pay one-third of the produce to the temple to meet the requirements of the festival established in the name of the king.

**294.** 189 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record in the twentieth year of Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp by a native of Pāriyūr.

**295.** 190 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the door posts of the western entrance into the same maṇṭapa; left side. A record in the third year of Tribhuvanavīradēva. Records gift of the door post by Muḍigoṇḍa-Sāhaṇi, nephew of Mallaya-Sāhaṇi, a native of Māmbaḷli, in Pōsala-nāḍu. [May be a record of the king mentioned in Cb. 293 above.]

**296.** 191 of 1910.—(Tamil.) In the same place, right side. A record in the third year of Tribhuvanavīradēva (Kulōttunga III?). Records gift of the door post by Ponna-Panaiyan, one of the Panaiya-veṭtuvar of Pāriyūr.

**297.** 192 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the base round the Nandi-maṇṭapa in the courtyard of the same temple. Records in Kaliyuga Ś. 4966, Raktākshi (i.e., A.D. 1864-65), the building of the maṇṭapa by certain Vellāḷa-gavuṇḍans of Nanjēgavuṇḍan-pāḷaiyam.

*Perundalayūr.*

**298.** In the local Śiva temple. An 'illegible' record of the twenty-third year of Sundara Pāṇḍya dēva. *Antiquities*, II, p. 216.

**299.** (Kanarese.) A C.P. in the temple, recording gift of lands by Kṛṣṇarāja Uḍaiyār of Mysore. *Ibid.*

*Satyamangalam.*

300. 209 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east and north walls of the temple of Āṇḍavarkōyil on the Davaḷagiri hill. A record of Vīrapratāpa-Chikkadēvarāja (1672—1704), ruling a Maisur in Ś. 1598, Naḷa. Records that the king built a temple for Kumārasvāmi on the Dhavaḷagiri hill which was known as the Dūrvāsa-kshētra and was situated near the confluence of the rivers Chintāmani and Bhavāni at Satyamāṅgalam in Oḍuvaṅga-nāḍu.

301. 171 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On the basement of the Mīnākshi-Sundarēśvara temple. A record in the fourth year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Stones out of order and damaged. Mentions Tiṅgaḷūr in Kuruppanāḍu.

302. 172 of 1910.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in the twenty-fourth year of . . . ndrādēva. Stones out of order. Records gift of money for offerings to the temple of Kailāyamudaiyār by one of the *Vellāḷaṇṭpillān* residents of Kulapālūr in Kuruppu-nāḍu.

303. A.C.P. in the hands of "Voommamach Eswara" Sastri, son of Mahādēva Aiyan. A sale of land by Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1682, Vikrama. Says that the villages of Guddanāyakanpālayam, Tirumalai Śettippālayam, etc., were given for 7,920 pagodas to Rāmāvadhāni and two other Brahmans. See *Ins., S. Dts., p. 102, No. 1.*

304. A C.P. in the hands of 'Yagya' Śāstri, son of Subbā Dīkshitar. Records that the village of Gōpālasamudram was sold by Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār to two Brahmans (Subbā Śāstri and Rāmā Śāstri) for 1110 pagodas. *Ibid., No. 2.*

305. A C.P. in the hands of Śrīnivāsachārya, son of Kuppāchārya. The sale of Lavagumpālayam (?) by the same king to Kuppāchārya in Ś. 1684. *Ibid., No. 3.*

306. On a stone in the Mahādēva temple south of Bastapālayam on the north of the Bhavāni river. A grant of land in the village of "Comaree" by Dēva Rāja Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1591, Saumya. *Ibid., No. 4.* Evidently the same inscription is mentioned in No. 308.

307. A C.P. in the local Śiva temple, recording a grant by Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār of Maisūr. *Antiquities, II, 216.*

*Seṅgalarai. Śivayapālayam (near Satyamāṅgalam).*

308. 181 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up on the way to the Bhavāni river. A record of the Maisūr king Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāja-Voḍeya (Dodḍadēva Rāja, 1659—72), son of Dēvarāja-Voḍeya, in Ś. 1591, Saumya. Mentions Satyamāṅgala in Uduvaṅkanāḍu and registers the gift of Bestarapālaya surnamed Komārapura to the temple of Kumārasvāmin on the Dhavaḷagiri hill in

Dhūrvāsakshētra at the confluence of the rivers Chintāmaṇi and Bhavāni. [This temple is the modern Āṇḍavarkōvil on the Dha-valagiri hill near Satyamaṅgalam, which is referred to in Cb. 300 above.]

*Vinnappalli.*

309. On a stone east of the agrahāram. Records that in Ś. 1593. Virōdhikrit, Dēva Rāja Uḍaiyār (Doḍḍa dēva ?, 1659—72) divided the village into 64 shares and granted it to 64 Brahmans. The epigraph is in Kanarese. See *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, p. 29, No. 4.

KOLLEGAL TALUK.

*Eraganahalli.*

310. 175 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying near a well. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutarāya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1454. Nandana. Mentions Nañjaluguḍa (the modern Nanjangud, see *Mys. Gaz.*, II, 287-8) and registers the apportionment of land at Eraganahalli between the feeding houses of Jaṅgamas and Brāhmaṇas, probably instituted at Nañjangud.

311. 176 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutarāya-mahārāya in Ś. 1462, Vikāri.

312. 177 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying near the pond west of the same village. A much damaged record in Ś. 1316, Bhava.

313. 178 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up near the same pond. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutarāya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1454, Nandana.

314. 179 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On three sections of a *viragal* near the pipul-tree west of the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vira-Hariyappāḍeya (Harihara II), in Ś. 1308, Kshaya. Registers that a Gauḍa of Eraganahalli killed certain robbers with his axe and fell in the affray.

315. 180 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up close to the same pipul tree. Registers in Paridhāvi a settlement between the Gauḍas of Ummattūr and the Kuruba-Gauḍas of Haḍinaḍu-śīme.

*Koḍuvēli.*

316. 173 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a pillar lying near the Bhavāni anicut. A record in the ninth year of Virarājendra-dēva. Records gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Tirumunai-Āḷudaiyār, by a native of Tenkarai-Koḍuvēli in Vaḍapariśāraṇaḍu.

317. 174 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a slab lying near the same anicut. A damaged record in the thirteenth year of Virarājendra-dēva (Koṅgu-Chōḷa ?). Mentions the same temple and village.

*Kollegal.*

Originally known by the name of Kolḷagara and from Chōla times onward, as Tribhuvanamādhēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, this place was included (in Vijayanagara times), in the Śivasamudra-sthala in Haḍinaḍu Śīma.

318. 13 of 1910.--(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Lakshminārāyaṇasvāmin temple. A record of the Hoysala king Pratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Vallāḍaḍēva in Raudra. Mentions Koṅgiṇikirai (tank) and records a gift of land to the temple of Vīṇṇirunda-Perumāḷ at Kolḷagar *alias* Tribhuvanamādhēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Refers also to the temple of Muḍigoṇḍīśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Muḍigoṇḍāśōḷapuram.

319. 14 of 1910.--(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A damaged record in Śōbhakrit. Records gift of money for a lamp to the same temple. The village is called Kolḷagar *alias* Tribhuvanamahādhēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

320. 15 of 1910.--(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in front of the entrance into the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśiva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1491, Śukla. Records gift of the village of Kolḷagala which belonged to Śivanasamudrada-sthala in Haḍinaḍu-śīmē, to a certain Rāmarāja-Nāyaka, by Rāmarājayyadhēva-Mahā-araśu (Rāma III), son of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarāju-Tirumalarājayya. [Inscriptions of Rāmarāja Tirumalarājayya (Tirumala, I) are seen in N.A. 317, By. 134 and By. 137.]

321. 16 of 1910.--(Tamil.) On a slab built into the steps in the same place. A record of the Hoysala king Pratāpa-chakravartin Vīra-Naraśiṅgaḍēva in Tāraṇa. Records gift of land to the temple of Vaṇḍuvarai-Perumāḷ. The village is called Kolḷagar *alias* Tribhuvanamahādhēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam as in No. 14.

322. 17 of 1910.--(Tamil.) On a third slab lying in the same place. Refers to the merchants of Ayyapoḷil and records a gift to the temple of Maṇalīśvaramuḍaiya Mahādhēva, by the residents of Kolḷagar *alias* Tribhuvanamādhēvi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Paḍinaḍu. [Ayyapoḷil is evidently the same as Ayyavoḷē, for a reference to which see By. 176.]

323. A C.P. grant in the possession of the local karnam. "It records a gift of land to his ancestors by Kṛishṇarāja Uḍaiyār (1734--66) of Maisūr in Ś. 1682 (A.D. 1760)."

*Kunthur.*

324. 21 of 1910.--(Kanarese.) On a slab set up to the east of the Basavēśvara temple. Haḍinaḍu-śīmē was under the rule of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Nandiyāla Nāriyaparājayya. Records in Ś. 1467, Krōdhi, a gift to the Mahānandīśvara-maṭha at Kuntūru.

325. 22 of 1910.--(Kanarese.) On another slab in the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Achyutā-Mahārāya in Ś. 1452, Virōdhi. Refers to the king's *bhujabala*

*pradhana* Rāmabhaṭṭayya. [See Ap. 141 and 142 for two very interesting records of Rāmabhaṭṭu.]

**326.** 23 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On the third slab set up in the same place. A record of the Ummattūr king Vīra-Yimmaḍi-Chikarāya-Voḍeya, son of Vīra-Naṇjarāya-Voḍeya, in Ś. 1434, Āṅgira. Records gift of taxes in the village of Kuntūru in Haḍinaḍu for providing food and clothing to fifty Voḍeyārs of the *Śivāchāra* sect, who were connected with the Śālūra-Śāntadēvara-Simhāsana. See Cb. 30 above.

**327.** 24 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On two slabs lying in front of the Mahālingēśvara temple in the same village. A record of the Western Gaṅga king Nītimārga-Permānaḍigaḷ. Records a gift of land to a temple of Mahādēva at Kundattūru, by Parabbeyarasi who was ruling Kundattūru. [See Kielhorn's *Southern List*, p. 6, for Nītimārga's place in W. Gaṅga genealogy. He can be assigned to about A.D. 850.]

#### *Modalli.*

**328.** 245 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone in front of the Nandimaṇṭapa of the Doḍḍapādēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Achyutarāya-Mahārāya in Ś. 1456, Jaya, Phalgunā, śu. di. 5, Sunday (February 7, A.D. 1535, but Monday). Registers that Mādappayya, the agent of Rāmappayya, "who was bearing the burden of the kingdom with the king" restored the villages and lands belonging to the temple of Mallikārjuna at old Moḍahalli in Haḍinaḍu-śīme, and remitted certain taxes in its favour.

**329.** 246 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On another stone in the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kampaṇa-Oḍeya (II), son of Vīra-Bukkaṇṇa Oḍeya I in Ś. 1290, Parābhava, Chaitra, *ba. di.* 10. Refers to the temple of Mallināthadēva at Moḍehalli and seems to register a gift of tolls. "Date can be calculated but not verified."

**330.** 247 of 1913.—(Kanarese.) On a stone set up in a field of the same village. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Harihara-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1313, Prajōtpatti, Phalgunā, śu. di. 15, Tuesday. Records gift of land to certain specified Brāhmaṇas in the village of Moḍahalli surnamed Kamparājapura. Refers to a previous gift by Hiriya-Kamparāya. The two verses in the end are written in Grantha characters. [Mr. Swamikannu Pillai points out that the week-day should be Saturday and not Tuesday.]

#### *Mudigondam.*

Called evidently after Mudigoṇḍa or Rājēndrachōḷa I, it was in former times an important commercial centre and hence known as Deśi-Uyyakkonḍapaṭṭaṇa, while the local Vaishṇaviṭe deity



worshipped chiefly by the merchants, is called *Dēṣipperumāḷ*. Evidently in later days Vaishṇavism declined and Līṅgayatism became the creed of these merchants. The terms *Nagara* and *Dēṣi* which even today mark the different sections occur in these inscriptions. A third section is that of the *Virakodiyar*. Muḍigoṇḍam was also formerly a Jain centre. (See No. 339.)

**331. 2 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Lakshmī-Nārāyaṇasvāmin temple. An unfinished record of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana (1115—1141). Mentions a long list of *birudas* of the king.

**332. 3 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Rudhirōdgari of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallāḷadēva (II, 1173--1220). Mentions Muḍigoṇḍaśōḷapuram *alias* Dēṣi Uyyakoṇḍapattaṇa and records that the merchants of the eighteen towns (north of the Kāvēri river) including Talaikkāḍu *alias* Rājarāja-pura and those of the eighteen towns south of the same river including Muḍigoṇḍachōḷapuram, made grants to the temple of Nārāyaṇa-Perumāḷ also called "Dēṣi-Perumāḷ." The year evidently corresponded to A.D. 1203.

**333. 4 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Hēmalambi (A.D. 1237?) of the Hoysala king Sōmēśvaradēva (A.D. 1253-54). Records gift of land for festivals in the same temple.

**334. 5 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record of the Hoysala king Vīra-Vallāḷadēva (II, 1173--1220) in Ś. IIII, Saumya. Provides for offerings in the temple of Dēṣi-Perumāḷ at Muḍigoṇḍaśōḷapuram *alias* Dēṣi-Uyyakoṇḍaśōḷapattaṇam in Paḍi-nāḍu, a subdivision of Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu of Muḍigoṇḍaśōḷamaṇḍalam.

**335. 6 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record in Viḷambi (probably A.D. 1238) of the Hoysala king Vīra-Sōmēśvaradēva (1253-54). Mentions Koḷḷagar and records gift of land to the same temple.

**336. 7 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in Sādhāraṇa of the Hoysala king Pratāpachakravartin Vīra-Sōmēśvaradēva. Records gift of an areca garden to the same temple by the mahājanās of Durgaiyār-agaram. See above epigraph.

**337. 8 of 1910.**—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Muḍigoṇḍēśvara temple in the same village. Records gift of money for a lamp to the temple of Muḍigoṇḍachōḷīśvaram-Uḍaiyār. On the other walls of this temple are fragments of Tamil inscriptions which are not connected with one another and do not form a complete record. Some of the fragments refer to the Chōla king Vikrama-Chōḷa, others to the merchants of Muḍigoṇḍachōḷapuram and the rest to gifts of lamps.

**338.** 9 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of the Muḷlachamma temple in the same village. A record in Sādhāraṇa of the Hoysaḷa king Bhujabala Vīragāṅga Vīra-Vallāḷa. Records gift of land to the temple of Muḷnāchchi by Dāsaya Nāyaka, son of Agattiyaṇḍi-Nāyakkar who was the commander (sēnāpati) of the *Valaṅgai* force (வலங்கைச்சேனை) of the king. Mentions Ālakka-minḍan. The king referred to is Vīra Vallāḷa II (1173—1220). The reference to the *valaṅgai* forces is noteworthy.

**339.** 10 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a slab built into the steps in the southern side of the tank in the same village. A mutilated record in Ś. 1031. Records gift of a village in Haḍi-nāḍu to the temple of Nakhara-Jinālaya at Muḍigonḍachōlapura, dedicated to Chandraprabhāsvāmī, for repairs and worship.

**340.** 11 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the steps on the west side of the same tank. A mutilated record in Piṅgaḷa (A.D. 1257, most probably) of the Hoysaḷa king Pratāpachakravartin Vīra-Naraśiṅgadēva (III, 1254—92?). Mentions Muḍigonḍa-śōlapura *alias* Dēśi-Uyyakkonḍaśōlapattana.

**341.** 12 of 1910.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the Śiva temple in the same village. A mutilated record of the Hoysaḷa king Viṣṇuvardhana (1115—41). An incomplete and damaged record. Contains a list of the king's conquests.

#### *Siddayyanapura.*

**342.** 1 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up on the tank bund. A mutilated record of a Western Gaṅga king. Mentions Koḷḷagara and records a gift of 6 *gadyānas* for a lamp, to a temple of Āditya. [The record shows that the term *gadyāna* was current even in such an early period as that of the Gaṅgas.]

#### *Śiṅganallūr.*

**343.** 18 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the Basavēśvara temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Harihararāya (II), son of Vīra-Bukkaṇa-Oḍeya (I), in Ś. 1319, Īśvara. Refers to the 500 merchants of Ayyavoḷe and records a gift by these, at Śiṅganallūru for feeding the members of their community. See Cb. 322 above.

**344.** 19 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (I), son of Harihara-Mahārāya (II), in Kali 4522 (wrong) and Ś. 1330, Sarvadhāri. Some of the *birudas* of the king are new. Mentions the Mahāpradhāna Nāgamanāyaka-Oḍeya.

**345.** 20 of 1910.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying outside the same temple. A damaged record of Śrīraṅgārāya in Ś. 1581 (A.D. 1659), Vikāri. Mentions a certain Dēvarāja-Voḍeya and Śiṅganallūru.

**346.** A C.P. in the hands of "Madakara" Nārāyaṇaiyar in the village. Records that a certain Karikālchōla erected the village of Śiṅgamāpuram in K. 1469 Plavaṅga and granted it to Gōvinda Dasar's son. See *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 221, No. 55. [The inscription looks suspicious, e.g., the name of the king and the Kali date.]

**347.** A C.P. grant in the hands of the local people. Records that in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga, Sadāśiva Rāya granted the village of Gōvinda-Vāmapuram to the Brahman (Govinda Dāsa?) *Ibid.*, p. 221, No. 56.

*Śivasamudram.*

**348.** 356 of 1901.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the Vīrabhadra temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Venkaṭapati-rāya (I) in Ś. 1526, Krōdhin. Records gift of land by Tirumalarāja Nāyaka. [Was the latter the Viceroy of Śrīraṅgapattanaṁ?] ]

**349.** 357 of 1901.—(Kanarese and Tamil.) On a slab built into the roof of the verandah of the Māriyamman temple at the same village. Records in Ś. 1743, Vishu, and A.D. 1821, a gift of land to Rāmasvāmi-Mudaliyār. See *Antiquities* I, 215, and *Madras Journal*, I, 83, for an excellent account of the traditions of the place and the work of the Mudaliyār. See also *Buchanan*, I, 406 f.

PALLADAM TALUK.

*Avānaśippālaiyam.*

**350.** In the Śiva temple in the hamlet of Koḍuvāy. A record of K. 4835 (A.D. 1734).

**351.** In the Vishnu temple of the same place. An epigraph dated in Ś. 1411 (A.D. 1489) recording an agreement by private people for the performance of temple service.

*Nāraṇāpuram.*

**352-A B.** Two copper plates recording grants to the Aṅgāla-Paramēśvari temple of this village came to the notice of the Department in 1909-10. They were found in the possession of a convict in the Coimbatore Jail. The first of these (No. I, Appendix A, *Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1910) "which is written on five copper plates held together by an iron ring, states that in Ś. 1719, Piṅgaḷa (=A.D. 1797) the Śettis of Pallada-grāman in Varāka-naḍu, a subdivision of Koṅgumaṇḍalam, whose community was distinguished by 24 different castes," made a gift to the temple of Aṅgāla-Paramēśvari. The introduction refers to the Vijayanagara kings and the Nāiks of Maḍura. The second grant is "a single plate which begins with a list of *birudas* of the Vijayanagara kings Praudha-dēva Mahārāya, Kṛishṇarāya and others; then speaks of the Nāyakās of Maḍura, Viśvanātha and Tirumala; then of the Sultans of Mysore, viz., Hyder and Tippu, and then, coming down to the rule of the

'Kumpini' (Honourable the East India Company) rulers; it mentions Mahārāya Shediri Āraṇṇisudurai (Mr. T. B. Hurdis) in whose time, i.e., in Ś. 1722, Raudri (= A.D. 1800), the Gavunḍans of Nāraṇapuram became scattered on account of an epidemic brought on by the goddess Aṅgāla-Paramēśvari of that village. Consequently the worship in the temple suffered and the Gavunḍans met together and decided to levy a tax on their community and conduct the worship of the goddess as before." (*Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1910, p. 10.)

*Pattanam.*

**353.** 210 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the village. A record of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vira-Naṅjana-Uḍaiyār in Piravava (Prabhava) [A.D. 1507-8]. Records that this village was originally called Maḍukkōḍu in the district of Vāyiraikkā-nāḍu (?) and being in a ruined condition for a long time, was rebuilt by six merchants (*nānādēśi*) under the name Śrīnāthapattana. [Vira-Naṅjana Uḍaiyār was most probably an Ummattūr chief and identical with his namesake of Cb. 284.]

*Periyapālayam.*

**354.** On the west of the inner temple of Varadarājasvāmi. Records that in Ś. 1667 Vikrama, Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍan established an agraḥāram and granted it to twenty-four Brahmans. The village is called Chōḷa-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. See *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 98, No. 8.

*Śamālāpuram.*

**355.** On a stone in the possession of a Brahman. Records that in the second year of the reign of Rājaraḍadēva Karikāl Chōḷa the village of Śamālāpuram was granted to seven Brahmans. One of these is called Bhāratam Bhaṭṭa. See *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 94, No. 1.

*Perumānellūr.*

**356.** On a stone in the Uttamachōḷēśvara temple. (Tamil.) Records that in the tenth year of Sundara Paṇḍya, some land was given by Pīrai-śūḍumperumān to the deity for a flower garden. *Ins.*, S. Dts., p. 14, No. 30.

**357.** On the north of the inner temple. Records the restoration of the same grant in the nineteenth year of the same king. *Ibid.*, p. 14, No. 31.

**358.** Below the above inscription: Records that Ponnambalakkūttan granted, in the fifteenth year of Vira Paṇḍya Dēva, 15 paṇams for God Chatrapada Piḷḷayar for annual supply of dress. *Ibid.*, No. 32.

**359.** Above the same. Records that in the first year of Vira Paṇḍya Dēva, one Śerupīḷḷayan presented to God Uttamachōḷēśvaramuḍaiyār one *pañchāla-āchchu* for a lamp. *Ibid.*, No. 33.

360. Above the same. Undated. The inhabitants of "Paroompalaundayoor" purchased a tank for the deities in the reign of Vīra Paṇḍya Dēva. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 15, No. 34.*

361. West of south gate of the Ardhamanṭapam. (Tamil.) Records that in the eighth year of Sundara Paṇḍya Dēva the people of the village of "Amachoyunkara" Chaturvēdamāṅgaḷam granted 50 kalams of paddy per year for the God's worship and food. *Ibid., p. 15, No. 35.*

362. Above the same. Records that a chief gave in the fourth year of Vīra Rājendra Dēva one *pūñchāla-achchu* to the God for a lamp. *Ibid., p. 16, No. 36.*

363. On the north of the temple of Uttamalingar. The gift of village by Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍan to the people of "Paroomapalem-pulivoor" *Perumani Perumānallur (?) Ibid., No. 37.*

364. On the east of the Uttamachōḷeśvarasvāmi temple vimāna. Records that Ponnambalakūttan re-established the chatrapala Pillaiyār, erected a pagoda and gave 50 varāhas in the hands of one Ālkoṇḍān, in the seventh year of the reign of Vīra Paṇḍya Dēva, for worship. *Ibid., p. 16, No. 38.*

*Tirumuruganpūṇḍi.*

365. 571 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the maṇṭapa in front of the shrine of the Muruganātha temple. A record in the fortieth year of Vīra-Rājendradēva (Kōṅgu-Chōḷa, 1207-52?). Records gift of a lamp.

366. 572 of 1893.<sup>1</sup>—(Tamil.) In the same tier. A record of Kōṇērimaikoṇḍān. Records gift of paddy. [*Mack. MSS.* say that a village was transferred to the deity for worship and one hundred and sixty kalams were given every year. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 12, No. 25.*]

367. 573 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, third tier. A record in the eighth year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (Chōḷa or Kōṅgu-Chōḷa?). Records gift of a lamp.

368. 574 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the same wall, fourth tier. A record in the eighth year of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of a lamp. [It is uncertain whether the king was Chōḷa or Kōṅgu-Chōḷa.]

369. 575 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same shrine in the same temple. A record in the fourteenth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (Kōṅgu Chōḷa?). Records gift of land for a flower garden.

370. 576 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same shrine. Records in Parthiva gift of paddy by a native of the

<sup>1</sup> *Mack. MSS.* give two other inscriptions of Kōṇērinmai-Koṇḍān here, recording gift of land to the deity. *Ins., S. Dts., p. 13, Nos. 26 and 28.*

Pāṇḍya country. [The *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, gives a different version of this epigraph. It records that the king gave in his third year four kalams and two *tuṇi* of grain to a Brahman. See *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, p. 13, No. 27.]

**371.** 577 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the eleventh year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of paddy. [*Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, p. 13, No. 29, gives a mutilated version of this.]

**372.** 578 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On a stone to the north of the same temple. A record of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Naṇjaya-rāya-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1421, expired, Siddhārthin. Records gift of land by a merchant. See Cb. 31 above.

**373.** 579 of 1893.—(Tamil.) On another stone in the same place. A record of Vīra Naṇjarāya-Uḍaiyār in Ś. 1419, expired, Piṅgaḷa. Records gift of gold by a merchant. See Cb. 31.

**374.** A C.P. in the hands of a local Sthānika. Records that in 225, Chitrabhānu, in the reign of Tirumal Nāik, his Guru Raghu-nātha Paṇḍit and the people of the neighbouring villages granted to Subrahmaṇya Paṇḍit, the priest of the temple, a piece of land and the contribution of one *panam* per house every year, and two *paṇams* for a marriage. *Ibid.*, p. 12, No. 24.

#### POLLACHI TALUK.

##### *Anaimalai.*

**375.** C.P. No. 171 of *Mr. Sewell's List*.—A record in the possession of Ponnayya Kurukkal, a priest of the Śiva temple at Anaimalai. Records grant by Mādayya, "agent of the Maisūr Rajas," at Coimbatore, of land to certain Brahmans, in Ś. 1685 (A.D. 1763), Kalivuga 4864, Subhānu, during the reign of Kṛishṇa Rāja Uḍaiyār (1734—66) at Śrīraṅgapattṇam.

**376.** C.P. No. 172 of *Mr. Sewell's List*.—Records grant of lands to the Śiva temple in the same place, by the same Mādayya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

**377.** C.P. No. 173 of *Mr. Sewell's List*.—Records grant of lands to a choultry on the road from Ānaimalai to Calicut, by the same Mādayya, in the same reign, and in the same year.

**378.** "On a stone a little to the north of the village is an inscription, dated Ś. 1692 (A.D. 1770)." [*Antiquities*, I, 221.]

##### *Mailampatti.*

**379.** In the hands of Śēshaiya, son of Subbaiya. Records that "Nundina" Uḍaiyār, the Prime Minister of Vīravasanta Rāja, gave in Ś. 1509, thirty *veli* of dry field as a free gift to Rāma-chandra Bhaṭṭa. See *Ins.*, *S. Dts.*, 101, No. 1.

## UDAMALPET TALUK.

*Kaḍattūr ("Cradaootoore").*

**380.** On a stone on the south side of the Arjunēśvara temple. Records that Virachōḷa Tribhuvanaliṅga dēvar granted some land to the deity in Kannāḍiputtūr. See *Ins., S. Dis.*, p. 66, No. 8.

**381.** In the same wall. The same king granted in his fifteenth year some gold to Tirumaruda Uḍaiyār and Āḷuḍaiya Nāchchiyār. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

*Kannāḍiputtūr.*

**382.** 211 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Kailāśa-nātha temple. A record in the seventeenth year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land for offerings, to the shrine of the goddess by a certain Śingam Śōlan *alias* Anuttirappallavaraiyan. See Cb. 133.

**383.** 212 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the second year of Vīra-Nārāyaṇadēva. Records gift of money for lamps to two temples at Kannāḍiputtūr in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu. [The king might be Parāntaka I]. See also Cb. 106 and 107.

**384.** 213 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of money. [The king might be any of the Koṅgu-Chōḷas of this name who came to the throne in 1004, 1255 and 1273.]

**385.** 214 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the tenth year of Vīra-Nārāyaṇadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp by the general (sēnāpati) Vīraśōḷa Kūlaśēkharavarman, to the temple of Tiruvanantīśvaram-Uḍaiyār. See No. 383.

**386.** 215 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A damaged record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Nārāyaṇadēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of money for two lamps. See No. 383.

**387.** 216 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of Virarājēndradēva (the Koṅgu-Chōḷa, ? 1207-52) the date of which is lost. Mentions Virarājēndra-Anuttirappallavaraiyan and a shrine of Dakṣiṇāmūrti.

**388.** 217 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the eighteenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājēndradēva (1207-52?). Records a gift to a shrine of Vināyaka in the temple of Tiruvanantīśvaram-Uḍaiyār by one of the king's generals whose name, however, is lost.

**389.** 218 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the door post of the entrance into the same temple. A damaged record in the seventeenth year of Virachōḷadēva. Records gift of paddy to the temple of Tiru-Anandīśuram-Uḍaiyār by the residents of Kannāḍiputtūr. See Cb. 133.

**390.** 219 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the door post of the entrance into the Tirunandikeśvara temple in the same village. A record in the

twentieth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1004—45 ?). Records gift of money for offerings to the same temple.

**391.** 220 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Kaliyuga-Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A record in the third year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikōṇḍān. Records that a piece of land which was situated at Śōḷamādēvinallūr and was originally granted by Sundara-Pāṇḍya to the temple of Śokka-nārayāṇa-Perumāḷ at Kannāḍiputtūr *alias* Vīrapāṇḍya-chaturvēdi-maṅḡalam in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu, was confirmed by the King. See Cb. 196 and 197.

**392.** 221 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Śelva-Vināyaka temple in the same village. A fragment of record of Vīrarājēndradēva (1207—36 ?). Records gift of money to a temple, whose name is lost on the stone.

**393.** C.P. No. 190 of *Sewell's List*.—(Telugu.) Records grant of land to a Brahman in Ś. 1577, Manmatha, by Tirumal Nāik of Madura, in the reign of Śrī Raṅga Rāya of Vijayanagar. [The record shows that even after the final downfall of the Chandragiri dynasty, theoretical allegiance was paid to "Vijayanagar."]

**394.** A C.P. in the hands of Lakshmaṇaiyar, son of Veṅkataiyar in the village. Records that in Ś. 1587, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Śrīraṅgadēva Mahārāya, Viśvanātha Nāyaka-Chokkanātha Nāyaka, one Vīra Nāyaka granted 15 *mās* of land in Kāniyūr village to the local people. See *Ins.*, S. Dts. (Mack. MSS.), p. 224, No. 66. Chokkanātha ruled from 1660 to 1680. See *Ind. Antq.*, 1916.

**395.** In the hands of the same. Records that Raghunātha Dēva Mahārāya gave the village of "Balargapore" to the people, in Ś. 1541, in the reign of Vīra Rāmadēva Mahārāya (i.e., Rāma IV, 1620-30). *Ibid.*, p. 225, No. 67.

#### *Kāniyūr.*

**396.** C.P. No. 186 of *Mr. Sewell's List*.—(Tamil and Grantha.) Records a grant of land in the village, ten miles south-west of Uḍamalpet, to some Brāhmins of the neighbouring village of Koḷumam, in Ś. 1587, Viśvāvasu (A.D. 1665), by Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura (1560-80), in the reign of Śrī Raṅgadēva Mahārāya. See Nos. 393 and 394.

**397.** C.P. No. 189 of *Mr. Sewell's List*.—Records grant of lands in Puttūr and Kāniyūr villages in Ś. 1682, Vikrama (A.D. 1760), by Chikka-Kṛṣṇa-Rāja (1734-66) of the Maisūr dynasty.

#### *Kāraittoṟu (Kāraittoḷuvu of Uḍamalpet ?).*

**398.** C.P. No. 152 of *Mr. Sewell's List*.—(Tamil.) Records a deed by which, in Kaliyuga 4419, Piṅḡaḷa (A.D. 1318), certain lands were presented by the villagers to their village priest for temple service.



The document states that the grant was made while "Mallikārjuna Rāya, Viradēva Rāya, Virūpāksha Rāya, and Praudhadēva Mahārāya" were ruling the world. The document is not genuine.

*Koḷumu.*

399. "On the back of the Vimānam" in the Chōlēśvarasvāmi temple. Rāja Kaṇḍiya Dēvar gave, in the eleventh year of Virachōla a village as free gift, to the deity. See *Ins., S. Dts., in Mack. MSS., p. 64, No. 2.*

400. On a stone north of the Vimāna in the same temple. Records that in the twenty-first year of Virachōla, Rājarāja Aṇukkappallavaraiyan granted lands in a number of villages to the God. *Ibid., No. 3.*

401. On a stone in the Kanakasabhā-mantapam. Records that in Ś. 1625, Svabhānu, Śunkaya Tennāyakar (?), feudatory (?) of Vīra Sōmēśvara Dēva granted the village of Kiḷ-Kallāpuram or Śrī Mādhava chaturvēdimāṅgalam as free gift to the people. *Ibid., No. 4.*

402. On a stone in the same mantapa. Records that in Ś. 1627, in the reign of "Pratapa Chacravurty Nayakur" the inhabitants re-established the above village. [Evidently Kiḷ-Kallāpuram was Koḷumu.] *Ibid., No. 5.*

*Komāraliṅgam.*

This place was known as Kumāraṅgabhīma-chaturvēdimāṅgalam and Paradārasahōdara-chaturvēdimāṅgalam evidently after the Daṇa-yakan kōttai chiefs who had the biruda *Paradārasahōdara*.

403. 106 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the Kāśi-Viśvanātha temple. A record in the twentieth year of Tribhuvana-chakravartin Virarājēndradēva (A.D. 1207-circa 1252) who was pleased to rule the two Koṅgus together. Beginning lost. Records gift of money by Śōlan Laṅkēśvaradēva to the temple of Tiruvālanduṛai Uḍaiyār at Tiruvālanduṛai in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu, for the decoration (*mēlpūchchu*) of the idol.

404. 107 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Vēṅkatēśvara-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. An unfinished record in the nineteenth year of Virarājēndradēva (1207-circa 1252). Records gift of land by a resident of Irattaiyanpāḍi in Vaigāvināḍu to a monk of the Tirunīrīttāntirumaḍam near the temple of Muttirat-tīśiram Uḍaiyār at Koḷumam in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu.

405. 108 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A fragment of record of Rajakēśari-varman, *alias* Tribhuvana-chakravartin, the date of which is doubtful. Mentions Koḷumam in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu and the channel Adhirādarāja-Vāykkal.

**406.** 109 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record in the twelfth year of Rājarāja Karikāla-Chōḷadēva. Mentions the same nāḍu and the same village.

**407.** 110 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Rājarāja Karikāla-Chōḷadēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of gold for a lamp.

**408.** 111 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīranārāyaṇadēva, the date of which is lost. The second line contains the beginning of a record of Vīrarājēndradēva. (1207-circa 1252).

**409.** 112 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record in the second year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Mentions Pāṇḍimaṇḍalam. [It is not known which of the Koṅgu Chōḷa Vikramas is referred to here.]

**410.** 113 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record of Vīrarājēndradēva (1207-36 ?), the date of which is lost. Mentions Vaigāvi-nāḍu.

**411.** 114 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Stones out of order. Records gift of rice for offerings to a shrine of Gaṇapati built at Koḷumam for the merit of the king.

**412.** 115 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A fragment of record in the tenth year of (Koṅgu-Chōḷa ?) Vīrarājēndradēva. (Damaged.) Mentions a *matha* in the quarter called Adirādarājan-Tirumaḍaiviḷagam and the village Kannadiputtūr.

**413.** 116 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the *balipitha* of the same temple. A fragment of record in the twenty-third year of Vīrarājēndradēva (1207-52). Mentions the temple of Adiya-Śōḷṣaram-Uḍaiyār.

**414.** 117 of 1909.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A fragment of record of Vīrarājēndradēva (1207-36), the date of which is lost. Seems to record a gift of money.

**415.** 118 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the Kari-varadarāja Perumāḷ temple in the same village. A record in the third year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Parakēsarivarman Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land to the servants of the temple of Aḷagar Tirumalai in Pāṇḍimaṇḍalam, by a certain Nārāyaṇan Aḷavandi *alias* Brahma-Pallavaraiyan of Vīranārāyaṇa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a brahmadēya in Vīrakēraḷa-vaḷanāḍu. [The king referred to might be the one who ruled from 1207-1252, but he is usually called a Rājakēsarivarman and not Parakēsarivarman.]

**416.** 119 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twentieth year of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land to the temple of

Kariyapirān by Kurāṅgāṭṭu śrī-Kṛishṇan of Kumaraṅgabhīma-chaturvēdimaṅgalam (a Brahmadēya in Karaivaḷi nāḍu), for burning sixteen lamps in the temple. See Cb. 133.

**417.** 120 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A damaged record in the twentieth year of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Refers to flower gardens enjoyed by the temple. See Cb. 133.

**418.** 121 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A damaged record in the third year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīraṅārāyaṇadēva. Records gift of land for offerings by a Sōmayājin surnamed Vīraśōḷa-Brahmēndra to the temple of Kariyapirān, "just as he had obtained it from Perumāḷ Vīrachōḷadēva." The latter was evidently identical with the Vīrachōḷa Kulaśekhara referred to in 214 of 1909 at Kannāḍiputtūr. He was "perhaps different from Vīrachōḷa, the ruler of the two Koṅṅus."

**419.** 122 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A damaged record of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān, the date of which is lost. Built in at the end. Records an order (*ōḷai*) of the king to the residents of Kolumam and mentions the village Kumaraṅgabhīma-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu.

**420.** 123 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A damaged and incomplete record of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān, the date of which is lost. Records gift of paddy for offerings to the temple of Karumāṇikka-Āḷvār.

**421.** 124 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A much damaged record of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān, the date of which is lost. Mentions Jayaṅḍaśōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam and contains the beginning of two inscriptions of a certain Parakēsarivarman.

**422.** 125 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A damaged record in the nineteenth year, the king's name being lost. Records gift of land to a private individual. [Seems to refer to a gift of Vīrachōḷa similar to those of his at Saṅgrāmanallūr. See Nos. 436 and 437 below.]

**423.** 126 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west and south bases of the same temple. A record in the twenty-second year of Rājakēsari Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān (Vīrarājēndradēva 1207-1252). Records gift of paddy for offerings to the shrine of Śingapperumāḷ in the temple of Kariyapirān. Mentions the three districts of Vaigāvināḍu, Karaivaḷi-nāḍu and Vīrakēraḷa vaḷanāḍu.

**424.** 127 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the twentieth year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva (1207-1252). Records gift of land to the same shrine.

**425.** 128 of 1909.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south base of the same temple. A record of Rājakēsari Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān

Virarājēndradēva (A.D. 1207—C. 1236). Records gift of land for maintaining a flower-garden, to the temple of Emberumān Vēdanāyaka-Perumāḷ at Tirunārāyaṇapuram.

426. 129 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record of Kōnērmaikoṇḍān (probably Vīra Rājendra, 1207—52). Records an order to the Śrī-Vaiṣṇavās of Tiruvaraṅgam in Śōḷa-maṇḍalam and registers a gift of land to the temple of Aḷagiyamaṇavāḷa-Perumāḷ. Mentions Kōvanpuṭṭūr (Coimbatore) *alias* Virakēraḷa-nallūr in Pērūr-nāḍu. For the legendary origin of Kōvanpuṭṭūr based on the *Tamil MS. Chōḷapūrvapattayam*, see *Journal of S. Ind. Assocn.*, 1914.

427. 130 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. An unfinished record of Kōnērmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land for maintaining a flower-garden for the benefit of the shrine of Vēdanāyaka-Perumāḷ. Mentions the temple of Adhirādarāja-Īśvaram-Uḍaiyār.

428. 131 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the same temple. A record in the twenty-second year of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (Koṅgu Chōḷa, 1005—45?). Records gift of money for offerings by Dēvan Śilamban *alias* Tribhuvanagaṅgadēva, a feudatory (sāmanta) of the king, to the temple of Kariyapirān at Kumaraṅgabhīma-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a brahmadēya in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu.

429. 132 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Harihararāya-Uḍaiyār (III), in Ś. 1332, Khara. Records gift of lands to the temples of Kariyapirān at Kumaraṅgabhīma (Paradārasahōdara)-chaturvēdimaṅgalam and Kumaraṅgabhīmēśvaramuḍaiyār at Mēlai-Kanaḍippuṭṭūr.

430. 133 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same temple. A record in the seventeenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōnērmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land distributed over several villages, to the same temple. [One of these villages Amarabhujāṅganallūr was apparently founded by the early Kēraḷa king Virakēraḷa Amarabhujāṅgavarman.]

431. 134 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record in the twenty-seventh year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of paddy for offerings. See Cb. 428 above.

432. 135 of 1909.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-fifth year and Ś. 1153 of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōnērmaikoṇḍān Virarājēndradēva (1207—52). Records gift of land for offerings to the ten Āḷvars in the temple of Aḷagar at Tirumālirūñjōlai in Kṛṣṇa-Iraṇiyamuṭṭa-nāḍu, a subdivision of Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam. The land was situated in the village of Ulaguḍaiyapirāṭṭi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Rajarāja-vaḷanāḍu which was split up from Karaivaḷi-nāḍu. [Iraṇiyamuṭṭa was the native district of the Tamil poet Peruṇ-Kauṣikanār. Mr. Krishna

Sastri suggests that Ulagudaiyapirāṭṭi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam was probably named after a queen of Vīra Rājendra who was known as Ulagapperumāḷ. See Cb. 23 above.

**433.** *C.P. No. 185 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—An early but undated grant of a Punnāḍ Rāja, named Ravidatta, during a solar eclipse. Records grant of several villages "in the Punnāḍ country" to Brahmans, himself residing at the city of Kīttipura. Punnāḍ is the extreme south of Maisūr.

**434.** *C.P. No. 188 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Telugu.) Records grant of lands in Komāralingam, ten miles south-east of Uḍamalpet, in Ś. 1589, Plavaṅga (A.D. 1667), by Chokkanātha Nāyakka of Madura, in the reign of Śrī-Raṅgadēva Rāya, to a Brāhman (named Sōmayājēśvarlu). This is a record where the Telugu language is rendered in Grantha characters. [This grant is given also in *Ins., S. Dts.*, p. 64, No. I. The object granted is the village of Rāmasamudram included in Komāralingam.]

*Kudimaṅgalam.*

**435.** In the old Śiva temple. A record of Ś. 1450 (A.D. 1528).

*Saigrāmanallūr.*

**436.** 136 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the Chōlēśvara temple. A record in the forty-fifth year of Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājendradēva (1207--52). Records gift of land for offerings to the shrine of Nittaninraḍuvār (built by a certain Kachchiyarāyan) in the temple of Vīra-Chōlēśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Kuḷumam in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu. [The temple was apparently founded by Vīra Chōladēva who came to the throne about 1118. Kachchiyarāyan figures, in the legends of the *Chōlapūrvapattayam*.]

**437.** 137 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Kōṇermaikoṇḍan Vīrachōḷa (evidently referred to in the above epigraph). Records that the king caused a liṅga to be set up, and a temple to be built on the occasion of a solar eclipse which happened to fall on the day of his *janmanakshatra* and called it Vīra Chōlēśvara. It was consecrated by a certain Kāṇṇabhaṭṭan who was appointed manager of the temple.

**438.** 138 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-third year of Kōṇerinmaikoṇḍan. Records gift of land and certain privileges to the architect who built the temple mentioned in the above epigraph.

**439.** 139 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the twenty-first year of Vīra-Chōladēva. Records a gift of land and mentions among its boundaries the road Śēranaimēnakoṇḍa-Sōḷan-peruvaḷi.

**440.** 140 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the west wall of the same shrine. An incomplete record in the fifteenth year of Rājakesari-varman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva (1265—81). Records gift by the citizens (nagarattār) of two specified villages in the district of Tuvārāpati-nāḍu and in that of Uraiyūr-kūrāṁ in Rājagambhīra-vaḷanāḍu, a subdivision of Chōḷamaṇḍalam.

**441.** 141 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the twentieth year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva (1118—23?). Records gift of land in the village of Vīranārāyaṇa-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam in Vīrakēraḷa-vaḷanāḍu. See No. 444 where either this or another Vīrachōḷa is mentioned.

**442.** 142 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva (1118—23?). Records gift of paddy for a lamp by a certain Śirināyakan *alias* Vīraśōḷa-Nuḷamban.

**443.** 143 of 1909.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikōṇḍān Vīrarājendradēva (A.D. 1207—1252). Records gift of the village Irattaiyanpāḍi in Vaigāvi-nāḍu to a number of temples situated in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu. Refers to an invasion of the king in which Karaivaḷi-nāḍu was devastated and damage done to the temples in it. It was as in expiation of these damages that he gave for their renovation the village of Rattiyambāḍi. See No. 467 below.

**444.** 144 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-Chōḷadēva, “who ruled the two Koṅḡus together.” Records gift of land for offerings by Gandarādichchanśēṭṭi *alias* Adirādarājakkāṇḍiyadēva, a feudatory (sāmanta) of the king. Was he the king who came to the throne in 1118?

**445.** 145 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A much damaged record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikōṇḍān. Appears to record a gift of land. Mentions the village of Kallāpuram *alias* Vikramachōḷanallūr in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu.

**446.** 146 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the third-year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Built in, at the beginning and incomplete. Mentions Ōḍatturai. [It is difficult to say which of the three Koṅḡu-Chōḷas of this name is referred to here.]

**447.** 147 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-third year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land at Kīranūr in Pongalūrkkā-nāḍu to the temple of Vīrachōḷīśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Koḷumam in Karai-vaḷināḍu, by Pāṇḍiyan *alias* Vikkīramaśōḷa-Iruṅḷōḷan who was an

expert in playing on the *yaḷ*. See note to the above epigraph. For the reference to *yaḷ* see S.A. 446.]

**448.** 148 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record in the twenty-fifth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of paddy for supplying food to three ascetics (tapasiyar) of the *Tiruttoṇḍattogaiyānmaḍam* (i.e., St. Sundara) in the quarter known as *Viṛaśōḷantirumaḍaiviḷāgam* at Koḷumam.

**449.** 149 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged and incomplete record in the seventeenth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land to a private person whose surname was Kaṇḍan Adiyan, in the village of Kallāpuram *alias* *Viṛaśōḷanallūr*.

**450.** 150 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin *Viṛa-Chōḷadēva*, "who ruled the two Koṅḡus together." Records gift of land for offerings to the temple of *Viṛa-śōḷa-īṣvaram-Uḷaiyār* set up by the king for his merit at Koḷumam in Karaivali-nāḍu. Another incomplete record on the same wall, of *Viṛa-Chōḷa*, "who ruled the two Koṅḡus together" refers to the founding of the temple and attempts to give a list of the lands presented to it on the occasion. Still another record gives the twenty-third year of, apparently, the same king and mentions *Viṛaśōḷan-tirumaḍaiviḷāgam*.

**451.** 151 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south base of the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine. A record in the thirteenth year of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Stones out of order. Records gift of paddy to a shrine of *Perumpiḷḷai-Āḷvār* in the same temple.

**452.** 152 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the sixteenth year of Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān. Records gift of land in the village of *Umāparamēśvarinallūr* in *Kavāḍikka-nāḍu*, to the shrine of the goddess in the same temple.

**453.** 153 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. A record in the eighth year of *Viṛa-Nārāyaṇadēva*. Records a sale of land by public auction and mentions *Kēraḷakēśarinallūr* in *Karaivali-nāḍu*. See Cb. 106.

**454.** 154 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same maṇṭapa. A record of Kōṇērimaikoṇḍān. [It records an order of the king that an enquiry should be made by the temple trustees as to the inhabitants living within the temple premises (*maḍaviḷāgam*) who had not paid the taxes *daṇḍa kūṛṟam* and *Maṇṟupāḍu*; that these collections from defaulters should be paid into the temple treasury, that the king's officer should not enter into those premises, that cesses, assessments, etc., payable to the royal treasury were remitted, and that the property of the temple servants who had no heirs living in temple premises should go to the temple.]

**455.** 155 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Kōnērīmēnkoṇḍān. Records gift of paddy.

**456.** 156 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Kōnērīnmēnkoṇḍān (Vīraśōḷadēva). Seems to record a gift of land by a daughter of Vīraśōḷadēva, "who ruled the two Koṅṅus together," to the shrine of Nittaninṛāḍuvār, in the same temple. See No. 444 above.

**457.** 157 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Kōnērīnmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of the village of Dēvanpādi *alias* Vīranārāyaṇanallūr in Kāvāḍikkanāḍu, to the shrine of Tribhuvanasundara which was set up for the merit of the king's uncle (*māmadi*). Two other grants of land by the same king (i.e., Vīranārāyaṇa) are recorded: One for the god Tribhuvanasundara and His consort and another for the shrine of Dakṣiṇāmūrti. Mentions Onbadukaṇṇai-nāḍu and Tiruvālanduraḷ *alias* Kēraḷakēsarinnallūr. [The inscription fixes the fiscal relation between the king and the temple trustees.]

**458.** 158 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the base of the maṇṭapa in front of the Natarāja shrine in the same temple. Some of the stones are out of order. Records in Ś. 1267, Parthiva, gift of land by Kētaya-Daṇḍanāyaka (son of Mādappa Daṇḍanāyaka), to the mahājanās of Mādhava-chaturvēdimaṅgalam (evidently named after his father) and Tennavadarāya-chaturvēdimaṅgalam for the 'victory and increase' (Vijayābhayudaya) of his younger brother Śīṅgaya Daṇḍanāyaka. [Kētaya, like Śīṅgaya, was the son of Mādappa Daṇḍanāyaka referred to in Cb. 20.]

**459.** 159 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same base. Records in Ś. 1265, Subhānu, gift of the two villages mentioned in No. 158 by Kētaya-Daṇḍanāyakan, son of Mādhava. Mentions Kaṇṇappan Tennavadaraiyan of Seluvanūr and Oṭṭaikkumiṇḍān. See Cb. 469 below.

**460.** 160 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor in front of the same maṇṭapa. A fragment of record in the tenth year of Vīra-Nārāyaṇadēva. Mentions Paṇḍi-maṇḍalam. See Cb. 106.

**461.** 161 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the second slab in the same place. A fragment of record in the thirty-seventh year of Sūndara-Pāṇḍyadēva. Seems to record gift of paddy.

**462.** 162 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the third slab in the same place. Mentions in Sarvajit a certain Vīdiviṭaṅkanāyinaṅṇar who imposed a fresh tax on the hereditary trustees (sthānattār) of the Aḷagiya-Tiruchchirrambalam-Uḍaiyān temple. [Mr. Krishna Sastri believes that this refers to the invasion mentioned in No. 443 above.]

**463.** 163 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Agnīśvara shrine in the same temple. A record in the twenty-ninth year



of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land to those who recited the *Mahābhārata* at the village of Tiruvālanduṟai *alias* Vikramaśōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu.

464. 164 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same shrine. A record in the twenty-ninth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Records gift of land for offerings to the shrine of a liṅga called Śokkanār, set up by Tilla-Nāyaka within the temple of Virachōḷiśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Koḷumam. The land was situated in Ulagūḍaipirāṭṭi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu.

465. 165 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍān. Refers to the gift mentioned in the above epigraph.

466. 166 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in front of the central shrine in the same temple. Records in Viḷambi gift of six villages by a Nāyaka to the shrine of Nittiyappar.

467. 167 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the door post of the gōpura of the same temple. States that the soldiers must protect the gōpura, the temple and its premises.

468. 168 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the Varadarāja-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. Records the gift of the stone.

469. 169 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a rock at Kōvilturāi in the same village. A damaged record in Siddhārthi of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīra Savaṇa-Uḍaiyār (son of Bukka I?). Mentions the Mahājanās of Agarampuṭṭūr *alias* Mādhava-chaturvēdimaṅgalam which was split up from Tenmūr Ottaikkumiṇḍān in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu. [See No. 459 above. Mr. Krishna Sastri surmises, on the basis of the connection of this village with the chiefs who claimed control over the Nilgiris and who had the title of Nīlagirisādhāraṇan, that Nīlagiri was even in those days called *Ottaikkumiṇḍān* or Ootacamund.]

### Śōḷamāḍēvi.

470. 222 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Kulaśekharaśvāmin temple. A record in the twenty-seventh year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1005—45). Records gift of land by a private individual to the temple of Kulaśekhara-Īśvaramuḍaiyār at Śōḷamāḍēvinallūr in Karaivaḷi-nāḍu.

471. 223 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the fifteenth year of Vīrarājēndradēva (1207—52). Records gift of land to the same temple. Mentions among the boundaries of the land the temple of Koṅgaviṭaṅka-Īśvaramuḍaiyār at Kaḍaṟṟūr.

**472.** 224 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the eighth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of the row of slabs (*paṭṭi*) on which the inscription is engraved, by an ascetic of the *mēlaimaṭha*.

**473.** 225 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for worship in the same temple by two individuals, one of whom was called Sōḷan Araiyan *alias* Vīraśōḷa-Vaṇigaiyārāyan.

**474.** 226 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money by two Vellāḷa ladies to the same temple.

**475.** 227 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. A record of Vīra-Chōḷadēva, the date of which is lost. Records gift of land to the shrine of the goddess.

**476.** 228 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Vīra-Chōḷadēva, the date of which is lost. Appears to record a gift to the same shrine.

**477.** 229 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land for offerings, to the shrine of Kshētrapālappiḷaiyār, in the same temple.

**478.** 230 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. The record gives a list of the lands belonging to the temple.

**479.** 231 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twentieth year of Vīra-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of land.

**480.** 232 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇērimēlkoṇḍān. Records sale of land belonging to the *maurāḍu* of Kāḍavarāyan, who became a traitor (*drōhi*) to the king, in favour of the temple servants. [This was perhaps the usual way in which treason in villages was dealt with in those days.]

**481.** 233 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record in the thirtieth year of Vīrarājēndradēva (I, 207—52). Appears to record a gift of land.

**482.** 234 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-ninth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva (I 207—52). Records gift of land to the *maṭha* on the western side of the temple of Kulāśēkharēśvaram-Uḍaiyar.

**483.** 235 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in the twenty-first year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1005—45). Records gift of paddy in lieu of money utilized for the repairs of a maṇṭapa in the temple.

**484.** 236 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple; right of entrance. A record in the twelfth year of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva

(1005—45?). Records gift of a garden to the *maṭha* on the eastern side of the temple for maintaining lamps.

**485.** 237 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a pillar within the same temple. A record in the twenty-second year of Vikrama-Chōḷa-dēva (1005—45). Records gift of the pillar by a certain Mōḍan Tirunatta-Perumāl.

**486.** 238 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On another pillar in the same place. A record in the twenty-first year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1005—45?). Records gift of the pillar.

**487.** 239 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the third pillar in the same place. A record in the twentieth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1005—45?). Records gift of the pillar.

**488.** 240 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the door post of the eastern entrance into the same temple. A record in the twentieth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1005—45?). Records gift of the two door posts and two step stones by a woman, for the merit of a certain Adiyaśōḷan Araisaṇ *alias* Maṇigaiyarāyan.

**489.** 241 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the door post of the southern entrance into the same temple. A record in the twentieth year of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1005—45?). Records gift of the two door posts and two step stones.

**490.** 242 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On the door post of the entrance into the Tambrāṭṭiyamman temple in the same village. A record in the twenty-fourth year of Parakēsarivarman *alias* Vikrama-Chōḷadēva (1005—45?). Records gift of money for the Śivarātri festival to be conducted in the temple of Rājarāja-Īśvaram-Uḍaiyar at Kaḍappādi *alias* Viraśōḷapuram. The coins presented were marked with *śri-yakki*, 'the glorious yakshi.'

**491.** 243 of 1909.—(Tamil.) On a stone built into the wall of the same temple. A record in the third year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. Records gift of money for a lamp by a native of Kannāḍi-puttūr. The name of the temple which was to benefit by the gift, is lost. [The king might be any of those who came to the throne in 1005, 1255 or 1273.]

*Supplementary note.*

**433.** This copper plate grant has been edited by Dr. Fleet in *Ind. Antq.*, XVIII, 362—9. He incidentally discusses the topography of the Punnāḍ district and criticises Mr. Rice.

## CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.

## BADVEL TALUK.

*Katteragunḍla.*

1. On a stone near the Chennakēśava pagoda. Records that Veṅgalayya granted in Ś. 1448, Paritāpi, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, the duties of the different goods that passed by Chennāvaram, and Chavūr, in the district of Gaṇḍikōṭa to God Chennakēśava for festival. (*Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 515, No. 1.) It is also referred to by Mr. Sewell in his *Antiquities*, I, p. 126.

2. Near the above. Records that a person granted in Ś. 1448, Pārthiva, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, two puttis of his own share in the village to the same deity. *Ibid.*, p. 515, No. 2, and Mr. Sewell's local list, No. 3.

3. On the surrounding wall of the pagoda. Records that Yellamarasayya granted in Ś. 1452, Virōdhi, the village of Hosalapāḍu for the festival of the deity. (*Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 515, No. 3.) Mr. Sewell wrongly attributes this to "the reign of Vīrapratāpa Mahādēvarāya." See *Antiquities*, local list, No. 2.

4. On a stone west of the village, Records that Nanda Timmarāja exempted the rent of a village with the permission of Sadāśivarāya in Ś. 1469, Parābhava. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 515, No. 4, and Mr. Sewell's local list, No. 4.

5. A P.G. in charge of Bommacharaṇareḍḍi in the village. Records that the kaṇams of the district appointed one Chennayya as the chief of the people of Katteragunḍla as a reward for his discovery of its limit in Ś. 1479, Manmatha, in the reign of Śrīraṅgarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 517, No. 8. [There was no king of this name in that year.]

6. In charge of the same Reḍḍi. Records that the kaṇams of the district granted some land in the village to Bommapedda Ayyala Reḍḍi in Parābhava in the reign of Praudhadevarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 517, No. 9.

*Kōḍūru.*

7. On a stone in the pagoda of Durga. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1475, Paritāpi, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, an allowance of contribution from the pilgrims for the annual festival of the deity. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 517, No. 7. The village is called Pedda Kōḍūru.

8. On the gate of Chennakēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1469, Prabhava, that Nandyāl Timmarāja, a feudatory of Sadāśivarāya, granted the rent of a village for meeting the expense of a ceremonial. *Ibid.*, p. 517, No. 10.

9. On a stone in the same temple. (Telugu.) Records that the same chief remitted the tax on barbers, drummers and pipers of the pagoda. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 517, No. 11.

9-A. On a stone in the Bhairava temple of the same village. A record dated in Ś. 1319, Dhātu, regarding the establishment of the temple on the hill in the reign of Vīra-Dēvarāya (I) who must have been a mere prince then. *Ibid.*, p. 517, No. 12.

*Palugurāḷlapalle.*

10. In the temple of Durgā. Dated in Ś. 1475 (A.D. 1552). A grant in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar. *Antiquities*, I, 126.

11. On the top of a hill near the Bhairava temple. Dated Ś. 1318 (A.D. 1396). Records repairs to the temple in the reign of Śrī Vīra-Dēva Rāya at Udayagiri by Lakkadēva Mahārāja. *Ibid.* [See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, I, 233-34, for the rise of a local *maṭha* here.]

*Pōrumāmilla.*

12. 91 of 1913.—(Sanskrit.) On two slabs set up in front of the ruined Bhairava temple near the local tank. A record of Bhāskara *alias* Bhavadūra, son of Bukka I, of Vijayanagar, dated K. 4470, Ś. 1291, Saumya, Kārtika, Śukla 14, Thursday. The tank is one of the two largest ones in the district. The other is at Badvel. See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, pp. 226—30, for a detailed analysis of the epigraph. It gives a beautiful account of the rules and regulations, the technical details of tank construction. [Bhāskara is hitherto unknown. *Bhavadura* is considered by the Government epigraphist to be the Sanskrit form of the Hindusthani *Bahadur*.] Records that Bhāskara's minister Anantarājan (called Anantaraśa in 339 of 1901 at Penukoṇḍa) constructed the tank at Pōrumāmilla which exists to-day.

13. In the Lakshmīkāntasvāmi temple. Dated Ś. 1477 (A.D. 1555). Commemorates a grant to a private person in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya of Vijayanagar by Varadarājayya dēva Mahārāja, son of Rāṅga Rāja, and grandson of Nandyāla Varadarāja.

*Tellapāḍu.*

14. On a stone in the village (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1432, Peddōbala Nāyaḍu, subordinate of Sadāśivarāya, granted nine *tūms* of land to repair the sluice of the local tank. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 516, No. 5. [A *tūm* is  $\frac{1}{8}$  *putti* in some parts of Cuddapah and one-twentieth in other parts. It is a grain measure and evidently land capable of being sowed with 9 *tūms* is meant here.]

15. On the other side of the same stone. A record of the same chief in the same year. A gift of land on the establishment of the image of Bhairava to the survey stone-cutter. *Ibid.*, p. 516, No. 6.

*Varikunṭa.*

16. An inscription in the temple of Rāmasvāmi, dated Ś. 1525 (A.D. 1603), recording a grant to a private party by Hanuma Rājayyadēva Mahārāja in the reign of Veṅkaṭapati (I, 1586—1614) at Chandragiri.

## CUDDAPAH TALUK.

*Ambāvaram.*

17. On a stone near the temple of Aṅkāmma. (Telugu.) A damaged grant in Ś. 1669, Prabhava, wrongly attributed to the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 348, No. 48.

17-A. In the pagoda of Chennakēśava. (Telugu.) A record of Sadāśivarāya, dated in Ś. 1477, Rākshasa. Records grant of an allowance from the village to the deity by Tirumalayya (evidently of Nandyāla).

*Chennūru.*

18. On a stone in the pagoda of Nāgēśvara. (Sanskrit and Telugu.) Dated in Ś. 1236, Pramādīcha. Records the grant of the village to the Brahmans by a son of Pratāparudra of the Kākatiya dynasty. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 354, No. 69. [The king ruled till A.D. 1323.]

19. In the same place. (Sanskrit.) A record of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya in Ś. 1444, Vishu. Records that Śingabhūpāla rebuilt the Nāgēśvara pagoda, dug a tank, and gave some land. *Ibid.*, No. 70. [The epigraph shows that in the Vijayanagar period it was the capital of an administrative unit consisting of several villages in Ghaṇḍikōṭa Śīma of Udayagiri province.]

*Chinnadāsaripalle.*

20. On a stone near the pagoda of Ōbaladēva. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1292, Sādhāraṇa, in the reign of Vīra Bukkarāya (I), Maṅgayyadēva Mahārāja built a village and granted it as a free gift for the God Ahōbalēśvara. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 335, No. 10. Also *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 185.

20-A. On a stone north of the same. (Telugu.) A record of Achyutadēvarāya in Vijaya, regarding an allowance in the district of Gaṇḍikōṭa by Bācharasu. *Ibid.*, p. 355, No. 11. *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 186.

*Chinamāsapalle (Chinnamāchupalle).*

21. 330 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying in front of the Āṇjanēya temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇarāya-Mahārāja. Records in Ś. 1436, Bhava, gift of the village of Chikamamchupalli in the Chenūri-śīma, which was included in the district of Muḷiki-nāṭi-śīma, to the temple of

Channakēśavadēva at Pushpagiri. [The inscription is also given in *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 356, No. 72.] See No. 19 above.

*Chintakommadinne.*

22. On a stone in the Janārdanasvāmi temple. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1498, Naḷa, Ellappa Nayaḍu, feudatory of Sadāśivarāya, granted to the God some land in the village. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 331, No. 2. Referred to also in *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 186.

23. On a stone near the Dvajastambha. (Telugu.) Records that Śaḷuva Narasappayya gave in Ś. 1453, Khara, in the reign of Achyutadēvarāya, some allowance in the village to a person. *Ibid.*, p. 32, No. 3.

24. On a stone near the pagoda of Gaṅgamma. (Telugu.) Records that "Hazarat Durbundage Dēvanaḷavāru" granted in Ś. 1669, Prabhava, three *Kuṇṭas* of *Daśavāntam* for the yearly repair of the tank to the Redḍis, Kāpus, Kammas and farmers of the place. *Ibid.*, p. 332, No. 4. See also *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 186.

*Chintalapattūru.*

25. 318 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the outer wall of the ruined temple of Indranāthasvāmin, near Pushpagiri. Records that in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāja, in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga, Aḷiya Rāmayya-dēva-Mahārāja remitted the tax on barbers in the Karnāṭaka country, and the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Timmayyadēva of Nandyāla did the same for the whole of Ghaṇḍikōṭaśīma and for three villages belonging to the Indranātha temple.

26. 319 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a pillar lying at the entrance into the same temple. Records in Vibhava a gift by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Murārikēśavadēva Mahārāja and Sōmidēvarāja who were "lords of Kalukada, the best of towns," to the temple of Indrēśvara at Pushpagiri. [The Kaḷachūri king Sōmēśvara, also called Sōvi dēva and Rāyamurāri, ruled from 1167 to 1175.]

27. 320 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar. Records gift of land by the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Āhavamalladēva to the temple of Indrēśvaradēva. An imprecatory verse engraved in Grantha characters is found at the end. [Was the king the Kaḷachūri king who ruled from 1180 to 1183?]

28. 321 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the same temple. A record of the Pallava king Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara-Chiddanadēva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1104 (A.D. 1182), Śubhakrit, recording gift of land in the village of Kōḍūru in Muḷiki-nāḍu to the temple of Indrēśvaradēva at Pañchanati-tīrtha. [His birudas resemble those of Tripurāntakadēva Madhusūdana in Çt. 320 and Nallasiddharasa in Cg. 321. The latter were the feudatories of Vijayagaṇḍagōpāla.]

29. 322 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On the north wall of the central shrine in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1217, Manmatha, a private agreement.

30. 323 of 1905.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the four corner slabs built into the inside of the dome of the antarāḷa-maṇṭapa in the same temple. A damaged record. Mentions the Gōḷagi-maṭha. See N.A. 201.

31. 324 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a pillar in the same maṇṭapa. Records in Ś. 1182, Raudri, a transfer of rights by three priests of the Indrēśvara temple. Mentions the temples of Kamalaśamkara, Vaijanātha, Rudrapāda, Durgādēvi, Pushpēśvara and Mallināthadēva.

*Cuddapah.*

For an excellent historical notice of the place see *Cuddapah Gazr.*, pp. 178--80.

32. On a stone in the Venkaṭēśvara pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1439, Īśvara, that Timmarasa, the minister of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, granted the Cuddapah village to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha for daily ceremonies. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 350, No. 53. [Timmarasa was the well-known Śāluva Appāji.]

33. On a stone east of the above. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1484, Dundubhi, a feudatory of Sadāśivarāya erected a stone maṇṭapa and planted a garden near it. *Ibid.*, No. 55.

34. On the south wall of the Raṅga-maṇṭapa. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1460, Hēviḷambi, that Tātaredḍi and Nāgaredḍi granted six *tūms* of land to Vasanta. *Ibid.*, No. 55.

35. On the wall west of the above. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1474, Virōdhikrit, Nandyāla Aubalēśvara Mahārāya granted some land to God Ahōbalēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 56.

36. On a stone near the above. (Telugu.) Records that in Piṅgaḷa, Ś. 1483, Nandyāl Aubalarāja, feudatory of Sadāśiva, granted some land to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha. *Ibid.*, No. 57.

37. On a wall in the Tiruvēṅgalanātha pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1620, 'Pramādi, "Asana Nayaken," son of Śūrappa, presented a crown to the deity. *Ibid.*, p. 352, No. 58.

38. On the eastern wall of the above inscription. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1473, Pramādi, Aubalarāja, feudatory of Sadāśiva, granted half *kuṇḍa* of dry field in Cuddapah to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 59.

39. On the wall of the pagoda. (Telugu.) A grant by the same chief in the same year to the same deity. *Ibid.*, No. 60.

40. On the steps of the Bugga-kālva at Cuddapah. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1639, Hēviḷambi, Kṛishṇājipantulu built the steps. *Ibid.*, No. 61.



41. On a stone in the temple. (Telugu.) A grant of Dēvarāya (II) in Ś. 1364, Dundubhi. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 352, No. 62.

42. On the banks of the Cuddapah tank. (Telugu.) A grant in Ś. 1220, Viḷambi to Siddhanāthasvāmi by a chief who had the title of Gaṇḍapeṇḍara. *Ibid.*, No. 63.

43. On a stone near the local tank. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1227, Krōdhi, one Tripurāntaka granted to Siddhanāthasvāmi one *kunta* of wet field. *Ibid.*, No. 64.

44. On a stone in the pagoda of Hanūmanta. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1439, Īśvara, Kṛishṇadēvamahārāya's minister Śaḷuva Timmarasa made a gift to the deity of Siddhāvattam. *Ibid.*, No. 67.

45. On the mosque west of Cuddapah. (Telugu.) Records that in H. 1130, in the reign of Faraksir, "Mayanubdulnabi Khan, Subhedar of Cuddapah," built the mosque. [This chief was the celebrated founder of the Cuddapah Nawab dynasty. For his exploits see *Cuddapah Gazr.*, pp. 180 and 41. He died about 1730.]

46. A paper grant in the mosque of Abdul Nabi. (Telugu.) Records that the merchants of different countries fixed a fee to be paid to the mosque in Ś. 1599, Piṅgaḷa. *Ibid.*, p. 360, No. 83. [The date appears to be too late as Abdul Nabi became governor in 1714. See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 41.]

47. A paper grant in the same place. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1626, Chitrabhānu, that the Reddis and Karṇams of Nāgarājupalle granted, by order of Abdul Khān Saheb, four *tūms* of ground to "Sakha-Abdul Latteeba." *Ibid.*, No. 84.

48. A paper grant in the same place. (Telugu.) Records, that "Bapujuhersa Tarufdar" granted, by order of Nabab Bhakdumedal Khan two *tūms* of ground to Dasu Mahommed. *Ibid.*, No. 85.

49. A paper grant in the same place. (Telugu.) Records a grant by the same man to Siddhi Mahomed, the *Khāji* of Cuddapah. *Ibid.*, No. 86.

50. A paper grant in the same place. (Telugu.) Records that in "36 of the Sun year," Merugamahummud of Hyderabad fixed some fees in the market of Cuddapah for the illumination of the local mosque. *Ibid.*, No. 87.

#### Gōtūru.

51. On a stone in the pagoda of Bhairavēśvara. (Kannarese.) Records in Ś. 1440, Bahudhānya, gift of some land to Mummuḍi Reddi, in Gōtūru. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 358, No. 77.

52. On a stone near the same. (Kannarese.) Records in Ś. 1319, Īśvara, that Gaṅgadēva Mahārāja gave to the architect Bommayya

Bhaṭṭu one-fourth *kunṭa* of wet land for constructing the Bhairavēśvara temple. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 358, No. 78. [*Kunṭa* is said to denote an excavation of a cubit in depth in width in some parts of the district. But it is not used in that sense here. *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 117.]

53. On a stone in the same pagoda. (Kanarese.) A record of Ahōbhala Dēyachōḷa Mahārāja, son of Apratimalla Gaṇapatichōḷa Mahārāja in Ś. 1342, Plava. Gift of seventeen *tūms* of land to God Bhairavadēva. *Ibid.*, p. 79.

54. On a stone south of the above. (Kanarese.) Records that the Kaṇṇam and people of Gōṭūr elected in Ś. 1588, Parābhava, a temple of Omalamma and granted land. *Ibid.*, p. 359, No. 80.

*Gurrampāḍu.*

55. On a stone in the Chennakēśava pagoda. (Kanarese.) Records that in Ś. 1453, Khara, Tirumalayya, a feudatory of Achyutarāya, gave the village as free gift to the God. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 357, No. 74.

56. On a stone near the above. (Kanarese.) Records in Ś. 1500, Bahudhānya, gift of land to Venkāṭa Sōmayāji by Tirumalayyadēva Mahārāja in the reign of Śrīraṅgadēva Mahārāja. *Ibid.*, No. 75.

57. On a stone near the above. (Kanarese.) Tirumala Nāyaḍu gives to the God in Ś. 1316, Bhava, some land in the village. *Ibid.*, No. 76.

*Komāruniṣalli.*

58. A Telugu copper-plate in the hands of "Cavalekanlu at Cammapulla." Records that in Ś. 1479, Kālayukti, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya and Gutti Tirumalayya, the fourteen villagers of Uṭukūru district gave lands and fees at three *paṇams* for a marriage in these villages to Lakkanāyaḍu, son of "Marakathirappa" Nāyaḍu. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 334, No. 8.

*Kopparti (Rāmachandrapuram).*

59. Upon the sluice of the tank. (Telugu.) Records that Gārudamitta Gummaṇa Ayyavāru, in Ś. 1588, Parābhava, dug a tank and built a sluice in Kṛishṇarāyapuram Agrahāram. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 338, No. 17.

*Koppolu.*

60. On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1466, Krōdhi, Nandyāl Timmayya, feudatory of Sadāśivarāya, gave the dues of the village to learned men. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 109, No. 53.

61. On a stone near the house of a Fakir. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1476, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, the *Viramushti* people granted a tax of one pagoda per year to God Śēshēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 54.

62. A Telugu record dated in 1429, Akshaya, wherein Immudi Rāya Devarāya (II) granted the dues of the village to the local God. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 109, No. 55.

*Kotlūru.*

63. On a stone on the bank of the river. (Telugu.) Records that Gaṅga Sāhiṇi, prince of Kākatīyapuram, made some gift to the attendants of Pushpagiri temple in Ś. 1196, Piṅgaḷa. Gaṅga Sāhiṇi was the celebrated General of Queen Rudrammā of Waranḡal (1257—1295). *Ibid.*, p. 344, No. 38.

*Lēbāka.*

64. On a stone in the pagoda of Rāmasvāmi. (Telugu.) Records grant of land in Ś. 1226, Krōdhi, in the reign of Tripuradēva-rāya to the God of Lēbāka. *Ibid.*, p. 110, No. 57.

65. On a stone near the Sōmēśvara pagoda. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1539, Piṅgaḷa, gift of two *tūms* of land to the Goddess of Kamalāpuram. *Ibid.*, p. 110, No. 58.

66. On a stone in front of the Pātālēśvara pagoda. (Kanarese.) A record of a Palnād chief. No details. *Ibid.*, No. 59.

67. On a stone in the pagoda of Sōmēśvara. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, in Ś. 1475, Pramādīcha, a partition of villages was made between two cousins. *Ibid.*, p. 111, No. 60.

*Moyillakālva.*

68. On a stone in the Tiruvēṅgalanātha pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Rāyaśam Venkatappa gave, in the reign of Achyuta-dēva Mahārāya, in Ś. 1458, Dunmatī, some land to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha. *Ibid.*, p. 337, No. 15.

69. On a stone above the previous record. (Telugu.) A record of Venkatappa Guru saying that in Śubhakrit he placed an image of Lakshmi in the above temple and gave one *puṭṭi* of land. *Ibid.*, No. 16.

*Pendlimarri.*

70. On a stone in the Vīrabhadra pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that, in the reign of Sadāśiva Mahārāya, in Ś. 1469, Prābhava, Nandyal Timmayya Rāja exempted the tax of the local barbers. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 334, No. 9. [The author of the *Cuddapah Gazetteer* draws attention to the fact that this was ruled by a Kāthāri Maṅgayya in Ś. 1292, in the reign of Bukka I. See No. 20 above.]

*Pushpagiri.*

This place is highly sacred both for the Vaishṇavites who call it *Tirumala-Madhya-Ahōbīlam* (midway between Tirupati and

Ahōbilam) and for the Śaivites who call it *madhya-Kailāsam* midway between Benares or Uttara Kailāsam and Chidambaram or Dakṣhiṇa Kailāsam. For the legends regarding its origin see *Cudda-pah Gazr.*, pp. 183—84. The place became the centre of one of the four Śaiva mathas *Amarttaka*, *Ranabhadra*, *Gōlaki* and *Pushpagiri*.

**71.** 302 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up at the southern gōpura of the Vaidyanāthasvāmin temple, right of entrance. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyuta-dēva Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1462, Śārvarin, a gift by the general Timmaraśayya, son of Sōmarasayya of Chandragiri. The former was in charge of the Ghaṇḍikōṭa-śīma, to which Pushpagiri belonged. [The inscription is given in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 339, No. 20.]

**72.** 303 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyuta-dēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1463, Plava, a gift by the same chief and mentions Aghōraśivāchārya. See also *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 339, No. 20. [A teacher of this name figures in the history of Śaiva-Siddhāntism as the author of one of the eighteen *Paddatis* and the commentator of *Mrigēndrāgama*; but he is said to have been born and died at Chidambaram. It is *his Paddati* and that of Vāmadēva that are the most widely current.

**73.** 304 of 1905.—(Sanskrit in Telugu.) On a pillar within the Trikuttēśvara shrine in the court-yard of the same temple. A record dated in Ś. 1176, Ānanda. The north, east and south faces of the pillar, respectively, record (1) that Kavalāyi, the wife of Gaṇḍapeṇḍara Gaṅga-sēnāpati of the Kāyastha family, founded the shrine of Kamalēśvara after her own name; (2) that Hāchā-lamba, the daughter of king Allugi, "lord of the town of Morata" founded the shrine of Hachalēśvara after her own name; (3) that the Pallava king Khaṇḍeraya of the solar race established the shrine called Pallavēśvara and that thus the name Trikūṭa was given to the group formed by the three shrines. The same Sanskrit verses are repeated on two other pillars in Nāgari and Grantha characters. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 339, No. 22, where the details are given in marvellous accuracy.]

**74.** 305 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the south wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A record dated in Ś. 1769, Kīlaka. Mentions two Śaiva teachers.

**75.** 306 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying south of the Śiva shrine near the Durgā temple in the same village on the bank of the Pennēru river. A record of the Ratta king Kṛṣṇa Kanne-haḍadēva (evidently Kṛṣṇa III), saying that on his visit to Jōti he gave twelve *maṭtas* of land to the temples at Pushpagiri including those of Nāgeśvarā and Pushpēśvara. Those who ruled over Muḷiki-nāṇḍu in Honravāḍi were required to respect this charity.

**76.** 307 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On the base of the antarāḷa-maṇṭapa of the Chennakēśavasvāmin temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1423, Durmati, that Aghōraśivāchārya plastered the Śikhara of the temple. Vide *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 341, No. 26, which gives the date Ś. 1422. See No. 72 above.

**77.** 308 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On the base of the antarāḷa-maṇṭapa of the Chennakēśavasvāmin temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1442, Pramāthin, gift of taxes by a number of rope-dancers to the temple of Channakēśava. Vide *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 341, No. 27.

**78.** 309 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a pillar within the same maṇṭapa. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1436, Bhava, gift of the village of Chinamāṃchupalli in the Chernūra-śīma, which was included in Muḷikināṇḍu, to the temple of Channakēśavadēva. Vide *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 341, No. 28.

**79.** 310 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a beam of the same maṇṭapa. Records in Ś. 1358, Naḷa, that a certain Kampayya repaired portions of the temple. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 342, No. 30. The latter says that the donor was the son of "Lakaya Dēva Mahārāja."

**80.** 311 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On the beam over the entrance into the central shrine of the same temple. A damaged record dated in Ś. 1513, Khara. Mentions Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Veṅkata-drirājayyadēva-Mahārāju. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 342, No. 31.

**81.** 312 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a pillar in the antarāḷa-maṇṭapa of the Santāna Mallēśvara temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1337, Manmatha, a sale of land.

**82.** 313 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On another pillar in the same maṇṭapa. Records in Ś. 1216, Jaya, a private agreement. Five temples of Pushpagiri are here mentioned, viz., Vejanātha (i.e., Vaidyanātha), Kamalaśaṃkara, Durgādēvi, Rudrapādamu Rāmēśvara. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 342, No. 32.

**83.** 314 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a pillar at the entrance into the Umāmahēśvara shrine in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1220 Śārvarin (wrong) sale of land by the priests of the temples of Mallināthadēva, Sōmanāthadēva and Channakēśavadēva on the hill. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 344, No. 36, which seems to give this epigraph.

**84.** 315 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the north outer wall of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1481, Siddhārthin, gift of land by Kōṇēti-Tiruvēṅgalanāthayya, son of Pedda-Tirumalayya and grandson of

Talapāka Annamayya, to the temple of Channarāya. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 340, No. 25, for another summary of this inscription.

85. 316 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a broken slab lying on the steps leading to the river from the eastern gōpura of the same temple. Trailōkyamalla-Mallidēva-Mahārāya records in Ś. 1061, Siddhārthi, the consecration of the god Kēśavadēva on the southern side of the Rudrapāda temple. The king was ruling from his capital at Vallūru. See next epigraph.

86. 317 of 1905.—(Tamil.) On the same slab. Records in Ś. 1061, Siddhārthi, in the reign of Trailōkyamalla Mallidēva-Mahārāja, a grant of land by an officer of the king. [The king was evidently the same as the greatest of the Konidena branch of the Telugu-chōḍas who ruled from 1137 to 1148.]

87. On a stone situated on the bank of the river. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1447, Pramādi, "Raguliah Tippa Rāja Kavali Dēvarāya" granted to God Chennakēśava Vidyānātha 1,000 gold māḍas. (*Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 340, No. 23.)

88. On a stone close to the above. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1464, Vikāri, in the reign of Achyutadēvarāya. Peddagōvin-daayya and others made a grant to the God. *Ibid.*, p. 340, No. 24.

89. On a stone north of the Vidyānāth Pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that one Lakshmīdēva Daṇḍanāyaka built a village called Lakshmīpuram and granted it to Vidyānāthasvāmī. *Ibid.*, p. 341, No. 29.

90. On the south pillar of the maṇṭapam of Chennakēśava-svāmī. (Telugu.) Records in 1332, Manmatha, a sale of land. *Ibid.*, p. 343, No. 33.

91. On the eastern pillar of the Chennakēśava maṇṭapam. Records in Ś. 1337, Vishu, a sale of land. *Ibid.*, p. 343, No. 34.

92. On the northern pillar of the same. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1235, Pramāthi, a sale of land. *Ibid.*, p. 342, No. 35.

93. A C.P. in the local maṭha. (Sanskrit in Dēvanagari.) Records that in Ś. 1467, Prabhava, Sadāśivarāya granted the village of Pudūr to God Sachchidānanda. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 361, No. 88.

94. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records that a Kārṇam gave in Ś. 1624, Chitrabhānu, a village to Narasimha Bhārati for lights and distribution of food to the people in the maṭha. *Ibid.*, p. 363, No. 89. [In his *Rep. Sans. Tam. MSS.*, Vol. II, Prof. Seshagiri Sastri gives a number of Narasimha Bhāratis who were later than Vidyāranya in the Śrīngēri maṭha; but there is no evidence to connect the Bhārati of this epigraph with any of them.]

95. In the same place. A Kanarese record dated Ś. 1636, Vijaya, recording that Huṇḍa Prasannappa Nāyaka paid thirty pagodas yearly for feeding the inmates of the maṭha. *Ibid* No. 90.

96. In the same place. Records that in Ś. 1637, Manmatha, some land was given to Vidyāsaṅkara Bhārati by Haṇḍe Hanumappa Nāyakar. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 363, No. 91. See Prof. Seshagiri Sastri's *Rep., Sans. Tam. MSS.*, 1896-97, p. 11.

97. In charge of the Maṭha. A Kanarese grant in Kīlaka of thirty pagodas annually by Haṇḍe Rāmappa Nāyak. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 363, No. 92. See By. 67.

98. In the same place. A Telugu grant in Ś. 1653, Raudri, of two *muntas* of land in a village by the Redḍis and Karṇams of the place. *Ibid.*, No. 93.

99. In charge of the Maṭha. (Kanarese.) Records in Ś. 1664, Dundubhi, the gift to Nrisimhabhārati of an annual allowance of Rs. 100. *Ibid.*, No. 94. See No. 94 above.

100. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records that "Dhulipala Achunnah" granted in Ś. 1645, Śōbhakrit, the village of Vīrārāma-puram to the Maṭha.

101. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records grant in Ś. 1652, Sādhārāṇa, of the village of Pundunḡi to the Matha by Pedda Narasimha Nāyaḍu. *Ibid.*, No. 96.

102. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1684, Chitrabānu, Bāla Vēṅkata Redḍi gave the village of Gollapalle for Śrōtriyam rent of thirty pagodas. *Ibid.*, No. 97.

103. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1686, Tārāṇa, Rāja Rām Rāju Vīrabhadra Rao granted a village in the district of Mācherla to the Matha. *Ibid.*, No. 98.

104. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1694, Nandana, Rāmappa Nāyaḍu gave the village of Gollapalle in the subdivision of Puppore to the Maṭha. *Ibid.*, No. 99.

105. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1175, Sivārāmbāva Gorpad issued a precept to the Redḍis and Karṇams of Puppūr to continue the above villages as usual. *Ibid.*, No. 100.

106. In the same place. (Telugu.) A record of F. 1209, in which Nārāyaṇ Rao, Amīl of "Secondurgud," ordered the Redḍis and Karṇams of Puppālūr to continue the above gift. *Ibid.*, No. 101.

107. In the same place. A Kanarese record, dated Ś. 1694, Nandana, to the effect that Siddarāmappa granted twelve pagodas every year from Siddammāpēṭa. *Ibid.*, No. 102. See By. 67.

108. In charge of the Maṭha. A Telugu record, dated Ś. 1695, Vijaya, recording that Kumāra Rāmappa Nāyani gave the village of Kammavārupalḷe to the Maṭha. *Ibid.*, p. 366, No. 103.

109. In the same place. (Kanarese.) Records that in Ś. 1695, Vijaya Mallappa Nāyani gave a village. *Ibid.*, No. 104.

110. In the same place. (Kanarese.) Records in the same year the grant of a village by Chimanāji Rao. *Ibid.*, No. 105.

111. In the same place. (Kanarese.) Records in H. 1194 the grant of the village of Koṇdareddipāḷam for a Śrōtriyam rent of fifty pagodas by Nawab Walaja. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, No. 106.

112. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records that one Prabhākara Nāyaḍu gave in Ś. 1700, Viḷambi, the village of Viśvanāthapuram in the district of Mārella. *Ibid.*, No. 107.

113. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records that a Veṅkatādri Nāyaḍu gave in Ś. 1710, Pḷavaṅga, a village. *Ibid.*, No. 108.

114. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records in F. 1200, the regrant of the above village by the committee of Guṇṭur. *Ibid.*, No. 109.

115. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1710, the gift of the village of Sattipalle in the Vinukoṇḍa district by Guṇḍarāyaḍu. *Ibid.*, No. 110.

116. In the same place. (Telugu.) The continuation of the above gift by the Committee of Guṇṭur in F. 1200. *Ibid.*, No. 111.

117. In the same place. (Telugu.) Rāja Veṅkatēśvara Rao Masumdār, granted the village of Rettappāḷam in Ś. 1715, Pramāḍīcha. *Ibid.*, No. 112.

118. In the same place. (Telugu.) Rāja Nārāyaṇ Rao, Masumdār, gave in the same year the village of "Nuzallapulla," in the subdivision of "Nadallah." *Ibid.*, No. 113.

119. In the same place. (Telugu.) Gift of the village of Liṅgamguṇṭa in Ś. 1712, Sādhāraṇa, by Veṅkataguṇḍa Rāyaḍu. *Ibid.*, No. 114.

120. In the same place. (Telugu.) Gift of the village of Pattapāḍu in the district of the "Five Mahals" by Kumāra Yāchamanāyaḍu in Ś. 1724, Dundubhi. *Ibid.*, No. 115. [The chief was the ruler of Veṅkatagiri from 1776 to 1804. He sided with the English against Haidar Ali.]

121. In the same place. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1726, Raktākshi, that Rāja Damarla Kumāra Veṅkatappa Nāyaḍu gave some land in Māmbakkam for feeding the people of the Māṭha. *Ibid.*, p. 368, No. 116. [This was the Kāḷahasti chief who slew in battle the brother of Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan. See *Vestiges of Madras*, p. 24.]

#### *Putlampalli.*

122. On a stone in the pagoda of Dhanakuṇḍamma in the south-east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that one Pedda Timmarasayya Gāru granted the village of Yāpaguṇṭa to the gods Bhairavēśvara and Ishtakāmēśvara of Siddhāvattam. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 331, No. 1.



*Rudraiyāgāripalli.*

**123.** On a stone south of the village. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1446, Tāraṇa, that Timmayyadēva Mahārāya, a feudatory of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya, granted a village for the expenses of the daily festivals of God Tiruvēṅgalanātha. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 333, No. 7.

*Tādigoḷḷa.*

**124.** On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) In Ś. 1193, Prajōt-patti, Brahmarākshasa Gaṇḍara Tripurāntakadēva Mahārāya granted a village near Chennūr to Brahmans. *Ibid.*, p. 355, No. 68.

*Tollagaṅganapalli (" Tallagumpulla ").*

**125.** On a stone in the village. A Kanarese record, dated in Ś. 1685, Svabhānu. Tippa Reḍḍi of " Duggumpulla " built a stone well at " Tollogunganapulla." *Ibid.*, p. 356, No. 73.

*Tudumulaḍinne.*

**126.** On a stone near the Chenna Kēśava temple. (Sanskrit.) A record in Ś. 1455, Virōdhi, in the reign of Achyuta Rāya. *Ibid.*, p. 338, No. 19.

## JAMMALAMADUGU TALUK.

*Balapanagūḍūru.*

**127.** On a stone in the temple east of the village. (Telugu.) One Sōmalarāju Timmarāju grants to the deity two *muntas* of ground for a flower garden. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 96, No. 155.

*Bhimagaṇḍam.*

**128.** On a stone near the Chenna Kēśava pagoda. A Telugu grant in Sarvadhāri recording that Gaṇḍikōta Rāja granted eight *muntas* of land for the sculptor Kāśiliṅga Bhaṭṭu who carved the image of Chenna-Kēśava. *Ibid.*, p. 90, No. 126.

**129.** On a stone near the water pandal in the village. (Telugu.) One Nārāyaṇa, son of Tirumala Rāja of " Bhojanapullah," gave in Ś. 1479, Piṅgaḷa, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya, two *tūms* and six *muntas* of land to Brahmans for the maintenance of the watershed. *Ibid.*, p. 90, No. 127.

**130.** On a stone north of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1477, Rākshasa, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya, certain Vipravīnōdins granted their dues from Achyutarāyapuram to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 128.

*Bhūtamāpuram (Bhūtapuri ?).*

**131.** On a stone near the hall at Bhūtapuri village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1461, Vikāri, Peḍḍa Gōvindaḃya and three

other Vipravīnōdins granted this village to the God Chenna-Kēśava. *Ibid.*, p. 68, No. 33.

*Bondalakunṭa.*

132. On a stone near a well. A Telugu record of Bomma Nāyaḍu, son of Lakki Nāyaḍu, in Ś. 1433, Pramōdūta, in the reign of Kṛishṇa-dēva Rāya. Endows 5 *tūms* of land for the diggers of the well. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 6, No. 3.

133. On a stone in front of Chenna-Kēśava pagoda. A Telugu grant of Śīṅgayya Rāja, son of Chinna Timma Rāja, in Ś. 1466, Krōdhi, in the reign of Achyuta Rāya. Grant of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *tūms* of land to the God. *Ibid.*, No. 4.

134. In the front pillar of the Hanumanta Rāya pagoda. (Telugu.) The same donor (as in the above) gave in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu, a piece of land to one Chitrāju Anantarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 5.

135. On a stone near the Virabhadra temple. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1480, Kālayukti, that Vīramushti Vīrayya and Nañjayya presented the income of Vīramushti people to Virabhadra. *Ibid.*, No. 6.

136. On a stone east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Nandyāla Timma Rāja, feudatory of Śaḍāśiva Rāya, remitted the tax on local barbers in Ś. 1496, Plavaṅga. *Ibid.*, p. 7, No. 7.

137. On a stone in a paddy field. (Telugu.) A gift of 5 *tūms* by the same chief in Piṅgaḷa to one Kēśirāju Chinnappa. *Ibid.*, No. 8.

138. On a stone in front of the Chenna-Kēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) A grant of land to the deity in Ś. 1503, Vishu. Mentions Pemmasāni Timmayya Nāyaḍu and Tippa Redḍi. *Ibid.*, No. 9.

*Bukkapaṭṇam.*

139. On a stone south of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Dēva Mahārāya, in Ś. 1353, Sādhāraṇa, all castes of people gave to Gods Virabhadra and Nārāyaṇadēva at Bukka-paṭṇam, besides 2 *kunṭas* of dry field and a garden, a fee from every individual from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  *Śūnikam* on the three classes of marriage at Bukkapaṭṇam. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 76, No. 69.

140. On a stone near Bukkapaṭṇam limits. (Telugu.) One "Coolapagarājā, son of Vijayadēvuḍu," gave the village of "Coodupi Cuntah to Balyamanaudha of Coducoonta." *Ibid.*, No. 70.

141. On a stone near a local canal. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1451 Virōdhi, that the inhabitants of Bukkapaṭṇam fixed the duties of 2 *kāśu* for each *bala* (bag?) of cotton, 2 *kāśu* for that of pepper, 2 for jaggery and 2 per grain bag. *Ibid.*, No. 71.

142. On a stone in the Virabhadra pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1471, Saumya, in the reign of Śaḍāśiva Rāya, the

*Viramushti* people gave to God Rāmaṅga of Podatūr (Proddatur?) the 3 pagodas they received from the Brahmans of Narasimhapuram agraḥāram. *Ibid.*, No. 72.

143. On a stone in the Chennakēśava temple east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1468, Parābhava, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya, the jugglers gave away the allowance they had been receiving from the Brahmans of Vīra-Naraṅgaṅapuram agraḥāram to Gods Tiruvēṅgalanātha and Chenna-kēśava of Narasimhapuram. *Ibid.*, No. 73.

*Chāmalūru.*

144. On a stone near the temple. (Telugu.) Records that the Vīpravinōdi Brahmans gave away, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya, the annual fees they had been receiving from the Brahmans of Chāmalūr to God Chenna-Kēśava. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 75, No. 65.

*Chinna Muḍiyam.*

145. On a stone in the street. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1480, Kālayukti, Rāmarājayya Pīmmarāju Gāru, a feudatory of Sadāśiva Rāya, exempted the barbers of the village from taxes. *Ibid.*, p. 96, No. 154.

*Choutapalli.*

146. On a stone in front of the Nārā-Nārāyaṇasvāmi pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Mummudi Nāyaḍu, counsellor of Nandyāla Kṛishṇama Rāyalu, exempted in Ś. 1484, Dundubhi, the duties of weavers of the village so that they could build houses and reside there. *Ibid.*, p. 83, No. 97.

147. On a stone at the gate of the pagoda of Narasimhasvāmi. (Telugu.) Records that Śrinivāsāchārya, son of Kṛishṇamāchārya of Tirumala Bukkapatṇam, repaired in year Vikāri, the temple with wooden beams. *Ibid.*, p. 83, No. 98.

*Dānavulapāḍu.*

148. 331 of 1905.—(Sanskrit in Kanarese.) On a pedestal in front of the Jaina image in the ruined Jaina temple recently discovered. A record of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Nityavarsha. Records that the king caused the pedestal to be made for the bathing ceremony of a Jaina saint named Śānti. [Nityavarsha was the same as Indra IV, brother of Kṛishna III.]

149. 332 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a slab set up in the same locality. Records the *niśidhi* of a merchant of Penugonḍe, whose preceptor was the Jaina teacher Kanakakīrtidēva. [See N.A. 385 and 744 for references to the latter and the note thereon.]

150. 333 of 1905.—(Kanarese poetry and Sanskrit.) On a pillar set up in the same place. A record of the time of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Indra III (915—17), named Indra IV in *Antiquities*, II,

p. 233. It records a praśasti of the daṇḍanāyaka Śrīvijaya, who belonged to the Balikula and bore the title *Anupamakavi*. The inscription was written (i.e., composed) by his accountant Guṇavarman. [Poet Kāvīśvara in his *Kavirājamārga* quotes a Śrī Vijaya several times. But Dr. Fleet has shown (*Ind. Antq.*, XXXIII, 270) that Kāvīśvara was patronised by Nripatuṅga Amōghavarsha I (814—78); so the Śrī Vijaya referred to in *kavirājamārga* was evidently an earlier man than the one referred to in the present epigraph. See *Ep. Rep.*, 1906, p. 80. Also *Ep. Ind.*, X, pp. 147—53.]

151. 334 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On an other pillar set up in the same place. Records the *niśidhi* of a Vaiśya woman from Penugonḍa. For examples of *niśidhi* see S.A. 389 and By. 456.

152. 335 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On the third pillar set up in the same place. Records the *niśidhi* of a Jaina teacher. Mentions Kurmāri.

153. 336 of 1909.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the fifth pillar set up in the same place. A damaged record dated in Ś. 1319, Śvara. Seems to be the *niśidhi* of a merchant.

154. 337 of 1905.—On a broken pillar lying in the same place. A fragment of record. Mentions Kurumāri Rattagulla.

155. 338 of 1905.—On the sixth pillar set up in the same place. Records the *niśidhi* of a merchant from Penugonḍe and of his wife.

155-A. 339 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a mutilated slab lying on the bank of the river Penneru. A fragment of record of the Chālukya king Vijayāditya. Mentions Bhūpāditya.

155-B. 340 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying in the bed of the same river. In archaic characters. A damaged record. The date and name of the king are perhaps on the other side of the huge stone.

155-C. 341 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a broken pillar lying on the bank of the same river. A mutilated and damaged record of Kapyana, son of . . . la-Mahārāja. Mentions Kuṣumārī.

#### *Dēvagudi.*

156. 342 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up on the north side of the central shrine in the Talakāntamma temple. The Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇarāya records in Ś. 1437, Dhātri, a *daśavanda* gift for the merit of the king and of Salva-Gōvindaraja-Voḍiyalu (Uḍaya). See Ap. 205 for another epigraph of this chief.

157. 343 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛṣṇarāya, dated Ś. 1440, Bahudhānya. Records another *daśavanda* gift for the merit of the same two persons. The village is called Dēvagudi.

158. 344 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a pillar in the mukha-maṇṭapa of the same temple. A damaged record, dated Ś. 1202, Vikrama.

159. 345 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a pillar set up in the courtyard of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II), son of Hariharāya II, in Ś. 1328, Vyaya. Records gift of land at Dānavulapāḍu to the temple of Taḷakaṇṭadēvi by the king after his coronation. The order was carried out by Nāgappa-Daṇṇāyaka.

160. 346 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On a *viragal* set up in the same place. Records in Śukla, that Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bhīmarasa met Chandra-Daṇḍanāyaka of Kaṭaka near Kuṛumaṛi, killed two of his horses and a cavalier together with his charger, and himself fell. The hero was a devotee of Taḷalakaṭidēvi.

161. 347 of 1905.—(Kanarese.) On another *viragal* set up in the same place. A record of the Western Chāḷukya king Jagadēkamalla (II, 1138—49) dated in his thirteenth year, Śukla, saying that a subordinate of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bhīmarasa of Kuṛumaṛi fell in a fight with Mādhuvarasa, the brother-in-law of Chandra Daṇḍanāyaka of Kaṭaka, referred to in the above epigraph.

162. 348 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up close to the main gōpura of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya, in Ś. 1468, Prābhava. Records a gift by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Koṇḍrāju-Chikka Timmayadēva Mahārāju. See By. 326.

#### *Dombura-Nandyāla.*

163. 353 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the east wall of the central shrine in the Chennakēśavasvāmin temple. An epigraph of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1443, Vrisha, gift by three chiefs of the taxes payable at the village of Nandēla (which belonged to the district), of Rēnāḍu in the Ghaṇḍikōṭa-śīma, for a perpetual lamp in the temple of Chennakēśavadēva. The grant was made on the occasion of the consecration of the temple. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 64, No. 17.

#### *Ghaṇḍikōṭa.*

[For an excellent historical account of the place see *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 191—4.]

164. 485 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the south wall of the prakāra of the ruined Raṅganāyaka temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīra-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1497, Piṅgaḷa, gift of land to the temple of Raghunāyakalu at Ghaṇḍikōṭa, by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chirṇa-Avubalēśvaradēva-Mahārāju, son of Avubalēśvaradēva Mahārāju and grandson of

Avubalarājayadēva Mahārāju of Nandyāla. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 61, No. 3.

165. 486 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu, gift of village by Nandyāla Timmayadēva Mahārāju, grandson of Nandyāla Avubalēśvaradēva Mahārāju to the temple of Raghunāthadēva on the Ghaṇḍikōṭa-durga. *Ibid.*, p. 61, No. 4.

166. 487 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the north wall of the same prakāra. Records in Bhava, gift to the Raghunāyaka temple at Ghaṇḍikōṭa by a merchant (Kōmaṭi).

167. 488 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the east face of a slab set up in a field near the Kaṅgiṇimahāl, in the same village. Records in Bahudhānya, remission of taxes in favour of the fishermen living in the new street at Kammadurgam by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Narasimharājayadēva Mahārāju of Nandyāla. See *Mack. MSS., Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 61, No. 5.

168. 489 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a boulder near the Naga-dhari, outside the fort, in the same village. Records in Ānanda, gift of two gardens to the temple of Channarāya at Nāgadhāri by Kṛṣṇappa-Timmarāju-Nāgarāju-Veṅkatrāju-Koṇḍrāju of Arāvṛti for the merit of Raṅgapatirāju.

169. 490 of 1906.—(Persian.) On a boulder near the waterfall in the garden called Parebagh on the bank of the Penneru river, at the foot of the Ghaṇḍikōṭa hill.

170. On a stone on the south of Mādhavasvāmi pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāyulu, Nandyāla Timmarāju gave allowances in different villages for the worship of Āṅkālamma. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 62, No. 6.

171. On a stone near the east gate of the above. A Telugu record of Nandyāla Ahōbala Mahārāja in Manmatha, exempting the taxes of the washers. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

172. On a stone on the bank of Pināki river. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1245, Dundubhi, Gaṅgareḍḍigāru granted a flower garden for the worship of the Goddess. *Ibid.*, No. 8.

173. On a stone behind the above. (Telugu.) Jaghapati “Cunchirajoo and Vayadava Chodavarajoo” granted in Krōdhana 3½ *kuntas* of dry field for betel-nuts. *Ibid.*, No. 9.

174. On a stone near the pagoda of Yāgaussuṇḍa Narasimhasvāmi. (Sanskrit.) Records that in Ś. 1297, Rākshasa, Bukkarāyalu (I) re-established the God Yōgānanda Narasimhasvāmi and erected a pagoda. *Ibid.*, No. 11.

175. On a stone on the west of the pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Chinnamanāyani Gāru, son of Annamanāyanigāru erected a pagoda of Ālvārs in Plavaṅga. *Ibid.*, No. 12.

176. On a stone near the mosque in a garden. (Persian.) Records that in H. 1102 "Sahusan Daravashu" erected a mosque. *Ibid.*, No. 13. The chief was probably an officer or one of the successors of Meer Jumla, the first Nawab of the place under Golconda rule. See *Cuddapah Gazetteer*, p. 193.

177. On a stone in the garden of Dareep bagh on the south of Pināki river. (Persian). Records that in H. 1178, Syed Miah, Subadar of Cuddapah, erected a water-sluice near the bank of the river. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 64, No. 14. [Miah might have been one of the two sons of the Nawab Abdul Nabi Khan.]

*Gaṅgāpuram.*

178. On a stone in the dam of the local lake. (Telugu.) Records that the lake was dug in the time of Krishṇadēva Rāya in Ś. 1432, Pramōdita. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 82, No. 93.

*Garisalūru.*

179. On a stone in the ruined temple north-east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Narasabhūpāludu gave in Ś. 1453, Khara, in the reign of Achyuta Rāya, twelve *muntas* of dry land in the village to the Chenna Kēśava temple, besides building the *Mukhamantapa*. *Ibid.*, p. 86, No. 110.

*Gorigenūru.*

180. On a stone near the hill-fort. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1682, Vikrama, during the management of Venkata Reddi at Jammalamuḍugu that the Reddis of the village built the hill-fort. *Ibid.*, p. 93, No. 140.

*Guṇḍlakunṭa.*

181. On a stone in the Chennakēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Pāpa Timmarāja gave in Ś. 1473, Virōdhi, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya, two *kunṭas* of dry land in the *Hora* village to a Brahman Chennamiah. *Ibid.*, p. 95, No. 147.

182. On a stone south-east of the above. (Telugu.) Grant of their annual allowances by the Vipravōdins in Ś. 1473, Paritāpi, to God Chenna-Kēśava. *Ibid.*, No. 148.

183. On a stone near a local well. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1581, Vikāri, "Vibharam Sultan, the Prime Minister of Kaunavaji Coli Saheb," gave to Chinna Guruvayya some land for excavating a well. *Ibid.*, p. 95, No. 149.

184. On a stone in the Chennakēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Rāmarāja Timma Rāja exempted in Ś. 1480, Kaḷa-yukti, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya, the local barbers from taxation. *Ibid.*, No. 150.

185. On a stone in the same pagoda. An effaced Telugu grant of Sadaśiva Rāya in Ś. 1489, Prabhava.

*Jammalamaḍugu.*

The following records are taken from the *Mack. MSS., Ins., Ced. Dts.*, pp. 17—61. Most of them, I regret to say, are mere paper grants and so do not come under *epigraphs*. But having listed and numbered them, I have not thought it necessary to remove them. Almost all these are in Mahratti and Persian.

186. In charge of Buddu Khan. (Mahratti.) Records that in Ś. 1193, Mir Saheb issued an order to the Amil of Jammalamaḍugu, to pay monthly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pagodas for the mosque of Abdul Syed Khan *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 17, No. 1. See next record.

187. In charge of Buddu (Bade?) Khan. (Mahratti.) Records that Tippu Sultan issued a precept in H. 1196, to Timma Redḍi of Jammalamaḍugu to pay monthly  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pagodas for the mosques of Abdul Syed Khan. *Ibid.*, No. 2. [Abdul Syed Khan was the first and last Nawab of Jammalamaḍugu, to whom the town and surrounding territory were granted as a jaghir by Tippu. See *Cuddapah Gazetteer*, pp. 188-89.

188. In charge of Buddu Khan. (Telugu.) Records that in H. 1114, Bahadur Khan issued an order to the Amil to pay daily a gold *paṇam* to the God Veṅkaṭeśvarasvāmi. *Ibid.*, No. 3.

189. Records in Telugu and Persian that in H. 1205, "Baramahal Rāja Tajopunt" issued an order to the Amil Deśa-pāṇḍya-Deśamuk to pay daily a gold *paṇam* to the God Veṅkaṭeśvarasvāmi. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 18, No. 4.

190. Records in Mahratti and Persian that in H. 1210, Amin Saheb issued an order to the Amil to pay daily two annas for the mosque. *Ibid.*, No. 5.

191. Records in Mahratti and Persian that in H. 1210, Amin Saheb issued an order to the Amil of Jammalamaḍugu to pay four annas daily for the mosque. *Ibid.*, No. 6.

192. Records that in H. 1251, Sayud Hamid Khan ordered a Shaikdar to pay two annas daily to Fakir Rahiman. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

193. Mahomed Sayud orders in H. 1167, the payment of two annas daily from the duties of the place to the same Fakir. *Ibid.*, No. 8.

194. A similar grant of the same officer in H. 1176. *Ibid.*, No. 9.

195. A grant by the same chief in H. 1171, to various holy people. *Ibid.*, No. 10.

196. An order of Abdul Halim Khan to Veṅkaṭa Mustājūr in H. 1171, to pay four pagodas to Fakir. *Ibid.*, No. 11.

197. An order of the same Nawab in H. 1176, to pay four annas daily to Abdur Rahimān. *Ibid.*, No. 12.



**198.** An order of Nawab Masum Khan in H. 1176, to Venka Mustajur for payment of two annas to the same Fakir. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 18, No. 13.

**199.** An order of the same chief in H. 1169, to the Amil of Jammalamadugu to pay four annas daily to the same Fakir. *Ibid.*, No. 14.

**200.** An order of Amin Saheb in H. 1210, for payment of two annas. *Ibid.*, No. 15.

**201.** In charge of Nāgambhaṭ and another. An order of Amin Saheb in H. 1185, to the Amil for payment of half *paṇam* to Śēshabhāṭṭa. *Ibid.*, No. 16.

**202.** A record of Mahomed Amin Khan in H. 1210, issuing a similar order of payment to Śēshabhat. *Ibid.*, No. 17.

The rest of the records of this place are given, for the sake of convenience, in the form of a tabular statement.

Grantor.	To whom granted.	Date.	Amount.
<b>203.</b> Bāramahal Raja	Śobabhat ...	H. 1205.	Half <i>paṇam</i> by Amil. <i>Ibid.</i> 18
Tajopunt.	Do ...	H. 1205.	One-third <i>paṇam</i> . <i>Ibid.</i> 19.
<b>204.</b> Do.	Three persons ...	...	Four <i>tums</i> of land. <i>Ibid.</i> 20
<b>205.</b> Balaveṅkata Reddi. (Telugu.)	Mirza Y-Nallau-din.	H. 1117.	Half <i>paṇam</i> daily. <i>Ibid.</i> 21.
<b>206.</b> Mahajud Khan. (Maharatti)	Mosque	H. 1179.	Appointing Jayamalludfn for the mosque
<b>207.</b> Do.	Josrama Fakir...	H. 1182.	One gold <i>paṇam</i> by ninety villages during Moharrum.
<b>208.</b> Lālavēkata Reddi.	Do.	H. 1187.	Similar to the above.
<b>209.</b> Krishṇāji Veṅkāji Gāru. (Telugu)	Do.	H. 1188	Do. (Telugu.)
<b>210.</b> Do.	Do.	H. 1191.	Do.
<b>211.</b> Amil Kāmappa ...	Do.	H. 1190.	Do.
<b>212.</b> Amil Rāyalu Veṅkāju.	Do.	H. 1196.	Do.
<b>213.</b> Krishṇāji Amil ...	Do.	H. 1197.	Do.
<b>214.</b> Obaia Reddi ...	Do.	H. 1195.	Do.
<b>215.</b> Narasu Veṅkāji Amil.	Do.	H. 1196	Do.
<b>216.</b> Vali Mahomed Amil.	Do.	H. 1217.	Do.
<b>217.</b> Gulam Mahomed Amil of Ghaṇḍikōṭa.	Do.	H. 1206.	Do.
<b>218.</b> Kōneri Rao Amil ...	Do.	H. 1206.	Do.
<b>219.</b> Nārāyaṇ Rao Amil...	Do.	H. 1201.	One <i>paṇam</i> for each village to be paid by Reddies and Karṇams of Mudiyaṁ, Pālōre and Ghaṇḍikōṭa.
<b>220.</b> Krishṇāji Kōḍand ...	Do.	Virōdhi-krit.	Do.
<b>221.</b> Chadupu Nārāyaṇ Reddi.	Do.	H. 1207.	Do.
<b>222.</b> Dilawer Dowla ...	Do.	H. 1203.	Do.
<b>223.</b> Kōṇḍa Reddi ...	Do.	H. 1208.	Do.
<b>224.</b> Venkatareddi ...	Do.	H. 1210.	Do.
<b>225.</b> Mahomed Amin Khan Bahadur.	Do.		

Granter.	To whom granted.	Date.	Amount.
<b>226.</b> "Jaligani Krishappa".	..	..	One paṇam for each village to be paid by Reddies and Kārnams of Mudiyaṇi, Pālore and Ghaṇḍikōṭa.
<b>227.</b> "Mukkamulla Venkata Reddi."	...	...	Do.
<b>228.</b> Amil Venkāji ...	...	H. 1211.	Do.
<b>229.</b> Amil Mirza Khan ..	...	H. 1212.	Do.
<b>230.</b> Chundolall ...	...	H. 1209.	Do.
<b>231.</b> Mukkumulla Venkata Reddi.	...	H. 1214.	Do.
<b>232.</b> Hari Rao of Kilieta-patti.	...	H. 1214.	Do.
<b>233.</b> Ahmedshah Padshah.	Mosque of Sumshud Khan.	(Telugu and Persian.)	Two annas daily and puttī and 12 <i>tūms</i> of land
<b>234.</b> The Reddies and Kārnams of Danavulapāṭi.	Kristnappa	S. 1687, Telugu.	Eight kuptas of land for seventy pagodas in the village of Danavulapāḍu.
<b>235.</b> Kalni Khan Mayana.	Kristnamma	H. 1180.	Do. (Mahrattī).
<b>236.</b> Bālavēnkata Reddi.	Rāmakristnam Pantulu Telugu.	S. 1687.	Allowed to inhabit the above village and enjoy it.
<b>237.</b> Venkāji and Krishnāji.	Do.	H. 1188.	Do.
<b>238.</b> The Reddies and Kārnams of Devagudi.	Rāyalu Pantulu.	S. 1697.	Two putties and two tūms of wet and dry land in Māramāpore village.
<b>239.</b> Fakir Mahommed Amil of Ghaṇḍikōṭa.	Vengia ...	1198.	One kupta and ten tūms of dry field, one and a half kuptas and eleven tūms of wet field in the Pada (Pedda) Dandalore village.
<b>240.</b> Do.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
<b>241.</b> Nawab Naḍnam Khan.	Do. ...	17 of Rajub.	Do.
<b>242.</b> Do.	Do. ...	1198.	Do.
<b>243.</b> Nawab Khadayagani Saheb.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
<b>244.</b> Nawab Naknam Khan.	Do. ...	1090	Do.
<b>245.</b> Nawab Khadayagani Saheb.	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
<b>246.</b> Syed Davud Khan	Do ...	Do.	Three kuptas of land in the village of Pedda-Dandalore.
<b>247.</b> Nawab Khadayagani.	Do. ...	1070	A Cowle to Venkiah to enjoy the above land for the labour of digging a tank.
<b>248.</b> Venkāji and Krishnāji.	Do. ...	F. 114	An order to the Reddies and Kārnams of Padadandalore, to restore the kānams to the different persons.
<b>249.</b> Do.	Do. ...	1198	Three kuptas and six tūms.
<b>250.</b> Syed Abdul Rasul ...	Do. ...	Khara.	An order to repair the tank with the rent of his land.
<b>251.</b> Guzzala Vobala Reddi.	Do. ...	1216	An order to inspect the work of the tank, executed by Sobayya.

Granter.	To whom granted.	Date.	Amount.
252. Nawab Rahim Khan.	Vengia.	H. 1185.	A precept to the Dēsamuk and Dēsa Pānsu to continue the village of Tugutla-Pulla to Ralte Saheb.
253. Sakulli Mahommed.	Do. ...	H. 1196.	Do.
254. Raja Tajapunt Bahadur.	(Mahratti) ...	H. 1215.	Do.
255. Do.	(Telugu) ...	H. 1210.	Do.
256. Nawab Rustum Dowlah.	Do. ...	H. 1207.	Do.
257. Nawab Reddi ...	...	T. 1219.	Do.
258. Canogovi Visaji Bhāskara. (In the possession of Kāmanūr Agraharam Brahmins.)	Inhabitants of "Luchmanbapuram" (Lakshmāmbapuram).	...	Three kuntas of land in Kāmanūr and Godiganore villages in nineteen shares.
259. The Reddies and karnams of Sidhigapulla. (In the possession of Sidhigapulla Brahmins.)	Sōmayājulu (?)	...	A portion of land in the village of "Sidhigapulla".
260. Bālavenkata Reddi.	...	F. 1171.	Do.
261. Reddies and karnams of Palore. (In charge of Achyuta Narasim.)	Achunta (?) Vammanna.	S. 1689.	Five kuntas of lands in the village of Gōpālapuram for twenty-five pagodas.
262. Do.	Do.	Do.	One kunta of dry field in the village of Palore
263. "Mahomed Shah Padushah; Cavidulla Khan Killadar".	Daughter of Mahommed Shah Fakir.	1156 Sun (Persian and Telugu).	Five tūms of land in the pass of Ghaṇḍikōṭa.
264. Mahomed Shah; Cavidulla Khan, Killadar Ghaṇḍikōṭa.	Badrudin, son of Shaik Mahommed.	26 Zuloos (Persian and Telugu).	A garden of Sankasalum
265. Sha Alam Mureed; Mahomed Zafur Killadar	Daughter of Shaik Mahommed.	38 Do.	Five tūms of land in the pass of "Divarconah".
266. Alam Padusha Gazi, Nabi Khan Killadar.	Sahl Durusha ...	1119.	Five tūms of land in the "Abyahed".
267. In the reign of Alamgir Padshā, Mahomed Nabi Khan.	Shaik Mahommed.	1135.	Garden of Sunkasāri (Sunkasāla ?)
268. In the reign Shah Alum Padshā; Mahomed Nabi Khan Killadar of Ghaṇḍikōṭa.	Mustafur Durvasha.	F. 1117.	Five tūms of dry land in the village of "Yatore and Badadore."
269. In the reign Alamgir Padshā; Zulfikar Khan.	Kalif Mustafur...	1109.	A village.
270. Alim Khan ..	Hussain Beg Khaṭla.	1184.	A village. (It is in Mahratti and Persian.)
271. Tippu Sultan	...	H. 1199.	A precept to continue above.
272. Raja Ullikhan	Hussain Beg ...	H. 1193.	Do.

Granter.	To whom granted.	Date.	Amount.
273. Sayud Nahajeb ...	.....	H. 1191.	Order to Rahim to discontinue receipt of two pagodas from the renter for manufacturing powder
274. Shah Alum; Nabi Khan.	Kalim Khalim .	40 ?	Fifteen tūms of land in Vettore, etc. (Telugu and Persian.)
275. Do.	Kalim Nāik ...	1133 Sun	Lands in various villages. (Telugu and Persian.)
276. Do.	.....	1233 Sun	Appointed Sakhu David as Khaji.
277. Zulfikhar Khan ..	Moha Sinhaji .	1109 Sun	Order to pay daily one rupee from Jammala-mudugu District
278. Mahommed Shah; Yannuckkhan.	A Khaji ..	1132	A similar order from 'Ullela Purgana.' (Jillela ?)
279. Mayana Abdul Fati Khan.	Do. .	1134.	Do.
280. Hamadut Nabi Mayana; Halim Khan.	Khaji Mahomed Fazul.	1177.	A similar order to Rajap-pālam District.
281. Mahommed Nabi ...	Do.	1186 Sun	Four tūms of land.
282. Nawab Hammed-ul-Nabi.	Do	H. 1186	Order to Deśmuk and Desapandyas of Jammala-madugu to grant four tūms of land and daily $\frac{1}{4}$ seer of oil.
283. Sadāśivarāya; Tim-nappa-Nāidu	A deity (Ganga ?) (A C. P. in Telugu.)	Ś. 1468, Parā-bhava.	Levied a tax on the Bōyas, viz. one paṇam during marriage, one muṇṇa of rice per 100 betels and cloth on occasions.
284. Tirumaladeva Mahārāya. (Telugu C.P.)	Chinnama Chetti (?)	Ś 1487 Rudhi-rōtgāri.	Four tūms in Padattūr for digging a canal. (Proḍḍattur ?)
285. Reddies and Karṇams of Kōṭalapulla. P G. (Telugu.)	Sarvadhāri ?	Ś. 1593 Kara.	Four tūms of land for building fort and village.
286. Vāmāji Padshah ...	Shaha Ulla in Telugu and Persian.	H 1174	The village of Dharapulla for mosque of Shaha Ulli, in Gaṇḍikōṭa District
287. Alangir; Azuf Khan.	Mahommed Durvaha in Telugu and Persian.	47 Z.	Twenty <i>Begas</i> in Dombara Nandyala for the mosque at Rājupālam.
288. Alangir Pālisha; Azuf Khan.	.....	49 Z.	Do.
289. Mahomed Shah; Kavidilla Khan, Killadar of Gaṇḍikōṭa.	Mahomed Durvaha. Mahratta and Telugu.	H, 1164.	Eight muṇṇas of land in the same village.
290. Abdūl Khader Khan; Mayana.	Rashun Khan .	1136 Sun	Quarter land at Diguvaṇṇam village.
291. Kavidilla Khan ...	(Telugu and Persian.)	1156 Sun	Above continued.
292. Do. ...	Do.	Do.	A garden in the same village.
293. Ananta Pantulu ...	Kōṇēri ? Venkaṭādrī Bhaṭ.	Ś. 1602 Raudri Telugu.	Village of Nolamitalapalle for Śrōtriyaṃ rent of 10 pagodas
294. Narasa Kēsava, Tarīf dar of Gaṇḍikōṭa.	Akkala Soma julu-(?)	Ś. 1623 Vishu.	land for garden in the village of Kumbaladinne.

Granter.	To whom granted.	Date.	Amount
295. Sṛīnivāsa Tarīf-dar..	Akkala Sōma-yājulu (?)	S. 1618, Dhātu.	Grant of above village for Śrōtriyam rent of 80 pagodas
296. Nara-akēśava Tarīf-dar.	Do.	1620 Bahu-dhānya	Same as above.
297. Rāmaṇṇa ... ..	Do		Villages of Bhūdamāpuram and Kumbāla-dinne.
298. In the reign of Thanisha ; Nara-akēśava Tarīf-dar.	Akkala (Akkaṇṇa ?) Sōmayājulu	1633	One kuṇṭa and 15 tūms of land in Bolamāpuram.
299. Do.	Do.	1633	Village of Bhūdamāpuram for 201 pagodas or Śrōtriyam.
300. Nawab Abdul Musum Khan ; Bālavēnkata Redḍi?	Kāsi Bhat and Rāma Bhat	...	One kuṇṭa land at Kumbāla-dinne.
301. Do.	Aiyavārulu Sāstrulu.	1684, Chitra-bhānu	Two kuṇṭas in Mādhabapuram.
302. Acharasu Rangāchārlu ? (In charge of Sṛīnivāsachari.)	Krishnamāchārlu.	1615, Sṛīmukhi	Fifteen tūms of land in Yāpūr.
303. Do.	Do.	Do	Six tūms of land in Guṇḍavarām.
304. Do.	Do	Do.	Ten tūms at Yāpūr.
305. Do.	Do	Do.	Village of Aiyavāri voola? for 5 pagodas' Śrōtriyam rent.
306 Sankaradi Narasu, Amildār	A Redḍi (Canu and Busi Reddi ?)	1661, Siddhārthi	Land in "Vodirata".
307. The people of Jammalamadugu.	Do	Do	Continued the above.

### Kālluṭṭa.

308. On a stone near a wall north-west of the village. Records in Telugu that in Ś. 1425 Svabhānu, Tippa Rāju granted 10 tūms and 2 muntas of dry field for raising a *puṇḍa* for the well to provide water for bullocks. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 90, No. 129.

### Kosinēpalli.

309. 408 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On three faces of a pillar lying near the thrashing floor. A record of a Chōḷa-Mahārāju who is said to have belonged to the Solar race, the Kāśyapa gōtra and the family of Karikāla, and who ruled over Renāṇḍu. [The king was most probably identical with Mahēndravikramavarman's father, Puṇyakumāra of the Cuddappah-Chōḷa line. See Nos. 453 and 455.]

310. 409 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying in the same place. Records in Siddhārthin, a private gift. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 7, No. 11. A Śrōtriyam is purchased and then given away as a private gift.

**311.** 410 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up opposite to the Ānjanēya temple in the same village. A record of Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāja in Ś. 1476, Ānanda. Records that Kosanēpalle belonged to the Chernuri-śīma and was also called Harihararāyapura. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 7, No. 10. The latter says that the grant was made for the festival of Tiruveṅṅalanātha.

*Mādhavapuram.*

**312.** On a stone in the Hanumanta pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that one Haridāsa Rāju gave some land to one Veṅkaṭarāyulu. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 68, No. 34.

*Mailavarām.*

**313.** On a pillar in the temple. (Telugu.) Records that in a certain Virōdhikrit, Rāmarāja Rāmāyagāru erected the Bōgha-Manṭapam. *Ibid.*, p. 64, No. 15.

**314.** On a stone near the same. (Telugu.) Records that Malla Timmuḍu Chetti, son of Peppiṣetti, gave some land in Plava. *Ibid.*, No. 16.

*Moragudi.*

**315.** On a stone in the ruined Chennakēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the Vipravinōdins granted to the deity the duties they had been receiving from Vitthala Agrahāra on the Saṅkrānti day. *Ibid.*, p. 64, No. 18.

*Mucchumārri.*

**316.** On a stone in the Mādhavarāja pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1454, Achutarāja granted the village to the deity. *Ibid.*, p. 81, No. 91.

**317.** On a stone in a field. (Telugu.) Records that Immaḍi Dēvarāja (II, 1422—49), granted in Ś. 1362, Raudri, some land to Gods Raṅganātha and Gōpinātha for flower garden. *Ibid.*, p. 82, No. 92.

*Muddanūr.*

**318.** 405 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in a field by the side of the road from Chilamkūru. A record of Chōḷa Mahārāju. The king is described as in No. 309 above. Śirumbūru is mentioned. Records gift of land and an oil-mill to Ādityabhaṭāra. See No. 309, above.

**319.** 406 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying in the courtyard of the Śiva temple. A record of Chōḷa Mahārājulu. The slab is broken at the bottom and bears at the top a tiger with a twisted tail. Mentions Chilkanūru (vide Chilamkūru.) See No. 309 above.

**320.** 407 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying on the compound wall of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1565, Vishu, gift of a

pillar by a Redḍi to the Chennakēśava Perumaḷ temple at Mudda-nūru. The cyclic year quoted corresponds to Ś. 1564 current.

*Nagamaladinne (Namala Dinnah).*

**321.** On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Achyuta Raya, Ś. 1439, Īśvara, the learned Brahmans of the village paid the taxes for the deity for conducting a festival. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 86, No. III.

**322.** On a stone south of the above. (Telugu.) Records that Rāmarāja Timmarāja exempted the local barbers from taxes in Ś. 1480, Kaḷayukti, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 86, No. 112. See Cg. 717, By. 451, etc., for Timmarāja. He was evidently the same as Viṭṭala.

**323.** On a stone north of the above. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Veṅkaṭapaṭi I, in Ś. 1533, Virōdhi, Jallaraṅgapaṭi Rāju and the local inhabitants granted some land to one Tirumalaiya for casting an image of Chennakēśava. *Ibid.*, p. 87, No. 113.

**324.** On a stone near the water pandal. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1466, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, Chinna Timmarāju gave the village as a free gift to Brahmans. *Ibid.*, p. 87, No. 114. See S.A. 469 for Chinna Tumma.

*Nallapalli.*

**325.** On a stone south west of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya the Vīramusṭhi people granted away their allowance in the village to God Viśvēśvara. *Ibid.*, p. 7, No. 12.

**326.** On a stone on the south-west of Chennakēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāyalu, in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, Vipravinōdi Vīramusṭhi Vīrappa granted the allowances they had been receiving from the village to God Viśvēśvara. *Ibid.*, p. 8, No. 13.

**327.** On a stone in the compound wall of the Chennakēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāyalu, in Ś. 1476, Ānanda, Vipravinōdi Siddhayya granted the allowance due from the agraḥāram Brahmans for the festival of Chennakēśava Perumaḷ. *Ibid.*, No. 14.

**328.** On a stone on the south. (Telugu.) Records that "Cullapa?" Ōbayya granted a license for 8 years to the farmers of the village to pay 3 paṇams for each tūm. *Ibid.*, No. 15.

**329.** On the western wall of the pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1545, Prabhava, Gorive Redḍi raised the Garuḍastambham. *Ibid.*, No. 16.

**330.** On the bottom of the pillar in the pagoda Aiyavayya. (Telugu.) Records in that in Ś. 1455, Vijaya, Malla Redḍi, son of

Nallapalle Malla Reddi, erected a Garuḍastambham in front of Hanumanta Rāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, No. 17.

**331.** On the south of the pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāya in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga, Nandyāla Timmarāja remitted the barbers' taxes. *Ibid.*, No. 18.

**332.** On the wall of a garden. (Telugu.) A record in Ś. 1350, Pramāḍiḥa, that Appayarāju, son of Rācharāju, made a gift to Aiyagāru. (The grant is effaced in the original.) *Ibid.*, p. 9, No. 19.

**333.** On the stone wall of the Varadarāja pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, in Ś. 1466, Krōdhi, Nandyāla Timmarāja remitted the taxes, etc., to Dūdala Varadarāja. *Ibid.*, No. 20.

**334.** On the stone pavement in the Dūdala Varadarāja pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the merchant of Chinta-guṇṭa regranted certain fees at the monthly rate of one *paṇam* for every bale of the piece goods, drugs, etc., 2 *kāśus* for the grain-bag in Ś. 1625, Svabhānu, for the lamp ceremony of God Varadarāja. *Ibid.*, No. 21.

**335.** On the west of the above. (Telugu.) Records that Patti-koṇḍa Varadarāja dug a large tank in the village of Dūdala-palle in Krōdhi. *Ibid.*, No. 22.

**336.** Near a well in the pagoda. (Telugu.) A record of Mallikārjuna Rāya (1447—65) in Ś. 1387, Parthiva. *Ibid.*, p. 9, No. 23.

**337.** On a stone south of the Īśvara pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1438, Bahudhānya, one Bairasu gave some land to Malla Reddi and Basava Reddi. *Ibid.*, No. 24.

#### *Obalāpuram.*

**338.** On a stone on the northern boundary of the village. (Telugu.) Records in Ś. 1476, Rākshasa, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya the measuring of the limits between Vijaya Bukkarāyapuram and Brāhmaṇapalli. *Ibid.*, p. 84, No. 101.

**339.** On a stone in the local hill. (Telugu.) Records that Nārāyaṇa Reddi, son of Sarivi Reddi, built the steps to the hill, in Krōdhana. *Ibid.*, No. 102.

**340.** On a stone near the ruined tank. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1624, Chitrabhānu, Venkaṭa Bhāghavatulu dug a well. *Ibid.*, p. 84, No. 103.

#### *Palūru.*

**341.** On a stone in the Chennakēśava temple. (Telugu.) Records that Rāma Reddi, son of Pedda Reddi, made a grant to the deity in Ś. 1690, Virōdhi. *Ibid.*, p. 88, No. 120.

**342.** On a stone in the Śiva temple. (Telugu.) Records that Rāma Reddi and others erected the temple in Ś. 1646, Krōdhi. *Ibid.*, No. 121.



**343.** On a stone in the same. Records that in Ś. 1692, Khara, Śingarayya, Kāṇam of the village, built the Kalyāṇa-maṇṭapam. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 88, No. 122.

**344.** On a stone near the Kamalamma well. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Golconda Sultan Abdul Saheb Nakanam Khan dug a well in the village in Ś. 1568, Vyaya. *Ibid.*, p. 89, No. 123. See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 179.

**345.** On a stone in the Chennakēśava Pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Timma Redḍi and Naṇja Redḍi built the Mukha-maṇṭapa. *Ibid.*, No. 124.

**346.** On a stone in the temple of Agastyēśvara. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Kṛṣṇaḍēvarāya, in Ś. 1432, Pramōdūta, Kasavulla Bōjayya of Pālūr got from Naravulla Tippa-nāyaḍu some land as mānyam for repairing the temple. *Ibid.*, No. 125.

*Peddammudiyam.*

Mr. Jayanti Rāmayya Pantulu has identified this place with Muḍivēmu which is celebrated in the E. Chālukyan grants as the birth place of Viṣṇuvardhana, the progenitor of the Chālukyan lines. See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 189-90.

**347.** 349 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the Vīrabhadreśvara temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāja. Records in Ś. 1473, Virōdhakrit, gift of the tax called *viramushtipannu* payable by the *Tammalas* and others of Muḍiyam, or Brahmala-Muḍiyam also called Trilōchanapuram, to the Sōmēśvara temple at the place. The village was situated in Ranataśīma, a subdivision of Ghaṇḍikōtarāja.

**348.** 350 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On a huge slab set up to the west of the Śiva temple. Belongs to the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tribhuvanamalladēva (Vikramāditya VI). Records in Ś. 1046, Krōdhin, Chālukya-Vikrama year 49 (A.D. 1124), gift of Muḍivēma, "the big agrahāra" and "the emperor of villages, which has been in existence for four ages" to the one hundred and eight *mahājanas* of that place by the ruler of the Reṇāḍu seventy district, who was a subordinate of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Atyaṇa-Chōḷa-Mahārāja. [As this chief had the same titles as those of the Cuddapah Chōḷa line, the Government Epigraphist believes that it should have been a later offshoot of it. See *Ep. Ind.*, XI, p. 3442, footnote 2.]

**349:** 351 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a broken slab lying near No. 350. In archaic characters. Mentions the "one hundred and eight" (residents of Peddamudiyam).

**350.** 352 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the same place. A damaged record of Chōḷa-Mahārāja, dated Śaka (year lost). The king was born of the solar race, the Kāśyapa-gōtra and

the Karikāla family. At the top of the inscription a standing tiger with its mouth open is engraved. See No. 309 above.

*Pedda Daṇḍluru.*

**351.** On a stone in the north wall of the local fort. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1684, Chitrabhānu, Sayud Abdul Rasud and his wife erected the fort at Parallapalli. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 92, No. 139.

*Ponnatōṭa.*

**352.** On a stone in the Chennakēśava temple. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1496, Bhava, in the reign of Śrīraṅgarāya Nandyāla Narasimha-rāju granted to Bhōga Nayarappa (Nariyappa ?) some land in the village. *Ibid.*, p. 61, No. 1.

*Rēgadipalli.*

**353.** On a stone in a field south of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1433, Prajōtpatti, Naraśīṅgarāju, son of Nandyāla Ōbalarāja, granted to Śīṅgarāchārya and Anantāchārya, sons of Veṅgalāchārya of Yadolla,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  *kuntas* of land in the village of Podatore (Proḍḍatur ?). *Ibid.*, p. 76, No. 68.

*Timmāpuram (Timmalāpuram).*

**354.** In charge of the local Śrōtriyamdār. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1623, Vishu, the Redḍis and Karṇams of Panlizuvi (evidently, Penuzuvvi) granted 15 pagodas and some land to Sadāśiva bhat and Haribhat. *Ibid.*, p. 53, No. 131.

**355.** In the hand of Narasimhāchārlu. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1696 Jaya, Kṛishṇāji and Veṅkāji granted Māchumaṛri village for 181 pagodas to Narasimha Śāstrulu. *Ibid.*, No. 132.

**356.** With the same. The communication of the same order to the Redḍis and Karṇams of the village by the donors. *Ibid.*, p. 53, No. 133.

**357.** A record of Amil Ōbala Redḍi in Fasli 1194, issuing an order to the same to continue the above. *Ibid.*, No. 134.

**358.** In charge of Śrīnivāsāchārlu. An order of "Khunore Narasimma" to Kaṇḍukūr Kōnappa to repair a canal. *Ibid.*, p. 53, No. 135.

**359.** A Telugu and Persian record ordering, in 1137, Śrīnivāsāchārlu to return and reside at Koṇḍapuram. *Ibid.*, No. 136.

**360.** Records (in Telugu) gift by Veṅkāji Tirumal, Amil of Jammalamadugu, in Ś. 1673, of Koṇḍapuram as a Śrōtriyam for 50 pagodas. *Ibid.*, No. 137.

**361.** In the hands of the same. (Mahratti.) Continuation of the above in 1699, by Kañchanapaḷli Rāmachandra Rāmāji, Amil of Jammalamadugu. *Ibid.*, No. 138.

**362.** A Mahratti and Persian grant of the village of Vohanna-pēṭṭa (?) for 70 pagodas Śrōtriyam to Daṇḍapaṇi Raghunāthachārylu by Mahomed Khan in the reign of Alanghir. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, No. 139.

**363.** An order in Mahratti and Persian of Tāsi Khan in H. 1152, to continue the above. *Ibid.*, No. 141.

**364.** A record of Tippu Sultan (in Mahratti) in Ś 1216, Kīlaka, ordering Asuf Mahomed to continue the villages of Ōbalapēṭṭa and Koppōlu to Raṅgachārlu and Sumati Śrīnivasachārlu together with other allowances. *Ibid.*, No. 141.

**365.** A record in Mahratti and Persian of Nawab Ibrahim Khan dated H. 1142, ordering the Amil of Jammalamudugu to continue Śrōtriyam village to one Raghunāthachāryalu. *Ibid.*, No. 142.

**366.** An order (in Mahratti and Persian) of Mayana Bade Saheb in H. 1157, to Venka "Shaikdar" Carcoon to continue the above. *Ibid.*, No. 143.

**367.** A record of Ibrahim Khan (in Mahratti) in 1196, to continue the above to Raṅgachārya. *Ibid.*, No. 144.

**368.** A similar order of Nawab Masud Khan in H. 1215, to Deśmuk and Deśapāṇḍya to continue the Śrōtriyam. *Ibid.*, No. 145.

**369.** A Telugu record of Narasakēśava, Tarif-dar, granting Ōbammāpēṭṭa to Tātachārya as Śrōtriyam for 100 pagodas in Ś. 1631, Virōdhi. *Ibid.*, No. 146. For the Tātachāryas see S.A. 63 and Cg. 436.

**370.** A Telugu order by the same officer to continue the same. *Ibid.*, No. 147.

**371.** A gift of the village of Guṇḍlūr for 100 pagodas to Kandāḍa Varadachārya by Venkatara Hanumāji in Ś. 1646, Krōdhi. *Ibid.*, No. 148. [The Kandāḍais, like the Tātachāryas, were a celebrated Śrī Vaishṇava family.]

**372.** A Telugu-Persian order of the same officer to continue the above. *Ibid.*, No. 149.

**373.** Same as above. *Ibid.*, No. 150. (Telugu.)

**374.** An order of the same officer in Telugu granting the above village to Tātachārya to 1124, for 70 pagodas. *Ibid.*, No. 150. See No. 369 above.

**375.** Same as above. *Ibid.*, No. 152. (Mahratti.)

**376.** A Telugu record of Mahomed Nabi, Havuldar of Jammalamudugu, dated Ś. 1664, Siddhārthi, granting the above Śrōtriyam for 100 pagodas to Raṅgachārya, son of Tātachārya. *Ibid.*, No. 153.

**377.** An order of Mir Saheb to the Amil of Ghaṇḍikōṭa to continue the above Śrōtriyam, but for 105 pagodas. *Ibid.*, No. 154.

**378.** An order in Persian and Telugu of Ōbala Redḍi, Amil of Jammalamudugu, in F. 1193, granting the above Śrōtriyam to Kēśavachārya for 120 pagodas. *Ibid.*, No. 155.

**379.** A Telugu record of Rāyalu Pantulu in Ś. 1642, Śarvari, granting three kuṇṭas of land for 20 pagodas in the village of Vastavēmula, to the learned Brahman Veṅkataśāstrulu. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, No. 156.

**380.** A Telugu record of Narasakeśava Pantulu of Jammalamuḍugu, dated Ś. 1627, Vyaya, granting three tūms of land in the above village to Karṇam Śēshāchalam. *Ibid.*, No. 157.

*Uppalūru.*

**381.** On a stone in the Hanumanta pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1445, Śōbhana, Ōbalanāyudu gave eight tūms of land to a sculptor Banda-Bhaṭṭa for carving an image of Hanūmanta. *Ibid.*, p. 87, No. 115.

*Velpuchērla.*

**382.** On a stone in front of Aṅkāmma temple. (Telugu.) Records that one Guṇḍurti Pāpayya granted three villages to the Goddess in Ś. 1468, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 9, No. 25.

*Veṅkayakālva (Vanakālva).*

**383.** On a stone in a field in the north. (Telugu.) Records that Ellama Nāyudu, son of Nayanamma, gave some land in Ś. 1417, Raktākshi. *Ibid.*, p. 80, No. 85.

**384.** On a stone near the Mādhava pagoda. (Telugu.) Dated in Ś. 1468, Parābhava, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. Records that the Vipravīnōdins gave away the annual allowance they had been receiving from a village to the deity. *Ibid.*, p. 80, No. 86.

**385.** On a stone near the pagoda of the Goddess. (Telugu.) A similar gift of the Vīramushti people in Ś. 1468. *Ibid.*, p. 81, No. 87.

**386.** On a stone in a garden. (Telugu.) A record of Nandiyāla Timmarāja in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. Damaged. *Ibid.*, p. 81, No. 88.

*Vēparāla.*

[All records of this place except 387 and 389 are in Telugu. Those two are in Mahratti.]

**387.** In charge of the Agrahāram. A Mahratti record dated H. 1180, recording grant of four kuṇṭas of land to Cānareḍḍi and Basa Reḍḍi by Nawab Hamed-ul-Nabi. *Ibid.*, p. 50, No. 123.

**388.** In charge of the same. Akkarāsu Bānōji Pantulu orders the grant of a village to Boṇḍi Lilasahi (?) in 1193 Sun. *Ibid.*, No. 124.

**389.** With the same. Mazud Hamed-ul-Nabi orders the managers of Koppa and Timmalāpuram to continue the Śrōtriyam for 20 pagodas to Śrīnivāsāchāri. *Ibid.*, No. 126.

390. A Mahratti order of Tippu Sultan in H. 1200, to the Amil of Jammalamudugu. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 50, No. 126.

391. An order of Amil Konḍareḍḍi in F. 1201, to the Redḍis and Kaṇams of Palūr. No details. *Ibid.*, No. 127.

392. Narasimhadēva Mahārāja granted to one Pedda Appaḷāchārya in Ś. 1330, Sarvajit, the villages of Tāllapoḍḍatūr, Guṇḍalur, etc. *Ibid.*, No. 128.

393. Kañchapāḷli Raṅgaṇṇa Pantulu appointed in Ś. 1590, Kaḷayukti, Pedda Appaḷāchārya as the manager of the above. *Ibid.*, No. 129.

394. Pemmasāni Timmanāyudu appointed in Ś. 1566, Tāraṇa, one Bukkapatṇam Tātāchārya to be the head of all *samayāchāram* of Gaṇḍikōṭa district. He was to receive the *Gurusēvā*, to be present at *Harisēva*, and punish people who swerved from the right path. *Ibid.*, p. 52, No. 130. The record is interesting for giving an insight into the manner in which the Tātāchāryas became powerful.

#### *Yerraguḍi.*

395. On a stone in the Āñjanēya pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Nandyāla Narapparāja, son of Naraśiṅgarāja, granted Yerraguḍi in Ś. 1470, Kīlaka, to God Ahōbalēśvara. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 75, No. 63.

396. On a stone near the canal north-east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that an inhabitant of Jammaladinnē gave Veṅkayya in Prabhava 12 muṇṭas of dry field in the village. *Ibid.*, No. 64.

#### *Yenumalachintala.*

397. On a stone in the Āñjanēya temple. Records that in Ś. 1474, Saumya, in the reign of Saḍaśivarāya, Chinna Timmanāyudu, son of Pemmasāmi Nāyudu, granted this village to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha of Tāḍpatri. *Ibid.*, p. 79, No. 81.

398. On a stone near the temple west of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1466, Krōdhi, in the reign of Saḍaśivarāya, Aliya Rāma-rāya exempted the duties of the local barbers. *Ibid.*, No. 82.

399. In front of the above. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1432, Pramōdūta, Timmarasa, the prime-minister of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, granted the *marriage fees* collected from the different tribes of Gaṇḍikōṭa, Penugoṇḍa, Chandragiri, etc., to the deity. *Ibid.*, p. 80, No. 83.

400. In a field east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Śāḷuva Mummudi Narasimharāyalu, in Ś. 1420, Kaḷayukti, Rāma-rāya granted two *māḍas*, a garden, etc., to a man of Siddāvattam. *Ibid.*, p. 80, No. 84. The chief was evidently the son and the successor of the Śāḷuva usurper Naraśiṅga.

## KAMALAPURAM TALUK.

*Animēla.*

This place formed originally part of the territory of the Vaidumbas.

**401.** Near the ancient temple of Saṅgamēśvara. A record dated Ś. 1465 (A.D. 1543) recording a grant by a Vijayanagar king.

**402-A-B.** In the same place. Two other epigraphs dated Ś. 1400 and Ś. 1500.

**402-C.** In the Chennakēśavasvāmi temple. A grant of Maṭṭa Kumāra Ananta in Ś. 1566. See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 207.

*Chadiṇṇrāla.*

**403.** On a stone in the avenue of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Champa Redḍi, son of Vīra Redḍi, purchased some lands in Ś. 1353, Saumya, and presented it to God Agastyēśvara. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 116, No. 95. See also No. 429 below.

*Chilamkūru.*

**404.** 395 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On two faces of a pillar set up in a field. A record of Trailōkyamalla Mallidēva Mahārāja in Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 56, Paridhāvin, recording the building of a tank at Chirmakūru. The king was ruling over the Muḷiki three hundred district. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 392, No. 89 (which however gives the wrong date of C.V. 5 and not 56). [The chief mentioned here was apparently the feudatory of Jayasimha III, 1072–77.]

**405.** 396 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a broken pillar lying in another field adjoining the above. Mentions Chōḷa-Mahādēvulu. See 309 above.

**406.** 397 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up behind the image of Hanumat in the Āñjanēya temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1364, Durmati, the setting up of the image of Hanumantadēva, by one Gummaṇa, son of “Jakkavajjalu.” See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 390, No. 84.

**407.** 398 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a pillar set up near the dvajastambha of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1598, Naḷa, that the Redḍis of Chilumakūru set up a lamp-pillar in the shrine of Sañjīvarāya (i.e., Hanūmat). *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 391, No. 86.

**408.** 399 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a pillar set up close to the south wall of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kāthāri Śāḷuva Vīra-Sadaśiva-rāyadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1469, Parābhava, remission of taxes on barbers in three specified districts (*Śima*) under orders of Rāmarājayya. See *Ibid.*, p. 390, No. 83.

**409.** 400 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On three faces of a pillar lying in front of the Agastyēśvara temple in the same village. A record

of the Chōla king Vikramāditya-Chōla-Mahārājulu; mentions the queen Eḷaṇchōla Mahādēvi, Uttamāditya-Samantaka and the village of Chirubūru (perhaps the modern Chilamkūru). Two other faces of the pillar mention Vallava-Raṭṭagudi and Chaḷki-Raṭṭagudi. [This king is not improbably the same as the one referred to in No. 309 above. The king had the titles of *Muditaśīlākshara* (one who delighted in stone scripts), *Navarāma*, etc.—evidently after the model of the Pallava king Mahēndravarmān I. For an elaborate note on the *Pallava-Rattagudi* see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, p. 343.]

**410.** 401 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On three faces of a pillar lying in the verandah in front of the same temple. Bandaya, son of Harirarāchaparu, son of Vallava-Saḷki and Chirubūru are mentioned. A damaged record. *Vallava Saḷki* evidently indicates a combination of Chālukyan and Pallava or Rāshṭrakūṭa lines.

**411.** 402 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying in the same verandah. Records in Ś. 1431, Śukla, the construction of a tank to the west of Mutyāla Chilmukūru by the chief Chōḍapparāju-Kāḷayya (son of Chōḍapparāju) for the merit of his parents. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 392, No. 88.

**412.** 403 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On another slab lying in the verandah in front of the Agastyēśvara temple. Records gift of land by the eldest son of Vikramāditya Bempaṇādhirāja. [He was not improbably the same as the one referred to in No. 453 below.]

**413.** 404 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a pillar lying in the courtyard of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Harihararāya (II), son of Vīra-Bukkarāya (I). Records in Ś. 1304, Dundubhi, a gift of land made while the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīradēvarāya Oḍeya, the king's son (later on Dēvarāya I), was governing Udayagiri. Chirumakūru is stated to have been a village in Muḷiki-nāḍu. [From this and similar inscriptions concerning Kampana Uḍaiyār and Virūpanṇa Uḍaiyār, the Government Epigraphist infers that "the Vijayanagar princes sent out as rulers of provinces assumed the title Oḍeya or Uḍaiyār (in Tamil), which belonged to them originally as Hoysaḷa feudatories, while the higher title Mahārāja or Mahārāyaw as reserved for the reigning sovereign." *Ep. Rep.*, 1905, p. 58. The present inscription is also given in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 390, No. 81.]

**414.** On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1475, Paritāpi, Chinnarāju and Koṇḍarāju granted to a Bōye some land for digging a water channel in the village. *Ibid.*, p. 391, No. 85.

**415.** In a pillar in the Hanumantarāya pagoda.—(Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1670, Akshaya, one Chinnappa Redḍi erected a maṇṭapa and granted some land. *Ibid.*, No. 87.

**416.** In a field east of the village. (Telugu.) A record of Sadaśivarāya in Ś. 1466, Krōdhi. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 392, No. 90.

*Gaṅgāvaram.*

[The following records taken from *Mack. MSS.* are in Telugu.]

**417.** On a stone in the pagoda of the village. Records that in Ś. 1179, Piṅgaḷa, in the reign of Gaṅgapatirāyalu, the people granted the village to the local God. *Ins., Dts.*, p. 114, No. 82.

**418.** In the same place. Records that in Ś. 1666, Akshaya, Yerrama Redḍi, son of Timma Redḍi, established an image and granted lands at Amīrpuram. *Ibid.*, No. 83.

**419.** In the same place. The Redḍis and Kaṇṇams of Mīrapuram granted land to God Rāmaṅga in Ś. 1666, Akshaya. *Ibid.*, No. 84.

**420.** On a stone in the compound wall of Agastyēśvara. Records that one Chandraśekhara gave in Ś. 1446, Vijaya, four *puttis* of land to the God. *Ibid.*, p. 115, No. 85.

**421.** South of the above. A record of a Vīraśaiva in Ś. 1471, Sādhārāṇa, granting the allowance of the Vīramushti people to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 86.

**422.** On a third stone. Records that in Ś. 1464, Śubhakrit, in the reign of Achyutarāya, one Mallaya granted to the deity the different duties of the Ghaṇḍikōṭa Śīma. *Ibid.*, No. 87.

**423.** On a fourth stone. A gift of 50 *māḷas* in the same year by two Redḍis. *Ibid.*, No. 88.

**424.** On a stone in the pagoda of Agastyēśvara. Records that Naga Redḍi and other jugglers granted away in Ś. 1515, Khara, in the reign of Venkatarāya (I, 1586—1614), the allowance which they had been receiving for "the bamboo play" to God Agastyēśvara of Chaḍipirāla. *Ibid.*, No. 89.

**425.** A damaged record of Ś. 1439, Vibhava, mentioning Vīra-Narasimmarāya and Dōchirāju and Gōvindarāju. *Ibid.*, No. 90.

**426.** On a stone in the front of Aṅkālamma pagoda. Records that Nandyāla Chinna Ōbalarāju gave some land in Ś. 1430, Piṅgaḷa, to God Channakēśava of Bāshapuram. *Ibid.*, No. 91.

**427.** A record of Ś. 1442, Vikrama, mentioning a grant of ten *tūms* in Chāḍupalli to the same God by one Gōvindarājuḷu Uḍayalu, and his feudatory Kaṇṇayya, son of Narasayya. *Ibid.*, No. 92.

**428.** In the Venugōpāla pagoda. Records that one Kattaman Śingarāju Chōdamahārāja repaired the canal of the tank in Ś. 1501, Bahudhānya, in the reign of Dēvamahārāja. *Ibid.*, No. 93.

**429.** In the same temple. Records that Nandyāla Chinna Ōbalarāju gave in Ś. 1474, 10 *tūms* of land in Chāḍipalli to God Venugōpālasvāmi of Chaḍipirāla. *Ibid.*, No. 94.



*Gollapalli.*

**430.** On a stone in the ruined pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Timmarājayya Mahārāja gave to one Tirumalayya of the village, 13 tūms of land in Ś. 1461, Raudri, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 116, No. 98.*

*Kalamalla.*

**431.** 376 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a slab set up close to the east wall of the Āñjanēya shrine in the Channakēśava temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1479, Piṅgaḷa. Records gift by Rāchirāju (son of Mādhavarāju Apparāju) to the Channakēśava temple at Kalumaḷa. See *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 389, No. 79.*

**432.** 377 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a second slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra Veṅkatapatirāya (I). Records in Ś. 1515, Vijaya, gift of taxes to the temple of Channakēśava-Perumāḷ at Kalumaḷa by the agent of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Nandīla Aubhalrājayyadēva-Mahārāju. Penugōṇḍa is mentioned as the king's residence. [*Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 389, No. 76.*]

**433.** 378 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On another face of the same slab. In archaic characters. Mentions Rēvaśarman of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra.

**434.** 379 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the same temple, left side. An incomplete record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1472, Sādharaṇa. Records gift to the Channakēśava temple at Kalumaḷa, by the Vipravinōdins. *Ibid., p. 389, No. 78.*

**435.** 380 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a broken pillar lying in the courtyard of the same temple. In archaic characters. Mentions Dhanañjayenḍu, ruler of Rēnāṇḍu. [He was evidently the same as Dhanañjayavarman, the third son of Nandivarman of the Cuddapah Chōḷa line. See No. 455 below. Also *Ep. Carna., XII, p. 7.*]

**436.** 381 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a pillar lying outside the prakāra of the Channakēśava temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kāthāri Śāḷuva Vīra Sadāśivarāyadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1469, Parābhava, remission of taxes on barbers at Kalumaḷla situated in the Pulivindala-śīma, by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tirumalayyadēva Mahārāja of Yeraguḍi with the permission of Rāmarājayya. Mentions Kandanavōlu. See *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 390, No. 80.*

**437.** 382 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up outside the same prakāra. Records in Kīlaka, a grant by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Karnāṭa Raghunātharājadēva Mahārāja. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.,*

p. 389, No. 77. Grant of an annual allowance of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pagodas at Kalamalla.] See By. 134.

*Kamalāpuram.*

**438.** On a stone in the Channakēśava pagoda .(Telugu.) Records that one Mallanāyaḍu gave in Ś. 1473. Virōdhikrit, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, some land to a barber named Pūmala Chinnayya for the use of musicians. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 99, No. 9. [The inscription shows that the barber was also musician, a combination not rare even now.]

**439.** A Telugu record of Gulla Nāgappa Nāyaḍu in Ś. 1444, Pramādi, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, granting four tūms of land for a water pandal. *Ibid.*, No. 10.

*Kōḍūru.*

The following inscriptions which are in Telugu have been taken from *Mack. MSS.*

**440.** On a stone in the local pagoda. Records that Nandyāla Timmayyadēva granted to God Channakēśava some land in Nandapaḍu in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 98, No. 1.

**441.** On a stone in the Vighnēśvara pagoda. A damaged gift of the same chief in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga. *Ibid.*, No. 2.

**442.** To the east of the above. A grant of the same chief in Ś. 1475, Pramādi, to one Chōḷama Redḍi of Kōḍūr. *Ibid.*, No. 3.

**443.** On a stone near the Āñjanēya pagoda. Gift of the village of Kōḍūr to God Channakēśava by the same chief in Ś. 1470, Kīlaka. *Ibid.*, No. 4.

**444.** On a side of the above. A grant of the same chief in Ś. 1474, Saumya, to one Basavayya. *Ibid.*, No. 5.

**445.** On a stone north of the above. A record in the reign of Sadāśivarāya dated in Ś. 1170 (1470?), Śubhakrit, damaged. *Ibid.*, No. 6.

**446.** On the south of the Āñjanēya pagoda. Records that Dommarivāḷu granted the local allowances on jugglers to the deity in Ś. 1456, in the reign of Achyutarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

**447.** On a stone near the Chennakēśava pagoda. A damaged grant of Nandyāla Narasyyadēva to Channakēśava in Ś. 1466, Viśvāvasu. *Ibid.*, No. 8.

*Kommaddi.*

**448.** On a stone in the village. A damaged Telugu grant to the learned people of Vuputūr in Ś. 1534, Paritāpi, in the reign of Venkātapatirāya (I, 1586—1614) by Nāgappanāyaḍu. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 105, No. 30.

*Līṅgāla.*

**449.** On a stone in the Virabhadra Pagoda (Telugu.) Records that Virareddi, son of Śiṅganalla Reddi, granted in Ś. 1721, Kāḷa yukti, a lamp-stand to God Virabhadra. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 106, No. 37.*

**450.** On a stone in the Channakeśava temple. (Telugu.) Records that Nandyāla Timmarāja remitted the tax on the local barbers and jugglers in Ś. 1469, Parābhava, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid., No. 36.*

*Malepādu.*

**451.** 391 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying behind the Gōpālākṛishṇa temple. A record of the Rāshtrakūta king Nityavarsha. Mentions a certain Vallavarāju. See No. 148 above.

**452.** 392 of 1904.—(Telugu.) In archaic characters. On two faces of a pillar lying in front of the same temple. Erikal-Munyarāju records a gift of land.

**453.** 393 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a pillar lying near a well west of the same village. King Chōḷa-Mahārājādhirāja Vikramāditya Satyādityunru (Satyadityuṇḍu), son of Śaktikomāra Vikramāditya, who was ruling the Siddhi (i.e., Siddhout thousand) and the Rēnāṇḍu seven thousand (district) made a gift of land to a certain Rēvaśarman of the Kāśyapa-gōtra. Mentions Chirumbūru. The inscription has to be read from the bottom. Rēvaśarman is mentioned in No. 433 above, but he is there said to have belonged to the Bhāradvāja gōtra. [The king is not mentioned in No. 455 and so his position is unknown.]

**454.** 394 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On the beam of the verandah of the Śiva temple east of the same village. A damaged record. In archaic characters.

**455.** A copper plate grant discovered in this village by Mr. Jayanti Ramayya Pantulu is noticed in *Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1905, p. 48 and edited by Mr. Krishna Sastri in *Ep. Ind.*, XI, pp. 337—46. The plate records the gift of some land in the village of Biripāru on the southern bank of the river Suprayōga in the Hiranyāshtra district by Pōrmukharāma Puruṣaśārdūla Puṇyakumāra who had also the titles of Mārdavachitta and Madanavilāsa. (He was the son of Chōḷa Mahārāja, grandson of Dhanañjayavarman and great-grandson of Nandivarman of Kāśyapa gōtra, solar line and Karikāla-chōḷa's family, who was the founder of the dynasty.) It is very important as it furnishes the earliest Telugu record from the Cuddapah district and brings to light a dynasty of Chōḷa kings in Pallava territory in the eighth century. The names of some of the monarchs and their titles show the Chōḷa and Pallava combination. Mr. Venkayya believed the crest on the plate to be a *tiger*, but Mr. Krishna Sastri considers it to be a *lion*. The latter comes incidentally to the conclusion that Karikāl Chōḷa "must have flourished in the end of the fifth century A.D." The opinion

has been given that the Chōla region which Hiouen Tsang has referred to might be the region ruled by these early Chōlas. Rice gives certain Chōlas in the Ālvāḍi 600, in Maddagiri taluk, Tumkur district, in the eighth century; and these perhaps were also connected with the Chōlas of Cuddapah. See *Ep. Carna.*, XII, Introdn., p. 7 and *Ep. Ind.*, XI, p. 341.

*Niḍujuvvi.*

**456.** South of the Chennakēśava pagoda. A Telugu record of Vijaya Bukkarāya, dated in Ś. 1299, Kālayukti. Damaged. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 392, No. 91.

**457.** In front of the Vighnēśvara pagoda. A Telugu record of Rāmarāja Timmarājayyadēva in Ś. 1466, Viśvāvasu, granting 5 tūms of land for a choultry to Jappabōyaṇṇa. *Ibid.*, p. 393, No. 92, and *Antiquities*, p. 125.

**458.** On the west of the Īśvara pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the same chief exempted the Karṇams of Niḍujuvvi from their taxes in Ś. 1470, Kīlaka. *Ibid.*, No. 93.

**459.** On a stone north of the pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the Tambalavāṇḍlu sold their land in the village for 100 māḍas in Ś. 1308, Krōdhana. *Ibid.*, No. 94.

**460.** In the Chaṇḍēśvara temple. A Telugu private record dated Ś. 1128. See *Antiquities*, p. 125.

*Pālugiri.*

[All the inscriptions of this place are in Telugu and have been taken from *Mack. MSS.*]

**461.** On a stone in front of Īśvara Pagoda. Records that in Ś. ...97 Durmukhi, in the reign of Kanada(?) Vaidumba Mahārāju. Bhīma Mahārāju re-established the Pagoda of Sammatētvar. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 11, No. 35. [See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 205, where it is shown that this is a record of a Vaidumba chief and also refers to Rashtrakūṭa Krishṇa III. It is dated A.D. 1056.]

**462.** On a stone in front of Chennakēśavasvāmi God. Records a grant of 5 Kuṇṭas and 4 tūms of land for a garden and offering of food to the God Chennakēśava, in Ś. 1426, Krōdhana, in the reign of Sāḷuva Naraśiṅga Rāyulu by Kāmarasu Timmayya. *Ibid.*, No. 36. [Was it Immaḍi Narasimha?]

**463.** On a stone on the eastern gate of Saṅgamēśvar on the bank of Pāpāgni. Records that in the reign of Sadācivarāja, in Ś. 1465, Śōbhakrit, Guruviah Dēva Chōḍa Mahādēva Rāyalu granted the villages of Animala in Ghaṇḍikōṭa, Denipāḷam in the Dōraguṇṭaśīma, etc. *Ibid.*, No. 37.

**464.** On a stone on the bank of the Pāpāgni river. Records that in Ś. 1453, Khara, the Virāmusṭi people granted quarter paṇam

for each bag of goods that passed through foot-paths in Polivaṇḍala, Chintaguṇṭa and other places. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 11, No. 38.

**465.** On a stone out of the eastern gate. Records that Gaṅgādhara Chōlamahārāya granted land to the deities in Ś. 1515, Nandana, in the reign of Venkaṭapatirāya (I, 1586—1614). *Ibid.*, p. 12, No. 39.

*Pandillapaḷli.*

**466.** On a stone in the pagoda of Prasanna Venkaṭeśa. (Telugu.) Records that Rāyasam Ayyamanarasayya erected the Pagoda of Keśava and granted some lands to the musicians in Ś. 1447, Sarvadhāri, in the reign of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya (1509—30). *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 116, No. 99. See Ap. 131 and Ap. 138.

**467.** On a stone south of the village. (Telugu.) Records that a feudatory of Sadāśivarāya (1542—65) granted 7 *puttis* and 13½ *tūms* of land in Ś. 1476, Ānanda, to the learned Brahmans of the place. *Ibid.*, No. 100.

*Peddampādu.*

All the records of this place have been taken from *Mack*. MSS. and are in Telugu.

**468.** On a stone in the village. Records a grant in Ś. 1222, Śārvari, of the village Śērapuram (?) to God Agastyēśvara in the reign of Ambadēva Mahārāju. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 100, No. 11.

**469.** A record in Ś. 1484, Dundubhi, by Raghunātharāju in the reign of Sadāśivarāya (1542—65). *Ibid.*, No. 12.

**470.** On a stone in front of the Agastyēśvara pagoda. Records that in Ś. 1357, Ānanda, Nāgamarāju, son of Mallamarāju, established the idol of Veerabhadreśvar. *Ibid.*, No. 13.

**471.** On a stone in the pagoda of Agastyēśvara. Records that in Ś. 1358, Rākshasa, Nāgarāju raised a pillar in the pagoda of Agastyēśvara. *Ibid.*, No. 14.

**472.** On a stone in front of Gōpālādēvasvāmi pagoda. Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, in Ś. 1470, Kīlaka, Bukkarāju Timmarāju restored the former lands to the karṇams of the village. *Ibid.*, No. 15.

**473.** On a stone near the Garuḍasthambam pillar in the pagoda. Records that in Ś. 1635, Vijaya, Timmareḍḍi, son of Yella Reḍḍi, cast the gold and silver images of Madanagōpālasvāmi and raised the Dvajasthambam pillar and some lamp-stands to the God Madanagōpālasvāmi. *Ibid.*, No. 16.

**474.** Records that in Ś. 1573, Plava, in the reign of Vīra-venkaṭapatidēva Mahārāyalu, Timmanāyaḍu cultivated the lands giving a *cowl* to the inhabitants of the village. *Ibid.*, No. 17.

**475.** On a stone in the pagoda of Chennakeśavasvāmi. Records that in the reign of Achyutadēvarāyalu, in Ś. 1457, Mummūḍi

Tusakuppa (?) Pāpanāyaḍu granted half puṭṭi of land in a grove on the east of the village to Chennakēśavasvāmi. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, No. 18, p. 102.

**476.** On the door frame of Chennarāyasvāmi. Records that in Ś. 1459, Hēvilāmbi, Vallabayya, son of Kṛishṇamarāju, constructed a door-frame to the pagoda of Channarāyasvāmi. *Ibid.*, p. 102, No. 19.

*Podadūrṭi.*

**477.** On a stone lying in a field of Venkaṭapuram. (Telugu.) Records that Kṛishṇadēvarāya granted some land in Giḍḍalore to a private person in Ś. 1455, Śrīmukha. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 108, No. 47.

*Poḷḷadūrṭi.*

All the epigraphs of the place are in Telugu and taken from *Mack. MSS.*

**478.** On a stone in the pagoda. Records that in Ś. 1435, Śrīmukha, Rācharāju granted some land in the village to God Chennakēśava. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 111, No. 63.

**479.** On another stone. Records that in Ś. 1454, Nandana in the reign of Achutarāya, Kuṇḍurṭi Tirumalayya granted the village of Poḷḷadūrṭi as free gift to its learned Brahmans. *Ibid.*, p. 111, No. 64.

**480.** Near the above. Records that Nandyāla Timmayya built the village in Ś. 1468, Parābhava, in the reign of Sadāśiva, and granted it to God Chennakēśava. *Ibid.*, p. 112, No. 65.

**481.** On a stone in the Agastyēśvara temple. Records that Mallanāyaḍu granted some land in the village to Agastyēśvara in Ś. 1447, Paritāpi, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 66.

**482.** On a stone in the pagoda of Mūlasthanēśvara. Records that Rāmarāja Śiṅgarāja Tirumalarāja granted some lands in Nar.dana, in the reign of Achutarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 67.

*Rāmachandrapuram.*

**483.** C.P. in the hands of Rāmachandrapuram Brahmans. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1636, Vijaya, Kañchanapaḷḷi Rāmachandrapantulu built in the reign of Maṭṭa Anantarāju the village, and granted it in favourable rent to seven Brahmans. The rent was fixed at five *aparanji chakrams*. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 264, No. 82, and p. 284, No. 143 (two copies).

*Veludūrṭi.*

**484.** On a stone in the pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśiyarāya, in Ś. 1479, Naḷa, Aubala-rājayya seated the metal images in the village and granted twelve pagodas for offering food to Chennakēśava, Perumāḷ. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 103, No. 25.

**485.** On a stone east of the Chennakēśavasvāmi. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, in Ś. 1472, Saumya, Immaḍi-Basavanāyaḍu continued the fifteen tūms of dry field to the God Tripurāntaka. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 104, No. 26.*

#### PRODDATUR TALUK.

##### *Annalūru.*

**486.** On a stone near the pagoda of Īśvara in the ruined village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1183, Durmati, "Junnugu Dēva Mahārāja" seated the form of Bheemaya-liṅgam and granted this village for divine service. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 369, No. 3.*

##### *Arakatavēmula.*

**487.** On a stone situated in the pagoda of Gōpālasvāmi. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, in Ś. 1472, Sādharāṇa, Chinna Aubalarāja, son of Nandyāla Pedda Aubalarāja, erected a pagoda at Arakata-vēmula Agrahāram, placed there the image of Gōpāla-Kṛishṇa Dēva and granted hamlets of the above agrahāram and an allowance of  $31\frac{1}{2}$  pagodas on the tax of Ghaṇḍikōta Durgam, to the God Gōpāla-Kṛishṇadēva. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 378, No. 34.*

**488.** On a stone pillar Garuḍasthambam in the above pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Rāyalu, in Ś. 1446, Sarvajit, certain jugglers granted their allowance of the village of Arakatavēmula or Bhairavasamudram Agrahāram in the Ghaṇḍikōta district to Gōpālakṛishṇadēva and Hanumanta Rāya. *Ibid., p. 378, No. 35.*

**489.** 474 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a pillar set up in the courtyard of the Viṣṇu temple. The western Chālukya king Śrīvallabha-Mahārājādhirāja records a gift to a certain Vinnaśarman. Pērbāṇa-vamśa and Būpāditya are mentioned.

**490.** 475 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying in the same courtyard. Mentions in Kshaya, Kāmarasugāru-Timmayya and Brāhmala Muḍiyam, the ancient name of Peddamuḍiyam in the Jammalamadugu taluka; also Nandyāla in Renāṇḍu. According to the *Mack. MSS.* (*Ins. Ced. Dts., p. 379, No. 6*), Kāmarasa dug the tank of Bhairavasamudram in the village.

**491.** 476 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a mutilated slab lying in front of the Bhairava temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1431, Śukla, gift of land (one of the forty-two Vrittis of the village) by the *mahājanas* of Chavuḍūru to Peda Timmarasayya, son of Kāmarasu, perhaps identical with the person mentioned in the above epigraph. [The inscription is also given in *Mack. MSS.* See *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 379, No. 37.*]

*Bollāvaram.*

492. In the Vēṇugōpālasvāmi temple. An undated inscription recording the grant of a village to the temple by "Pāpa Timmayya-dēva Mahārāja, son of Rāma Rāja Timma Rāja" in the reign of Sadāśivādēva at Vijayanagar. *Antiquities*, I, p. 124.

493. On a stone in front of the pagoda of Gōpinātha. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadāśivarāya, in Ś. 1465, Śubhakrit, Pāpatimmarāja (son of Rāmarāju Timmarāju) granted his own shares of the taxes of Bolāvaram-pēṭta in Gūḍalūre district to the daily-ceremony of Gōpinātha. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 383, No. 53.

494. On a stone north of the above. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1470, Kīlaka, Parvatayya, son of Makkam Aḍugula Rudrayya, granted the taxes of the inhabitants of Bollāvaram to Gōpinātha. *Ibid.*, p. 383, No. 54.

*Chandūru.*

495. 483 of 1906.—(Kanarese.) On a slab lying in the Bhīmēśvara temple. A damaged record of the Telugu Chōḍa king Bhujabalavīra-Nalasiddhanadēva-Chōḷamahārāja, dated Ś. 1114. Paridhāvin. Mentions Śālūru. The king boasts of having levied tribute from Kāñchi. His capital was Vallūrupura, evidently the same as Vallūru, eight miles north-west of Cuddapah. It was the capital of Mahārājapādi 7000. *Ep. Rep.*, 1907, p. 89, para. 70. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 371, No. 5, where this inscription is given.

496. 484 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a pillar lying near the Māriyamma temple in the same village. A mutilated record. In archaic characters. Mentions the king's *birudas*, viz., Mahārājadhirāja, Paramēśvara and Bhatāra.

*Chinna Guruvalūru.*

497. On a stone south of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1458, *Durmukhi*, in the reign of Achyuta Dēva Rāya, Aḍappam Śūrappa Nāyaḍu gave to God Vidyānātha of Pushpagiri five *tūms* of dry field between the villages of Chinna Guruvalūru and Mīdatūru in "Coyala-cunta" district. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 386, No. 64.

*Dāsariṭalli.*

498. On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that the village was granted to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha by Parvata Rāya in Ś. 1437, Yuva, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya. *Ibid.*, p. 372, No. 12.

*Duvvūru.*

Besides the lithic inscription given below, the Mack. MSS. (See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, pp. 395—98) give one stone epigraph and seven paper grants in this 'District', and I have included them. All these are in Telugu.



**499.** 470 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the Kōdaṇḍarāmasvāmin temple in the old village. Records in Ś. 1531, Saumya, contributions by merchants at a fixed rate ( $\frac{1}{8}$  per bag of cotton and  $\frac{1}{16}$  of salt, etc.) on articles of merchandise for the benefit of the temple of Kōdaṇḍa-Raghunāthasvāmin at Duvvūru. [Referred to by Mr. Sewell in his *Antiquities*, I, 125, and given in Mack. List, *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 375, No. 25.

**500.** A paper grant recording the gift, by "Calore Nallappa" Redḍi, of the village of Gōpālapuram as Śrōtriyaṃ for 22 pagodas to one Appāji in year Īsvara for looking after a pagoda and digging a tank. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 395, No. 100.

**501.** A paper grant continuing the above by the Redḍis and Karnams in Ś. 1696, Manmatha. *Ibid.*, No. 101.

**502.** A paper grant continuing the above and granted to Appāji in 1704, Śubhakrit, by Gani Beg, Amil of Duvvūr. *Ibid.*, No. 102.

**503.** A paper grant reducing the rent of the above, in 1713, Virōdhikrit, by Kumāra Krishṇa Redḍi. *Ibid.*, No. 103.

**504.** A paper grant in the possession of "Darbha Veṅkaṭabhaṭṭu." Records in Ś. 1671, Śukla, the gift of four *puttis* of land in Sattepalḷe by the Redḍis and Karnams to Veṅkaṭa Sōmayājulu. *Ibid.*, No. 104.

**505.** A paper grant in the possession of the same. Śaṅkarāji Narasa, Sarkār of Duvvūr perḡana, continues the above in the same year. *Ibid.*, No. 105.

**506.** A paper grant of Muhammad Sahib, dated in Ś. 1674, Āṅgīrasa, granting the above land for 80 pagodas for the purpose of building a village named Śaṅkarapuram and establishing a college of Vēdas and Śāstras. *Ibid.*, No. 106.

**507.** A paper grant of the same chief to the Redḍis and Karnams of Sattepalḷe-Śaṅkarāpuram continuing the above. *Ibid.*, No. 107.

**508.** On a stone at the foot of the hill east of Duvvūr. Records that three kuṇṭas of field were given to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha by Malla Nāyaḍu and Nārapa Nāyaḍu in Ś. 1419, Piṅgaḷa, in the reign of Narasimha Rāyalu. *Ibid.*, p. 77, No. 74.

#### *Gōpāvaram.*

**509.** 479 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a slab set up in the middle of the village. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyutadēvarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1455, Vijaya, gift of land (five tūms of dry field, etc.) to the temple of Hanumat at Gōpāvaram by Jagatiba (Jaganobbagaṇḍa) Kāñchirāju Rāṅgayyadēva-Chōḍamahārājulu. Mentions Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Sālakarājayya-Tirumalayyadēva-Mahārājulu; see No. 174 of 1906. The inscription is also given in *Ins., Ced. Dts.*,

p. 381, No. 44. Sālakarāja was the emperor's chief general and led the campaign of 1532 in South India. See By. 19. Ap. 10.

**510.** 480 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a mutilated stone set up in the same place. A fragment of record. Mentions Kandāla Dēvarājacharya of the Vādhūla-gōtra and his son. The former receives the title Vēdamārga-pratishṭhāpanāchārya. Dēvarāja belonged to the celebrated family of the Kandālas whose head Mudaliyāṇḍān was a trusted follower of Rāmānujāchārya.

**511.** 481 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On another mutilated slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēvarāya Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1464, Śubhakrit, a gift of land by Appaṅgāru, son of the āchārya mentioned in No. 480 above. [The inscription is also given in Mack. List. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 381, No. 45, where it is mentioned that the grant was made to one Nārāyaṇayya, son of Bhōjanapaḷli Raṅgayya.]

*Gudipādu.*

**512.** On a stone in the Chennakēśava temple. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Veṅkatapati Rāya (I, 1586--1614), in Ś. 1524, Rāyaṇamantri Bhāskarayya gave the God Chennakēśava a fee of 1 *kāṣu* per every bullock-load of salt, 2 *kāṣus* for one of cotton and ½ *kāṣu* for other goods in the Gaṇḍikōṭa district. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 385, No. 59. See Ct. 268.

**513.** On a stone near a local well. (Telugu.) One Chinna Bhaṭṭa digs a well and endows two muṇṭas of land for a flower garden in a certain Naḷa. *Ibid.*, No. 60.

*Iḍamadaka (Verumudḍaka).*

**514.** On a stone north-east of the village. (Sanskrit and Telugu.) Records that Mallabhūpa, son of Rāchana, dug a tank called Anantasamudram in Ś. 1338, Jaya, in the reign of Vijaya Dēva Rāya. *Ibid.*, p. 371, No. 7.

**515.** On a stone near the Vīrabhadra pagoda. (Telugu.) Grant of a tax by Chinna Timma Rāja and Koṇḍarāja to the deity in Ś. 1471, Saumya, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya. *Ibid.*, No. 8.

**516.** On a stone near the Hanumanta pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Goppayya Dēva, son of Pinnayya Dēva, granted Jillēlla in free gift to God Ahōbala Naraśimha in Ś. 1381, Pramādi, in the reign of Mallikārjuna Rāya, son of Praudha Dēva Rāya (II). *Ibid.*, No. 9.

*Jillēlla.*

**517.** 471 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near a water-course by the side of the road in the village. A record of the time of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1471, Saumya, gift of the proceeds of certain taxes

collected in the village of Jillella to the temple of Vīrabhadradēva at Jillella by the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara China-Timmarāja Koṇḍaya-dēva Mahārāju of the Ātrēya gōtra, Āpastamba-sūtra and the Yajussākhā.

518. On a stone north of the village near the Hanumanta temple. (Telugu.) Records that Vēligōṭe Kṛishṇamanāyanagāru remitted the former tax of three māḍais in Sarvayukti. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 430, No. 31.

519. On the east of the above. The same chief gives a similar exemption from the lands of God Chennakēśava. *Ibid.*, No. 32.

520. East of the above. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1477, Rākshasa, Vipravinōdi Mantramūrti and other jugglers give to the deity their own allowance at Jillella. *Ibid.*, No. 33.

*Jonnāvaram.*

521. On a stone near the Hanumantarāja pagoda. (Telugu.) Records a grant of Tripurāntakarāja at Duvūr in Ś. 1194, Prajōtpatti. *Ibid.* p. 369, No. 2.

*Kallūr.*

522. On a stone in the Agastyēśvara pagoda. Records that Vīramusṭi Liṅgayya granted to the deity the local allowance of three māḍais in Ś. 1511, in the reign of Venkaṭapatiṛāja I (1586—1614). *Ibid.*, p. 388, No. 70.

523. On a stone north of the pagoda. A Telugu record of Dēvarāja exempting the *Pañchalavāru* or artificers from tax. *Ibid.*, p. 388, No. 71.

524. On a stone at the gate of the pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Nārāyaṇagāru gave some land for repairing a canal to the Redḍis and Karṇams of Kuchupallā in Ś. 1452, in the reign of Achyutarāja. *Ibid.*, No. 72.

*Kāmanūru.*

525. 469 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a stone unearthed in the bed of the stream. The record mentions Chākalaguṇḍu. In archaic characters.

526. On a stone near the Gōpālasvāmi pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the merchants of different places granted their allowance in Muḷikinaḍ and Rēṇaḍ districts in Ś. 1458, Durmukhi. *Ibid.*, p. 385, No. 61.

*Kānagūdūru.*

The following epigraphs which have been taken from *Mack. MSS.* are in Telugu.

527. On a stone west of the village. Records that Pinna-mārāja, son of Rāmarāja Basavarāja, gave some land in the village

for a watershed in Ś. 1448, Vyaya, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 376, No. 26.

**528.** On a stone in the Chennakēśava pagoda. Records that Gaṅgarasayya, son of Muchikunta Kommarāju, gave some land in Korṛappāḍu village to two Nāyaḍus in Ś. 1439, Īśvara, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 27.

**529.** On a stone at the gate of the above temple. Records that in Ś. 1449, Sarvajit, the Dommaravāṇḍlu of Korṛapāḍ granted their local allowance to the God in Ś. 1449, Sarvajit. *Ibid.*, No. 28.

**530.** On a stone in a wall of the pagoda. Records that Gaṅgarasayya, son of Muchukunta Kommarāju, built the pagoda. *Ibid.*, p. 376, No. 28.

*Korṛapāḍu.*

**531.** 477 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a pillar set up in the courtyard of the Chennakēśavasvāmin temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1449, Sarvajit, Korṛapāḍu belonged to the Ghaṇḍikōṭa-śīma.

**532.** 478 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a slab lying in the same courtyard. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛishṇadēva-Mahārāya, date of which is lost. Mentions Śāluva-Komāra-Timmarasa-Ayyavāru.

*Kottapalli.*

**533.** On a stone near the Pōtarāju temple. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1445, Svabhānu, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, some land was granted to the deity by 'Vassatirtha Sripada-Uḍayalu?' (Vyāsatirtha?) See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 382, No. 50.

**534.** East of the above. (Telugu.) Records that Kāñchi Paparāju gave some land to the Redḍis of Kottapalli in Ś. 1507, Tāraṇa, in the reign of Śrīraṅgarāya (1578—86) of Penukoṇḍa. *Ibid.*, No. 51.

**535.** On a stone west of the Hanumantarāya pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Jillēlla Raṅgapatirāju granted land to the Redḍis in Ś. 1530, Plavaṅga, in the reign of Venkaṭapatirāya of Penukoṇḍa. *Ibid.*, No. 52.

*Māchanapalle.*

**536.** Near a well west of the village. An "illegible" epigraph.

*Maḍūru.*

Three records of this place which are in Telugu have been taken from *Mack. MSS.*

**537.** On a stone in the village. Records that Chinna Timmarāja, son of Pedda-koṇḍarāja, gave the village to the Rāmānuja-Kūṭam at Ahōbālam in Ś. 1466, Krōdhi, in the reign of Sadaśivārāya. *Ibid.*, p. 387, No. 66.

**538.** On a stone in the street. Records that Kōṇēṭi Chinna Timmarāju gave the same grant in the same year. *Ibid.*, No. 67.

**539.** On a stone east of the village. Records that Simha-Bhaṭṭu, son of 'Śurutta Aubalabaṭṭu, gave eight tūms of land at Ammāvaram agrahāram to Rāmayya, son of "Pullapōtenene" in Ś. 1477, Rākshasa, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 387, No. 68.

*Maidukūru.*

**540.** On a stone in the street. (Telugu.) Records that Gaṅgasāni gave 68 shares in the village to Brahmans in Ś. 1181, Siddhārti, in the reign of Gaṇapati. *Ibid.*, p. 369, No. 4.

*Nāndyclampēta.*

**541.** Near the Virabhadra pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the merchants of the place gave a monetary contribution during each marriage to God and Goddess of the place in Ś. 1666. *Ibid.*, p. 374, No. 18.

**542.** On a stone east of the above. (Telugu.) The Reḍḍis, Kaṇams and merchants of the place give a similar grant in Ś. 1667, Krōdhana. *Ibid.*, No. 19.

**543.** On a stone near the pagoda.—(Telugu.) Records "Jala-kunti" Appayya and Śūrappa Rāmaṇṇa granted annually 2½ paṇams from the local taxes to the deity in Ś. 1664, Dundubhi. *Ibid.*, No. 20.

**544.** On a stone near the Tiruvēṅgalanātha pagoda. (Telugu.) Gift of a village to the God by Kṛishṇadēvarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 20.

*Nerravāda.*

**545.** On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that Vīrapaṇṇa granted the "Nervadi" village to the God Kaḷahastīśvar in Ś. 1458, Durmukhi, in the reign of Achyutarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 386, No. 65.

*Paidēla.*

**546.** On a stone near the Īśvara pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the jugglers granted their local allowance to God Rāmēśvara Rāmayya. *Ibid.*, p. 376, No. 30.

*Parlapāḍu.*

**547.** On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Grant of the village to Ahōbalēśvara by Chinna Timmarāju, son of Rāmarāju, in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 379, No. 38.

**548.** A C.P. in the hand of the local kaṇam. (Sanskrit and Nagari.) Records that Venkaṭapatiṛāya (I) gave to Venkaṭasōmayajulu in Ś. 1511, Virōdhi, the village of Venkaṭarāyasamudram or Rāmachandrapuram in Awk śīma. *Ibid.*, p. 388, No. 73.

*Peddaśeṭṭipalle.*

**549.** 482 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying in the courtyard of the Chennakēśavasvāmin temple. Records in Ś. 1480,

Kaḷayukta, gift of land to the temple of Channakēśava-Perumāḷ at Settipalle by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarāju Rāyanarāju Koṇḍayya-dēva-Mahārāju. Aḷiya-Rāmarājayyavāru is also mentioned.

*Proddatūru.*

**550.** 466 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On four faces of a pillar set up near Mallāreddi's house. A partially damaged record of the Chōḷa king Chōlamahārājulu of the solar race, the Kāśyapa gōtra and the family of Karikāla. The king was ruling the Rēnāṇḍu seven thousand (country). Records gift of land. See No. 409 and 455.

**551.** 467 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the wall of another house near No. 486. A fragment of record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāja-Oḍaya I, dated Ś. 1331, Virōdhin.

**552.** 468 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a stone set up close to the image of Āṇjanēya near the market at the same village. A damaged record, dated Ś. 1329, Sarvajit. Seems to record that the image of Hanumat was set up by a Redḍi and some land was given. [The Mack. List, *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 382, No. 47, gives this inscription. It says the donor is Timma Redḍi, son of Achummulla Redḍi.]

**553.** A P.G. in the hand of the weaver Akkaṇa. Records in Ś. 1622, Vikrama, a grant of land to one Chuñchi and exemption from the tax on the weaver loom. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 306, No. 203.

**554.** P.G. in the hands of Venkaṭaśāstri. (Telugu.) Records that the inhabitants of the place granted in Ś. 1708, Prabhava, seven and a half *tūms* of land for a favourable rent of 10 pagodas to Kṛishṇa Bhatta. *Ibid.*, No. 204.

**555.** A C.P. in the hands of the same. (Telugu.) Records that Maṭṭa Tiruvēṅgalanātha and Anantarāja gave some land in Pichappādu to Poli Redḍi and Pāpa Redḍi in Ś. 1708, Prabhava. *Ibid.*, No. 205.

**556.** On a stone in the pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Chinna Timmarāju gave some lands to the local kaṛṇams in Ś. 1471, Kīlaka, in the reign of Sadāśivarāja. *Ibid.*, p. 381, No. 43.

**557.** On a stone south-east of the fort. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1676, Śrīmukha, Venkaṭareddi dug and built a tank to the deity. *Ibid.*, No. 46.

**558.** On a stone in the Agastyēśvara pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Vīrappa, son of Mindagūḍala Tripurāntaka, erected the inner part of the temple in Ś. 1666, Raktakshi. *Ibid.*, No. 48.

*Rāmēśvaram.*

**559.** 383 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Kanarese.) On four faces of a pillar set up in the courtyard of the Rāmalingēśvara temple. The Rāshtrakūṭa king Kṛishṇa III (Duradaṅkakāra) records gift of

land and taxes to the temple of Rāmēśvara. The king's general is said to have taken Kañchi from "the knavish Dramiḍas."

**560.** 384 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On two faces of another pillar set up in the same place. A record of the time of the Chōḷa king Pōrmukharāma Puṇyakumāra Prithvivallabha Chōḷa-Mahārāja. Records gift of land to the Vasantēśvara (temple) at Tārumunru by Vasanti-Pōri Chōḷa-Mahādēvi, in the fields of Viripariti-Mārpīḍugu. Rattagudḍu was the *ajñāpti*. See No. 455 above.

**561.** 385 of 1904.—(Kanarese.) On two faces of a third pillar set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛishṇarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1436, expired. Bhava, gift of the village of Payindale in the Chernūraśīma to the temple of Rāmāyadēva at Rāmēśvara which belonged to the district of Ghaṇḍikōṭa-śīme. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 394, No. 97.

**562.** 386 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the same place. Narasanāyaniṅgāru records in Ś. 1420, Kāḷayukta, gift of land at Rāmēśvaram Podatūru to the temple of Rāmāyaliṅga at Rāmēśvara, a village in Muḷikināḍu. The Śāḷuva Immaḍi-Narasimharāya (the son of the usurper Naraśīnga) is also mentioned. [See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 393, No. 96, for this inscription. It mentions a measure called *Darcguda pramāṇam*.]

**563.** 387 of 1904.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. The Vijayanagara king Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāya records in Ś. 1432, Pramōda, a remission of the marriage tax payable by the brides and bridegrooms of all castes in the many divisions which constituted the Vijayanagara Empire. The order of the king was carried out by Śāḷuva-Timmappayya, Gōvindaḃya and Adapi-Nāyaniṅgāru. The Leyden grant also refers to the *Kaṇṇālakkānam* and shows that it prevailed as early as the eleventh century.

**564.** 388 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On two faces of the Nandi pillar in front of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1472, Sādhāraṇa, that a Vīra-Śaiva guru made a gift to the temple of Mukti-Rāmēśvara.

**565.** 389 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in a maṇṭapa in front of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1430, Vibhava, gift of the various customs of the village by Śāḷuva-Gōvindaarāja for the merit of the king, Vīra-Narasimharāya, his own father Rāchirāja and Śāḷuva Timmayya. The donor built the prakāra wall and a maṇṭapa of the temple. See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 393, No. 95.

**566.** 390 of 1904.—(Telugu.) On a pillar in the Navagraha-maṇṭapa behind the Mūlasthānēśvara temple at Rāmēśvaram. An incomplete record dated Ś. 1596, Ānanda. Mentions the Redḍis and Karṇams of Rāmēśvaram. [The *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 380, No. 42, says that it records a grant of the land by the inhabitants of

Rāmēśvaram village to an architect who built the Bōghamaṇṭapam.]

**567.** On a stone in front of the Raṅgamaṇṭapam. (Telugu.) Records that Guṇḍlūru Chinnayya granted to the deity in a certain Pramādīcha, the tax of three weaver-looms and three shops of his own and the tax of "*Pinjari-Stāvaram, Edugastāvaram, Kanakastāvaram*, etc." at the village. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 379, No. 39.

**568.** On a stone near the Dvajastambham. (Telugu.) Records that Timmarāja remitted the tax on the barbers in different villages in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga, in the reign of Sadaśivarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 40.

**569.** On a stone in the main gōpuram of Virabhadra. (Telugu.) Records that certain people granted an allowance of thirteen paṇams, etc., to Goddess Aṅkāamma in Ś. 1452, Sarva-dhāri, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 384, No. 56.

**570.** On a stone near a local well. (Telugu.) Records that Rāvanūr Veṅkataśāstri dug the well in a certain Krōdhi. *Ibid.*, No. 57.

**571.** On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) The Brahmans granted eighteen puttis of land for the local God in Ś. 1437, Yuva, in the time of Kṛishṇadēva Rāya. The village also seems to have called "*Praṇḍhadēvarāyapuram*." *Ibid.*, p. 385, No. 58.

**572.** On a stone in front of the above pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the local people granted one and a half kuṇṭa of dry field to a carpenter for erecting the spire and room in the pagoda in Ś. 1598, Naḷa. *Ibid.*, No. 41.

**573.** On a stone north of the Raṅga maṇṭapam. (Telugu.) Records that "*Nausu-guddum Rāmāyadēvuḍu*" bought a flower garden from the temple in Ś. 1281, Vikāri, and gave it as a free gift. *Ibid.*, p. 394, No. 98.

**574.** On a wall of the Rāmēśvara pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the Dharmakartas disposed of their lands to a person. *Ibid.*, No. 99.

#### *Sarvireddipalli.*

**575.** On a stone east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Tirumaladēvamamma, the queen of Kṛishṇadēvarāya granted to Raghunātha of the "*Putmum Vyasula Maṭṭum*" the village of Kāvalūr in free gift. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 387, No. 69.

#### *Śivapuram.*

**576.** On a stone in the Īśvara temple. (Telugu.) Records that Buḷkarāju and Chintāmarāju granted the village to God Tiru-vēḡalanātha of Parinepād in Ś. 1461, Vikāri, in the reign of Achyutarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 375, No. 24.



*Tāḷamārapuram.*

**577.** On a stone in front of the Āñjanēya pagoda. Records that some jugglers granted to God Rāmaliṅga their local allowance of forty paṇams in Ś. 1445, Chitrabhānu, in the reign of Kṛṣṇa Rāya. *Ibid.*, p. 384, No. 55.

**578.** 472 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in front of the Madanagōpāla temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadaśivadēva-Mahārāya. Appears to record the remission of certain taxes on barbers by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmārājyadēva-Mahārāju. Dated Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga.

**579.** 473 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. Records in Ś. 1656, Pramāthin, gift of a *garudastambha* pillar to the temple of Śrī-Madanagōpāla-svāmin of Taṅgatūru.

*Taṅgatūru.*

**580.** On a stone near the pagoda of the Kumudvati river east of the village. (Old Kanarese.) Records that in the reign of Bhujabala Vīranārāyaṇa Āhavamalladēva the temple of Mūlasthāna Pāpavināśadēva was established in Ś. 1013, Prajōtpatti. The record is in the Halakanaḍa language. See *Ins.*, *Ced. Dts.*, p. 369, No. 1.

*Tondaladinne.*

**581.** On a stone in the Hanumanta pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Chinna Timmarāju, son of Koṇḍa Rāju, gave the village to God Ahōbala Narasimha in Ś. 1469, Plavaṅga, in the reign of Sadaśivārāya. *Ins.*, *Ced. Dts.*, p. 372, No. 11.

*Timmulappāḍu (Timmappāḍu ?).*

**582.** On a stone west of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Narasapantulu, Tarifdār, granted one and half a kuṇṭas of dry land to a Brahman named Sadaśivabhat in Ś. 1623, Vishu, for excavating a well and building the village of Polidūḍi. *Ibid.*, p. 81, No. 89.

*Upparapalle.*

**583.** 325 of 1905.—(Telugu.) On a white marble slab set up by the side of the Cuddapah-Pushpagiri road close to the ruined Śiva temple called Mobhudēvalam. A record of the Vaiḍumba-Mahārāja (Bhuvana-Trinētra) in Ś. 894. Records the coronation of the king. [His relation to other Vaiḍumbas is not known.]

**584.** 326 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On a huge pillar lying in front of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kṛṣṇadēvarāya Mahārāja in Ś. 1446, Tāraṇa. Records that Peda Śīṅama-Nāyaniṅgaru of the Jupalli family rebuilt the Nāganātha (or Nāgēśvara) temple of

stone, dug a tank near it and granted land to the temple. A long genealogy of the chief is given at the beginning. He was ruling over the Chernūri-śīma and the Poṭṭa-dūr̥ti-śīma districts (*sthala*) included in Muḷiki-nāṇḍu, a subdivision of the Ghaṇḍikōṭa-śīma, which formed part of the Udayagiri-rājya.

**585.** 327 of 1905.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a pillar of the maṇṭapa in front of the ruined Śiva temple called Mobhudēvaḷam. Records in Ś. 1181, Siddhār̥thin, the building of the maṇṭapa for the stone bull by a private individual. The village is called *Udakāśayagrāma*, which is evidently a translation of the Telugu *Cheruvuru*, now known as Chernūri.

**586.** 328 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On a broken slab lying in the same maṇṭapa. A fragmentary record of the Kākatiya king Pratāpa Rudradēva Mahārāja (1295—1323), dated Ś. 1236, Pramādhin. A subordinate of the king claims to have reduced the fort of Ghaṇḍikōṭa. A damaged record.

**587.** 329 of 1905.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On another similar piece lying in the same maṇṭapa. A fragment of record of the Kākatiya king Pratāpa Rudradēva Mahārāja (1295—1323). Refers to the king having appointed Goṅkaya Redḍi, a servant of his son Juttaya, to the governorship of Ghaṇḍikōṭa and Muḷiki-nāṇḍu districts.

### *Vanipeṇṭa.*

[The following records taken from *Mack. MSS.* are all in Telugu.]

**588.** On a stone near the Chennarāya pagoda. Records that Vīrama-Nāyaḍu granted some land to the deity in Ś. 1408, Prabhava, in the reign of Śāluva Narasimmarāya (the usurper). *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 372, No. 13.

**589.** On the north wall of the above pagoda. Records that the managers of the temple gave some land to a stone-cutter and iron-smith, in Ś. 1441, Pramādi, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 14.

**590.** On the eastern wall of the above. Records that Rāyasam Gaṅgarasu, son of Muchugunta Kommarasu, gave some land below the tank to the people in Ś. 1443, Vishu, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, for repairing the tank. *Ibid.*, No. 15.

**591.** North of the above. Records that Veṅkatayya and his brother Appayya disposed of their land to God Chennakeśava in Śukla 1491, in the reign of Sadaśivarāya for 170 pagodaś. *Ibid.*, No. 16.

**592.** On a wall of the above pagoda. Records that certain Vipra-vinōdins granted their local allowances of two villages to God Chennakeśava in Ś. 1475, Pramādīcha, in the reign of Sadaśivarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 17.

*Vellala.*

**593.** On a stone in the local Bhīmeśvara pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Chinna Viraṇṇa Nāyuḍu, son of Kaṇḍanavōli Kāñchi-ṣeṭṭi, granted 12 *tūms* of land in the village to the deity in Ś. 1447, Pārthiva, in the reign of Kṛishṇadēvarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 377, No. 31.*

**594.** On a stone in front of the Āñjanēya pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Gaṅgayya Rāja and Chinna Timmarāja, son of Aṇbalarāja, gave 36 *puṭṭis* and 16 *tūms* of land to the Gods and Brahmans of the village in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid., No. 32.*

**595.** On a stone in the Āñjanēya pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Chinna Timmarāja granted to the Kaṇṇam exemption from tax in Ś. 1479, Piṅgaḷa, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid., No. 33.*

## PULIVENDLA TALUK.

*Kommanūṭala.*

**596.** A forged C.P. grant dated Ś. 856. *Jaya*, relating the local story of seven Kōmati brothers who offered their heads to God Venkatēśa for miraculously finding some wells of fresh water on a bare rock. The merchants of Vijayanagar and Adavēni (Adoni) countries built a temple on the spot in their memory and made endowments.

*Mōpūr.*

**597.** 496 of 1906.—(Telugu and Sanskrit.) On slab lying behind the western gōpura of the Bhairavēśvara temple at Mōpūr. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Kumāra-Dēvarāya Mahārāya (Dēva Rāya II), son of Vira-Vijaya-Bukkarāya-Mahārāya (III); records in Ś. 1347, Viśvāvasu, the building of the gōpura of Mōpūr Bhairavadēva by Tirumalarāya, a servant of the king. Incomplete.

**598.** 497 of 1906.—(Telugu.) In archaic characters. On a stone lying near No. 597. Records gift of land by Śri-Mallirāju.

**599.** 498 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in front of the central shrine in the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vira-Sadāśivadēva Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1466, Krōdhin, remission of certain taxes in the villages belonging to temples and Brāhmaṇas of the Ghaṇḍikōṭa-śīma by the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Timmayadēva-Mahārāju, son of Naraśiṅgayadēva-Mahārāja and grandson of Avubhaladēva-Mahārāja of Nandyāla.

**600.** 499 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa-Vira-Achyutarāya Mahārāya in Ś. 1452, Vikrita. Gift to the temple of 235 *varāhas*, payable every year in the villages belonging

to the temple of Bhairavēśvara at Mōpūru. The donor was Ayyaparasugāru, son of Rāyasam Koṇḍamarasayyagāru.

**601.** 500 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying near the Vībhūti-maṇṭapa in the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Vīraśrī-Savaṇṇa-Oḍaya, "lord of the Eastern Ocean." Records in Ś. 1275, Vijaya, gift of a village by the king for the merit of his father Kampana-Oḍaya (I) and his mother Mengadēvi-ammā. [The chief ought not to be confounded with his namesake, the son of Bukka II.]

**602.** 501 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the main drain in the same temple. A damaged record, the date and the name of the king of which are lost. Remission of taxes for the merit of Vīra-Narasimharāya and Śaḷuva-Timmayya.

**603.** 502 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the floor at the entrance into the central shrine of the same temple. An unfinished record dated in Dundubhi. Appears to be a gift by an officer of the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Nandēla Timmarājayyadēva-Mahārāju to the Bhairavēśvara temple at Mōpūru.

**604.** 503 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the wall at the entrance into the maṇṭapa in front of the same shrine, left side. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīraśrī-Savaṇṇa-Oḍaya (I), "lord of the Eastern Ocean," ruling at Udayagiri-pattṇa. Records in Ś. 1273, Nandana, gift of land to Bhairavadēva of Mōpūru by the king for the merit of his father Kamparāju and his mother Meṅgadēvi-ammā.

**605.** 504 of 1906.—(Telugu.) In the same place. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīraśrī-Savaṇṇa-Oḍaya (I), dated Ś. 1283, Śubhakrit.

**606.** 505 of 1906.—(Telugu.) In the same place, right side. Records in Ś. 1295, Pramādin, a transaction concerning temple priests.

**607.** 506 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the right and left door posts of the entrance into the same maṇṭapa. Records in Ś. 1231, Sauvume (Sauniya), the gift of the door post by the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bhrammidēva Chōḷa-Mahārāja, grandson of Bhōgaladēvi and Bhrammidēva. The chief calls himself "the worshipper of the divine and glorious lotus feet of the god Bhōganāthadēva of Pāmiḍi." [These chiefs formed one of the numerous Telugu chōḷa dynasties of later times.]

**608.** 507 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a vīragal set up in the courtyard of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1233, Sādhāraṇa, the death of Ahubalanātha, son of the mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Chāluka-Nārāyaṇa, Veṅgi-Tribhuvanamalla, lord of the town of Ayōdhya, worshipper of the feet of Allālanātha, Pōtarāju Pem-mayadēva-Mahārāju. The hero had gone on an expedition to the Mārjavāḍi country and died at Dhārātīrtha.

609. 508 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the base of the central shrine in the same temple. A damaged record in Yuvan. Appears to record transfers of rights in temple service and its emoluments.

610. 509 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the same base. A damaged record dated in Ś. 1292, Sādhāraṇa. Appears to record transfers of rights in temple service and its emoluments.

611. 509-A of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the same base. A damaged record, dated Ś. 1238, Rakshasa. Another inscription is found close to this, but its date is doubtful.

612. 510 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the same base. A record, dated in Ś. 1823, Vriśha. Built in at the end.

613. 511 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the same base. A record, dated in Ś. 1268, Sarvajit. Built in at the end.

614. 512 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the same base. A record, dated in Ś. 1296, Ānanda. Built in at the end.

615. 513 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the same base. A record, dated in Ś. 1384, Chitrabhānu. Built in at the end.

#### *Muttukūru.*

616. 514 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab built into the platform in front of the Chennakēśavasvāmin temple. Records in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya in Ś. 1469, Parābhava, remission of taxes on barbers in the Ghaṇḍikōṭaśīma made originally by Rāmarājayya. Subsequently these as well as a few others were remitted by a local chief at Muttukūru, which belonged to the temple of Tiruvēngalanātha.

617. 515 of 1906.—(Telugu in archaic characters.) On a pillar set up in the courtyard of the same temple. Mentions Muttukūru and seems to record the death of a hero.

618. 516 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a pillar set up at the entrance into the courtyard of the same temple. Dated in the reign of the Śāluva king Immaḍi-Naraśingadēva-Mahārāya, son of Śāluva-Naraśingadēva-Mahārāya (the usurper). Records in Ś. 1415, Pramādin, gift of taxes payable in the village of Muttukūru in favour of the temple of Chennakēśvaradēva by a servant of Narasanāyiniṅāru who was a subordinate of the king. The village Muttukūru was situated to the south-east of the Bhairava-kshētra on the Mohanāchala hill in the Mukti-nāḍu country. [Narasa was evidently the founder of the Tuḷuva dynasty after overthrowing his master Immaḍi Narasimha.]

619. 517 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On the door post of the entrance into the central shrine of the same temple. Records in the reign of the king Choḷamahārājulu gift of land to a certain Pīmaṇa (Bhīmaṇa)-goravalu by Bhikkirāju. The king was ruling the Rēnāṇḍu seven thousand (country).

**620.** 518 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a pillar lying in front of the Śiva temple in the same village. A much damaged record. In archaic characters.

*Nallacheruvupalle.*

**621.** 495 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a pillar lying near the well called Kāṭṭubhāvi on the way to the Mōpūr temple from Nallacheruvupalle. A damaged record. In archaic characters. Mentions Eḷa-Chōḷa-Mahārāju and Mutturāju. [Mr. Sewell says that the temple was enlarged and beautified by the Vijayanagar sovereign in Ś. 1466 (A.D. 1544). Eḷachōḷa figures among the ancestors of a Chōḷa chief named Śrīkanṭha in a C. P. in the Madras Museum. See *Ep. Ind.*, V, p. 123, footnote. It is not known whether he was a Cuddapah Chōḷa and if so what his relation was to the Bastar Chōḷas of the eleventh century or the Chōḷas of Niḍugal and Hemāvati, to whom Rice refers.]

**622.** On the south stone pillar of the Mukha-Mantapam of the Bhairavēśvara temple. (Telugu.) Records that Vīra Kampana Uḍaiyār, in Ś. 1165 (?), Pārthiva, granted the villages of Alavalapati (Alavalapāḍu?) and Gōttūru to God Bhairavēśvara. *Ins.*, *Ced. Dts.*, p. 10, No. 32. (Both these villages are in Puliveṇḍla taluk.)

**623.** On a pillar of the same. (Telugu.) Records an exemption of tax of the local temple by Ayyapparasa in Ś. 1452, Vikriti, in the reign of Achyutarāja. *Ibid.*, No. 33.

**624.** In the same.—(Telugu.) Records a similar exemption in different villages in Ś. 1466, Krōdhi, by Nandyāla Timmarāja, son of Naraśiṅgarāja, in the reign of Sadāśivarāja. *Ibid.*, No. 34.

*Pārṇapalle.*

**625.** 60 of 1912.—(Telugu.) On a rock close to the bank of the river. Registers in Ś. 1318, Dhātri, that an irrigation channel was blocked up and that it was restored under the orders of Mallappa-Voḍaya, son of Irugapa-Daṇṇāyaka. [Irugappa was evidently the Jain minister of Bukka II and author referred to in By. 384 and Cg. 451. Mr. Sewell mentions an inscription in this place dated Ś. 1398 in the reign of Praudhadēva, but Mr. Krishna Sastri believes it to be a mistake of the one copied.]

*Pernapādu.*

**626.** On a stone near the Bhairava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Dēvarāja (II), in Ś. 1330, Kīlaka, Pānayyadēva Mahārāja established the God Bhairava, dug a well, planted a garden of various trees, and granted three *tūms* of land in the village. *Ins.*, *Ced. Dts.*, p. 375, No. 22.

*Pulivendla.*

**627.** 491 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up at the entrance into the Raṅganāthasvāmin temple. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Krishṇarāya-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1431, Śukla, the gift of a village by Narasayyadēva-Mahārāju of the Vasishṭhagōtra, and the Sūrya-vamśa, who was a descendant of Mādhavavarman of Bezvāḍa. It belonged to Pulivindala-sthala in the Muḷikināṭi-śīma, a subdivision of the Ghaṇḍi-kōṭa-śīma, a district of the Ūdayagiri-rājya. See Kn. 81.

**628.** 492 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On two faces of a slab lying at the entrance into the Āṇjāṇḍeyasvāmin temple in the same village. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Achyuta-dēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1457, Manmatha, a charter granted to the merchants, Reḍḍis, Kaṇams, etc., of Pulivindala-śīma, by Yellappa-Nāyaningāru of the Tuluva (country) who was the agent of Timmarāju-Sālakayya-dēva-Mahārāju.

**629.** 493 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On three faces of a pillar set up at the entrance into the Śiva temple in the same village. Records in Nandana gift of land by the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Jatāpi Kāṇchayyadēva-Mahārāju.

**630.** 494 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying near Gōvinda Rao's house in the same village. Hajarati Mahammad Jāphara Sāpēbu (evidently a local chief), records in Ś. 1613, Prajāpati, gift of charter to the merchants (*Komatīs*) and oil-mongers of Pulivindhula who had deserted the town as they had been forced to supply provisions on credit to the authorities (*divānam*).

*Śuṅkēsula.*

**631.** On a stone in the Narasimhasvāmi pagoda in the fort. (Telugu.) Records that a village was granted to the deity in Ś. 1264, Chitrabhānu, in the reign of Praudha Ūdaiyalu at Awk-śīma. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 91, No. 130. [This village gave its name to Nrisimha Kavi, the author of *Kavikarṇarasāyana* and *māndhātai charitra*.

*Tonduru.*

[The following epigraphs which are in Telugu have been taken from *Mack. MSS.*]

**632.** On a stone south of the village. Records the grant of the allowance of Valamore to God Chennakēśava by the jugglers in Ś. 1467, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, p. 10, No. 26.

**633.** On a stone near the Gōpālasvāmi temple. Records that Naraśiṅgarāju granted six tūms of land in the village in Ś. 1476, Ānanda, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 27.

**634.** On a stone below the above. Records that Chētti Anantarāju Raṅgarāju granted five tūms of dry field to one Koṇḍarāsu, in a Saumya. *Ibid.*, No. 28.

635. On a stone in front of the Āñjanēya pagoda. Records that Gobbūri Narasarāju granted to two sculptors two tūms of land in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, for carving the Hanumaṇṭa image. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 10, No. 29.

636. On a stone in front of the Chennakēśava pagoda. Records that in the same reign Sumati Raṅgarāju granted to the deity the duties of Āvalūr-pēṭa in Ś. 1466, Krōdhi. *Ibid.*, No. 30.

637. On a stone in a side of the spire. Records the erection of the spire in Ś. 1347, Viśvāvasu, by Tirumalarāja in the reign of Vīrapratāpadēvarāya (II). *Ibid.*, No. 31.

*Ulimella.*

638. 519 of 1906.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in front of the Chennakēśavasvāmin temple. A mutilated record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya, dated in Parābhava. Mentions the temple of Chennakēśava-Perumāḷ at Ulimila (Ulimella).

*Vēmpalli.*

639. On a stone in front of the mosque. (Telugu and Persian.) Records that "Naknama Khan" erected it in 1590, 'Plavaṅga.' *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 12, No. 41.

640. A Telugu C.P. in the hands of Hanumakoṇḍa Veṅṅalayya. A record of Ś. 1508, Vyaya, regranting a former land to one Lōkarāju, etc. (Not clear.) *Ibid.*, No. 42.

641. A Telugu C.P. in the hands of Tirumala Tātāchārya. Records the gift of Pālūru (Pulivēṇḍla taluk) in Ś. 1566, Tāraṇa, to Kumāra Tātācharlu by Pammasāni Timmanāyaḍu. *Ibid.*, No. 43. See Cg. 937.

PULLAMPET TALUK.

*Akipāḍu.*

642. On a stone south of the village. A Telugu record dated in Ś. 1356, Ānanda. Mentions Gajapati Kāñchirāju and Pushparāju in the reign of Dēvarāya (II). *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 246, No. 20.

*Anantarasupēṭa (Kumāra Anantarasupēṭa) ?*

643. A P.G. in the hands of Śēṭṭipalli Pāpabhāṭṭu in the place. (Telugu.) Records the grant of the village at a favourable rent of 12 pagodas to Kṛishṇam Bhaṭṭu by Rāmadās Timmarasu, Tarifdār. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 304, No. 196.

*Anantarasupuram.*

644. A C.P. in Sanskrit in the hands of Kumāra Anantapuram Brahmans. Records that Maṭṭa Kumāra Anantarāsu and his brother Veṅkaṭa-rāmarāsu built the village in Ś. 1619, Īśvara, and granted it as free gift to eighteen Brahmans. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 286, No. 144.



*Anantasamudram.*

**645.** On a rock stone south of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in a Paritāpi, the 24 tribes of Dommaras granted the annual allowance of 20 *panams* due to them from Dāsaraṇḍi to God Kamparāya of that place. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 281, No. 130.*

*Attirāla.*

This is the ancient Tiruvaratturai of Mēlpākanādu, a subdivision of Ādhirājēndrachōḷamaṇḍala. The following epigraphs show that the Paraśurāmēśvara shrine was earlier than Rājārāja III and improved by the Sāhiṇi family of Gaṅgaya and Ambadēva.

**646.** 398 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the inner prakāra wall of the Paraśurāmēśvara temple. A record of the sixteenth year of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājārājadēva III. Records gift of 1 māḍai for a lamp to the temple of Tiruvirāmēśvaradēva at Tiruvaratturai in Mēr-Pakkainādu, a subdivision of Ādhirājēndrachōḷa-maṇḍalam, by a native of Nenpākkai.

**647.** 399 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the outer prakāra wall of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1212, Vikrita, gift of 12 māḍais for lamps by the wife of Ponungaṇṭi Vāsireḍḍi, to the temple of Paraśurāmēśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Tiruvaratturai in Pottappinādu, a subdivision of Mēr-Pakkai-nādu in Ādhirājēndrachōḷa-maṇḍalam.

**648.** 400 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 1205, Parthiva (wrong), gift of two māḍais for providing a flower garland to the same temple (here called Tiruvirāmēśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār).

**649.** 401 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 1200, Bahudhānya, gift of 12 māḍais for a lamp to the shrine of Vairava-piḷḷaiyār at Tiruvaratturai by a native of Puḍōli.

**650.** 402 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record in Ś. 1209, Sarvajit, providing for the supply of 1 nāḷi of curds every day to the temples of Tiruvirāmēśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār, and Vairava-piḷḷaiyār, for the merit of the chief who was ruling the Pottappi-nādu.

**651.** 403 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 1202, Vikrama, gift of 15 māḍais for lamps and garlands to the temple of Paraśurāmēśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār, by a native of Mandappalli.

**652.** 404 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up at the ruined main entrance into the same temple. Records in Ś. 1194, Āṅgīrasa, an agreement by the residents of the Pottappi-nādu district who had met in the maṇṭapa called Chitramēḷi to raise one māḍai from each village in order to construct an embankment on the side of the river and to prevent any injury from floods to the temple of Paraśurāmēśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār.

**653.** 405 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. An unfinished record of the Śaḷuva king Naraśiṅgayadēva-Mahārāja, dated Ś. 1399, Hēmalambi. Registers that Annamarasayya (evidently an officer of his) came to Araturēvulu, enquired into the affairs of the Kritrīśvara, Paraśurāmēśvara and the Bhairava temples and seeing that the income had been stopped in the interval, restored the temple lands at Prōli, for the merit of king Naraśiṅgayadēva Mahārāja. [The Mack. List, *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 248, No. 26, gives the same inscription. It says that the restored lands amounted to 166 kuṇṭas. The Śaḷuva referred to was the celebrated usurper.]

**654.** 406 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a third slab lying broken in the same place. A damaged record of Ambadēva-Mahārāja, ruling at Vallūri-pattāṇa, dated Ś. 1209, Sarvajit (A.D. 1287). Mentions among others, the districts of Gaṇḍikōta, Reṇāḍu, Yeruva, Pottapi-nāṇḍu and Muḷiki-nāṇḍu and the temple of Paraśurāmēśvara at Araturēvula-mahāsthāna. Refers to a number of tanks, canals and villages founded and called after either the name of the king or one of his *birudas*. There is reference to repairs made in the temple by his ancestor Gaṅga Sāhini, the feudatory of king Gaṇapati about A.D. 1250. [The Mack. List, *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 247, No. 25, gives this inscription.]

**655.** In Attiralla village. A Telugu record of Dēvamahārāja granting a piece of land to Gods Bhairava and Rāmanātha in Ś. 1198, Dhātu. *Ibid.*, p. 247, No. 25.

**656.** A Telugu C.P. in the hand of Pāpagāru, manager of the temple. Records that the Redḍis, Kārṇams and Brahmans of the Pottapi-nāṇḍu fixed a grant of a *Patika* for each *Ghattivarāha* of the revenue of the village to Trātēśvarasvāmi, in Ś. 1609, Vibhava, in the reign of Veṅkata Rāmarāzudēva Chōḍa Mahārāja. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 261, No. 72, and p. 283, No. 135. [The chief referred to is, of course, a member of the Maṭṭa family mentioned in previous epigraphs.]

**657.** A C.P. in Telugu in the hands of the manager of the temple. Records that the kārṇams and people of the Pulugūru-nāṇḍu fixed a contribution of one *patika* for each *Ghattivarāha* from the revenue of the village to the God Guddaṇḍarasvāmi, in Ś. 1609, Vibhava, in the reign of Muttu Vēṅkatarāmarāsu. *Ibid.*, p. 261, No. 73 or p. 283, No. 136.

#### *Bommāvaram.*

**658.** Near the pagoda of Hanumantarāya. (Telugu.) Records that Guravarāju and Chinnaśuṅga exempted the local barbers from all the usual taxes, in Ś. 1480, Kālayukti, in the reign of Sadāśivarāja. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 258, No. 51.

659. On the bank of the Bommāvaram. (Telugu.) Records that Misaragaṇḍa Kathāri Śāluva Mallarāja gave some land below the tank to God Bōghēśvara in Ś. 1363, Durmati, *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 258, No. 62. A copy of it is No. 74 in p. 262 and No. 137 in p. 283.

659-A. Near the pagoda of Yellamma. (Telugu.) Records that Muttukumāra Anantarāja's *Mudrakartā*, Basavayya, gave 10 kuṇṭas of land to Pappanna in Ś. 1557, Bhava. *Ibid.*, No. 63.

660. On a stone near the Hanumantarāya pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Rāmanāyaḍu Tāsari Pāpanāyaḍu granted to Hanumanta the various fines collected from Bommāvaram and other villages in the year Śrīmukha with the permission of Pedda Ōbalanāyaḍu. *Ibid.*, p. 282, No. 133.

*Chinna Ōraṃpādu.*

661. On a wall of the Vīrabhadra pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Chella Naramareḍḍi erected the inner pagoda in Ś. 1538. *Ibid.*, p. 281, No. 128.

*Chiyyavaram.*

662. In the south ward of Chiyyavaram. (Telugu.) Records that Kathāri Śāluva Yerra Kamparāja granted the village as free gift in Ś. 1327, Pārthiva, for the annual festival of God Tiruvēngalanātha. *Ibid.*, p. 258, No. 60.

*Yerraguṇṭlakōta.*

663. A cadjan grant in the village. (Telugu.) Records that Veṅkatarāmarāja Dēva Chōḍa Mahārāja made a grant of land to Subbā Bhatta in Ś. 1605, Raktākshi. *Ibid.*, p. 272, No. 101. A copy of this is No. 150 in p. 288.

*Gaṅgarāsupuram.*

664. In a stone on the street of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Malladēva Chōḍa Mahārāja established the village for learned Brahmans in Ś. 1389. *Ibid.*, p. 257, No. 58.

*Guṇḍlūru.*

665. 617 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the Lakshminārāyanasvāmin temple. A mutilated record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Dēvarāya Mahārāja, date of which is lost. Records a gift while Rāyadēva Mahārāju, son of the *antyeṃbaragaṇḍa* Sammeṭa Lakkayadēva-Mahārāju, was governing Guṇḍlūru in Pottapi-nāṇḍu. [Is this the same as *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 247, No. 22?].

666. 618 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On another slab set up in the same place. A damaged record of Gaṇḍapeṇḍara

Ambadēva-Mahārāja, dated Ś. 1213, Khara. Records gift of land for the merit of the king to the temple of Lakshminārāyaṇa-Perumāḷ at Guṇḍalūr in Mērpakkai-nāḍu, a district of Adhirā-jēndra-maṇḍalam. See Cd. 654 and 689.

667. 619 of 1907.—(Telugu and Grantha.) On a slab set up in the Agastyēśvara temple in the same village. Seems to record a gift for the merit of Pratāparudra (II?).

668. 620 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On another slab set up in the same temple. Dated in the 21st year (Durmukha) of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva. Mentions the Tiruvagattīśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Kundalūr in Pottappi-nāḍu.

669. 621 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the same temple. Ambadēva Mahārāja records in Ś. 1212, Virōdhin, gift of three lamps. See No. 654 above.

670. 622 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of Sōmidēva. Records in Ś. 1206, expired, Tāraṇa, gifts for the merit of the king.

671. 623 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record of Ambadēva-Mahārāja (Śaka and cyclic year doubtful). Records gift of land for a lamp. See No. 654 above.

672-673. Close by the temple of Virabhadrasvāmi. (Grantha and Telugu.) Two records dated Ś. 1477 (A.D. 1555) and Ś. 1480 (A.D. 1558).

674. A C.P. grant referring to Guṇḍlūr Śīma (now in the Madras Museum) is described in *Ep. Rec.*, 1891, June, p. 5. It is in Nandinagari character and Sanskrit language, and records that in Ś. 1448, Sarvajit, Pushya, Makhara Saṅkarānti, Krishṇadēva Rāya gave the village of Maḍavara in Guṇḍlūr Śīma to a temple of Narasimha.

#### *Hastavaram.*

675. Near the ruined temple east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Maṭṭa Anantachōḍa Dēva Mahārāja gave in Ś. 1522, Śārvari, to Kāśi Viśvanātha 3½ muṇṭas of land in the village. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 246, No. 21.

#### *Itimārupuram.*

676. On a stone in the pagoda of Rājēśvara. (Telugu.) Records that Annamarasu and Yellayya established brass images of the deity, the Ālvārs, etc., in the Varadarājasvāmi temple in Ś. 1441, Vikrama. *Ibid.*, p. 249, No. 34.

677. Near the above. (Telugu.) Records the exemption of the local barbers from tax in Ś. 1468, Prabhava, by Guravarasu and Chinna Śiṅgarāsu Chōḍa Mahārāju, in the reign of Sadāśivārāya. (The village was also called Ōbasamudram.) *Ibid.*, p. 250, No. 35.

*Jillellamaḍaka.*

678. A C.P. in the hands of Tirumalakumāra Varadāchārya in the village. (Sanskrit and Devanagari.) Records that Tirumalarāya (I) granted in Ś. 1493, Prajōtpatti, on the first annual ceremony of his father Śrī Raṅgarāya, the village of Jillellamuḍuku with 5 hamlets to Śrīnivāsachārya. The village is said to be in Pulaganāḍ country of the Sidhout district. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 277, No. 116. A copy of this is also in *Ibid.*, p. 289, No. 152.

679. A C.P. in the hands of Dēvarājachārya in the same village. (Telugu.) Records that the weavers of Anantarājappēṭa gave to Pinnatōṭa Śēsha (?) Pantulu in the year Viḷambi, an allowance of one *rūka* or gold paṇam for every marriage in every house of the weavers. *Ibid.*, p. 289, No. 153.

*Cambhalakuṇṭa.*

680. A Telugu P.G. in the hands of Aiyanasāstri recording that Maṭṭa Kumāra Tiruvēṅgalanātha Dēva Chōḍa Mahārāja built an agrahāram in the eastern part of Tirumalāmbāpuram and granted it as free gift to Brahmans in Ś. 1678, Yuva. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 298, No. 176 and p. 273, No. 104.

*Kampasamudram.*

681. A Telugu P.G. recording in Ś. 1611, Pramōḍūta, gift of land to a number of Brahmans in 12 shares by Maṭṭa Venkaṭarāmarāju, son of Kumāra Anantarāju Dēvachōḍamahārāju. *Ibid.*, p. 274, No. 108, also p. 299, No. 179.

*Kitsamāmbāpuram (Krishṇamāmbāpuram).*

682. A copper plate in the hands of the local Brahmans. (Sanskrit.) Records that in Ś. 1612, Venkaṭarāmarāja gave to 26 Brahmans the villages of Mandarum and Kitsamāmbāpuram. *Ibid.*, p. 262, No. 77, and p. 284, No. 140.

*Kommūru.*

683. On a stone in front of the Pōtarāju temple. (Telugu.) Records that Śalakarāja Perumāḷrāja, the prime minister of Achutarāya, granted to Chennakēśavasvāmi land for sinking a well, in Ś. 1452, Virōdhi. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 93, No. 141.

684. On a stone near the Hanumanta pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the Dommaras granted the duties due to them from the village in Ś. 1443, Vishu, to Gods Tiruvēṅgalanātha and Rāmayyadēva. *Ibid.*, No. 142.

685. On a stone near the fortress. Telugu. Records that Narasimhapantulu of Jammalamaḍugu built a fort in Ś. 1631, Virōdhi, while he was managing the Aṅknāḍu. *Ibid.*, p. 94, No. 143.

*Koṇḍūru.*

**686.** A Telugu copper plate in the hands of Śeṣhādri Śāstri in the village. Records that Maṭṭa Tiruvēṅgalanātha Rāja Dēvachōḍamahārāja, son of Venkaṭapatirāja gave in S. 1729, Akshaya, some land in Koṇḍūr to Veḷḷakurichi Subbājōsyalu. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 266, No. 86, another copy p. 287, No. 147.*

*Kottapalli.*

**687.** A P.G. Telugu in the hands of the local Brahmans. Records that Maṭṭa Tiruvēṅgalanātha Rāja Dēvachōḍamahārāja gave this village in Pottappināḍu to Venkāji Pantulu in Ś. 1629, Sarvadhari. *Ibid., p. 292, No. 164.*

*Lepaka.*

**688.** 413 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Kharēśvara temple. A damaged and incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīrarājēndrachōḷadēva, dated twenty-sixth year, Raktākshi. Seems to record a gift of land to the temple of Karaviśvaram Uḍaiyār at Nenpākkai in Mēr-Pākkaināḍu, a subdivision of Ādhirājēndra-maṇḍalam. Below this is a record of Ś. 1209 which registers a gift of money to the same temple. Mr. Krishna Sastri attributes the inscription to Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa III.

**689.** 414 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A much damaged record, dated Ś. 1224, Śubhakrit. Refers to the temple of Karaviśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Neppākkai and mentions the Maṇḍalika Brahmarākshasa Ambadēva-Mahārāja, the celebrated feudatory of Pratāparudra II and Governor of the Cuddapah country. See No. 654 above.]

**690.** 415 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva III (1216—48), dated twenty-fourth year, Vikārin. Seems to record a gift of lamps to the same temple.

**691.** 416 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. An unfinished record, dated Ś. 1224, Śubhakrit. Gives only the date.

**692.** 417 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the same temple. An unfinished record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-gaṇḍagōpālādēva (1250-83), dated twenty-ninth year Bahudhānya. Gives only the date.

**693.** 418 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the same temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva III (1216—48). Records in his sixth year, Vishaiya (Vriṣha), gift of one *māḍai* for a lamp by a Taṭṭān of Nenpākkai, to the temple of Karaviśvaramuḍaiya-Nāyanār.

**694.** 419 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Dated in the reign of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva III. Records in his tenth year gift of paddy for three lamps by a native of Pottappi.

**695.** 420 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Records in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōṇeri-maikōṇḍān Rājendra-Chōladēva III “who took the head of two Pāṇḍya (kings)”, gift of lands in the village of Nenpākkam to the temple of Tiruchchiṟṟambalam-Uḍaiyār. The royal secretary (ōlai) who wrote the order was Virāśōḷappiramāraian and the signatories were Viḷuppadarāyan and Munaiyadaraiyan. A Sanskrit passage at the beginning gives a long list of *birudas* similar to those of his Śrīraṅgam record. (64 of 1892.)

**696.** 421 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the entrance into the Chennakēśava-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1424, Dundubhi, gift of land to the temples of Chennakēśvaradēva and Kharaviśvaradēva by a certain Yaramanāyani-Timmayya, for the merit of Dēvi-Nāyaningāru.

**697.** 422 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. A much-damaged record, dated Ś. 1330, Sarvajit. Mentions Mallā Redḍi with a long list of family titles and the temple of Kharavēśvara at Lembāka.

**698.** 423 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the third slab set up in the same place. A record of Ambadēva-Mahārāja, damaged at the beginning. Registers that a certain Gaṅgadēva, son of Sarvādhi-kāri Irumadidēva induced a merchant (*nagarattār*) of Nellūr to present a lamp to the temple of Kēśava-Perumāḷ at Nenpākkam, for the success of the king. See Nos. 689 and 654 above.

**699.** 424 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the fourth slab in the same place. Mentions Mallā Redḍi, son of Anna-Redḍi, and records in Ś. 1335, Vijaya, that a merchant of Nellore built the southern wall of the compound in the temple of Kēśava-Perumāḷ at Lembāka. See Cd. 880 and Gt. 634.

**700.** 425 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the fifth slab in the same place. Records in the thirteenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Māravarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (I or II?) that some land near the temple of Nenpākkai-Viṇṇagar *alias* Kēśava-Perumāḷ was assigned for a street called Pallavarāyan-tiruvīdi after Pallavarāyan, the chief of Tuṇjalūr in Naḍuvir-kūṟṟu, a subdivision of Miḷalai-kūṟṟam. One of the faces bears the Pāṇḍya symbol of an *aṅkuśa* between two fish.

**701.** 426 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the south wall of the same temple. A damaged record of the Chōla king Rājārājadēva III, dated twenty-second year. Records gift of twelve *māḍai* for a lamp to the temple of Kēśava-Perumāḷ. Another record of the same year of the king is inserted on the top of the slab and registers also the gift of a lamp.

**702.** 427 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a pillar of the Mahā-maṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1198, Dhātri, gift of twelve *māḍai* for a lamp.

**703.** 428 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the same pillar. Records in Ś. 1216, Jaya, gift of twelve *māḍai* for a lamp to the temple of Keśava-Perumāḷ at Nenpakkai.

**704.** 429 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On another pillar of the same maṇṭapa. A damaged record dated Ś. 1204, Chitrabhānu. Mentions the gift made for the success of "the Mahārāja's son," which may be tentatively read as Dāri(ta)kka-Tēvarasa, by his Sarvādhikāri. Another Śaka date 1217, Manmatha, is also found on the same pillar.

**705.** 430 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a sluice of the Timmarasu tank in the same village. Records in Ś. 1634, Nandana, that Perumāḷḷarāja, son of Maṭṭa Veṅkaṭakrishṇamārāju-Dēvachōḍa-Mahārāju, built the sluice to the tank originally constructed by Bācharsu-Timmarasu. See C.P. Nos. 3 and 4 of 1908 and Pottappi Inscriptions.

*Malaimārpuram.*

**706.** On a stone of Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Maṭṭa Kumāra Anantarāju gave the duties and taxes of Pottappi village to the God in Ś. 1641, Vikāri. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 254, No. 50.

**707.** Near the above inscription. (Telugu.) Records that in the time of the same chief Raṅgareḍḍi and Anantareḍḍi, the chief persons of the village, erected a spire in the Kōḍaṇḍarāma shrine and presented jewels to the various deities, besides establishing the images of Hanūman and the Āḷvārs. Same date as the above. *Ibid.*, p. 255, No. 51.

**708.** On the inner part of the gate wall of the Mādhavasvāmi pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Miseragaṇḍa Kaṭhāri Śāḷuva Timmadēva Mahārāja gave in a Bahudhānya to the deity lands for building and a garden in the village. *Ibid.*, No. 52.

*Mandapalle.*

**709.** Near the temple. Records that Vasantarāja erected in a certain Manmatha an image of the Goddess Lakshmīdēvi in the village. *Ibid.*, p. 245, No. 16.

*Maṅgampēta.*

**780.** A Kanarese record of "Meeramaharāja" saying that he built the temple of the Goddess Dasamma Śakti in the village. (The latter was also called Togūrupēta.) *Ibid.*, p. 245, No. 17.

**781.** Near the Pagoda of Chennakeśava. (Telugu.) Records that in the reign of Sadaśivarāja Śrīraṅgarāja and his brother, Tirumala, gave to God<sup>r</sup> Raghunāthasvāmi, in Ś. 1472, Sādharaṇa, the village of Pulapaṭūru in Pottappināḍ. *Ibid.*, p. 246, No. 18.



*Mannūr.*

**782.** On the wall of the Mukhamantapam in Chennakēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Gutti Tirumalarājayya erected a mantapam in Ś. 1489, Prabhava, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 259, No. 65.*

**783.** In a stone south of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1495, Śrīmukha, in the reign of Śrīraṅgarāya of Penukoṇḍa, the Vīramushṭivāru, Dommaravāru, “Milardavaru and Coontatuvāru” gave away their annual fee from the village to God Chennakēśava. *Ibid., No. 66.*

*Nandalūr.*

**784.** 570 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south base of the mantapa in front of the central shrine in the Saumyanāthasvāmin temple, first tier. Built in the beginning. Mentions Madhurāntaka-Pottappichchōla-Nallamsittaraśan. The village of Nirantanūr is called a Brahmapuri. Records the restoration by Nallamsittaraśan and his sons of a grant made jointly by Vatsarāja and a predecessor of the former.

**785.** 571 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same tier. An incomplete record of the Chōla king Rājādhirājadēva (II), dated twelfth year, Hēmalamba. Records a gift of land. [Mr. Sewell examines the date of this inscription which is given as Saturday, Śravishtā, Makara pūrvapaksha prathama, in *Ep. Ind.*, X, 126-7, and concludes that it should have been in the fifteenth year of Rājādhirāja II, on Saturday, January 21st, A.D. 1178, within six months of the accession of Kulōttuṅga III in July 1178.]

**786.** 572 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the second, third and fourth tiers of the same base. A record of the Chōla king Vīra-Rājakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva in his eighth year (day of Śivarātri, Śravana, Friday, 14th tithi of the second fortnight of Kumbha). The temple is called Śrī-Kulōttuṅgachōla-Viṇṇagar-Ālvār in Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōla-Chaturvēdimāṅgalam, the āgarabrahmadēya of Nirandanūr in Mērpākkai-naḍu, a subdivision Ādhirājendramaṇḍalam. Madhurāntaka-Pottappichchōla-Siddharasa (unidentified) got the boundaries of the temple engraved on stone. [See *Ep. Ind.*, X, p. 125 and XI, p. 289, where Mr. R. Sewell points out that the date is suitable neither for Kulōttuṅga I or III. With regard to the second he describes four possible dates between 1135 and 1152 and eventually decides in favour of Friday, February 4th, A.D. 1144. He infers that the accession of Kulōttuṅga II should be between February 5th, A.D. 1136, and February 4th, A.D. 1137. Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai, on the other hand, fixes the date on Friday, February 7th, A.D. 1141.]

**787.** 573 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the fourth tier of the same base. A record in Virōdhikrit. Built in at the beginning.

**788.** 574 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the sixth tier of the same base. A damaged record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva (III), dated the fourth year, Plava. Seems to record a gift of land.

**789.** 575 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the lowermost portion of the south wall of the same maṇṭapa. Records gift of land in Pottappi to the temple of Śokka-Perumāḷ in Nirandanūr.

**790.** 576 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva III, "who was pleased to take Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya," in his thirty-third year, Prajōtpatti. The temple is called Śokkapperumāḷ *alias* Śrī-Kulōttuṅgachōla-Viṇṇagar in Kulōttuṅga-Chōlachaturvēdimaṅgalam, the agara-brahmadēya of Nirandanūr in Mēr-pākkaināḍu, a subdivision of Ādhirājendra maṇḍalam.

**791.** 577 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the second, third and fourth tiers of the west base of the same maṇṭapa. Records a gift by Bhujabala Vīra-Nārāyaṇa Āhavamalladēva Mahārāja and mentions Bhāskarabhattachōpādhyaya. See N.A. 498.

**792.** 578 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the north base of the same maṇṭapa, first tier. A record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva III, "who was pleased to take Madura and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya." Records in his twenty-sixth year Raktākshi, that Nallan-Siddharasa, son of Madhurāntaka Pottappi-chchōlan *alias* Erama-Siddharasan, exempted from certain taxes three villages, viz., Nandanūr *alias* the agara-brahmadēya Śrī-Kulōttuṅga-Chōla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, Andappūr *alias* Tyāgasamudra-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, and Maṇtram *alias* Bhujabalasiddhi-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

**793.** 579 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the second and third tiers of the north base and on three tiers of the west base of the maṇṭapa in front of the central shrine in the Saumyanāthasvāmin temple. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Vikrama-Chōladēva (1118-35). Records in his eighth year and Ś. 1047, Viśvāvasu, the gift of a village (in seventy shares), by the Telugu-chōla mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vimalādityadēva, ruler of Pottappi, for the success of the king's arms. The donor was the son of Siddharasa and was called Madhurāntaka Pottappi-Chōla. See No. 798 below and No. 797 for another Telugu-chōla feudatory of the same king.

**794.** 580 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the fifth tier of the north base, the north and west walls of the same maṇṭapa and the north wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A record

of the Chōla king Vīrarājendra-Chōladēva (III), in his thirteenth year, Piṅgaḷa. Gives a genealogy of the king's Telugu-Chōḍa feudatory chief Manmasiddha, the son of Tikka I and the patron of the poet Tikkaṇa Sōmayāji. The inscription records that the Brahman residents of Peruṅgaṇḍūru (unidentified) who had got that place in former times from Mukunti Kāḍuveṭṭi, once left it on account of a famine and, on return, found themselves deprived of their land and of their income from certain Vellāḷas who had, owing to *Mārijavara* (plague), left their original habitation and settled in this village on condition of paying the produce (*arikaru*) of the fields over which they built their huts; and that Manmasiddhi, to whom the Brahmans appealed, inquired into the whole matter and restored the village to them under the name of Kōḍūr "in order to secure religious merit for his father Tirukāḷadēva-Mahārāja." The genealogy given in the epigraph is a little different from that given by Venkayya in *Ep. Rcp.*, 1899-1900, p. 18. The epigraph is also interesting for the mention of the plague, the movement of the population on account of it and the occurrence of famine in a *Minaṣani*. There seems to be reference to trial by ordeal.

**795.** 581 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the fourth tier of the same base. Records in the thirty-first year, Vibhava, of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva gift of land for two lamps to the god Śokkap-perumāḷ of the temple of Kulōttuṅgachōla Viṇṇagar Emberumān by Payirappi-Reddi son of Pūmi-Reddi, the manrāḍuvar of Taṅga-tūr in Mērpākkai-nāḍu, a subdivision of Ādhirājendramaṇḍalam.

**796.** 582 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the first tier of the east base of the same maṇṭapa; right of entrance. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Śrī-Kulōttuṅgachōladēva III, "who was pleased to take Madura and the crowned head of the Paṇḍya." Records in his thirty-first year, Śukla, gift of lamps by Madhurāntaka Pottappichchōla Tirukkaḷattidēva for the merit of his father Manumasittarasan, and of Nallasiddharasa. [See *Ep. Ind.*, X, pp. 131-2, where Mr. Sewell discusses the date and calculates from the details given that it should be 24th March, A.D. 1209.]

**797.** 583 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the second tier of the same base. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Parakēsarivarman *alias* Chakravartin Śrī-Vikrama-Chōladēva. Records in his third year and Ś. 1044, Śārvarin, a gift by the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bettarasa, who was ruling Pottappi-nāḍu, for the success of the king's arms. Built in at the beginning. [Bettarasa not yet identified.]

**798.** 584 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the third and fourth tiers of the same base. Built in at the beginning. Records a gift by Madhurāntaka Pottappi-Chōla Vimalādityadēva, son of Siddharasa. See No. 793 above.

**799.** 585 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the second and third tiers of the same base; left of entrance. Built in at the end. The Maḥamaṇḍalēśvara Madurāntaka Pottappi-Chōla-Siddharasa was ruling Pottappi-nādu. See No. 793 above.

**800.** 586 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the fourth tier of the same base. Dated in the reign of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III?). Records in his third year, Plava, gift of two lamps by a native of Māṅgādu in Kulōttuṅgachōla-Valanādu, a subdivision of Jayaṅgonḍa-Chōla-maṇḍalam. Built in at the end.

**801.** 587 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the fifth and sixth tiers of the same base. A record of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (III?), dated fifth year, Śubhakrit. Built in at the end.

**802.** 588 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the same temple. Records in Nandana, the seventeenth year of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva that a native of Toḷūr in Toḷūr-nādu, a district of Maṇavilkōttam in Jayaṅgonḍa-Chōlamaṇḍalam, had the god and goddess bathed. [See *Ep. Ind.*, X, p. 143, where Mr. Sewell discusses the date and considers that Wednesday, March 18th, A.D. 1293, in the reign of Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya (III, 1276—90) might be intended.]

**803.** 589 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On the north and west bases of the central shrine in the Saumyanāthasvāmin temple. Records in Ś. 1541, Siddhārthin, gifts by a woman belonging to the palace of Tiruvēṅgalanātharāju. The temple is called Saumyanāthasvāmin at Nelandalūru, which was another name of Nirantarapura. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 244, No. 10.

**804.** 590 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the north wall of the tiruchuttumālīga of the same temple. A damaged record of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara Pāṇḍyadēva (III), dated in fifteenth year, Virōdin. [See *Ep. Ind.*, X, p. 142, where Mr. Sewell fixes the date from the astronomical details on Monday, February 20th, A.D. 1290, in the reign of Jaṭavarman Sundara Pāṇḍya III.]

**805.** 591 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. Belongs to the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (III, 1276—90). Records in his tenth year, Vyaya, that Piḷḷai Pallavarāyar laid a flower garden.

**806.** 592 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (III, 1276—90), in his tenth year, Vyaya. Records a gift of land by Eḍuttakaiyaḷagiya *alias* Piḷḷai Pallavarāyan of Tuṅjalūr in Tirumīḷalai-kūrṇam, a district Pāṇḍimaṇḍalam. See *Ep. Ind.*, X, p. 142.

**807.** 593 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A record of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin

Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva (III, 1276-90) in his tenth year, Vyaya. Records gift of gold for a flower garden by Piḷḷai Pallavarāyar.

**808.** 594 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the south wall of the same tiruchuttumāḷiga. A record of the Paṇḍya king Jaṭavarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Paṇḍyadēva (III, 1276-90). Records in his seventeenth year, Nandana, the laying out of a flower garden in the name of the Toṇḍaimān, Tirunelvēliyūḍaiyār Nandivarman, under orders from Mānaparipāla. See *Ep. Ind.*, X, p. 144.

**809.** 595 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On the inner eastern gōpura of the same temple, right side. Mentions in Sādhāraṇa, Śrīraṅga-Nāyaka, minister of the Gaṇḍapēṇḍadara Gaṅgasāhaṇi (feudatory of Kākatiya king Gaṇapāti).

**810.** 596 of 1907.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājaraḷadēva (III) in his twenty-third year. Hēmalambi, and twenty-fourth year, Vikārin. Records a gift by a native of Muraṇōttamaṅgalam in Vaḷḷuva-nāḍu, a district of Malai-maṇḍalam. See *Ep. Ind.*, X, p. 134.

**811.** 597 of 1907.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A record in Ś. 1193, Prajāpati. Gift by Perumāṇḍidēvarasa, younger brother of Prāsādi-Tikkarasa and son of Jagadobbagaṇḍan Kāmarasar.

**812.** 598 of 1907. (Tamil.) In the same place, left side. Records in Ś. 1172, Saumya, gift of the proceeds of certain taxes to the temple, for recovery from some illness of Madhurāntaka Pottappichōḷa Gaṇḍagōpāla *alias* Maṇumasittarasar (i.e., the son of Tikka I and the patron Tikkaṇa Sōmayāji).

**813.** 599 of 1907.—(Tamil.) In the same place. A damaged record dated in Ś. 1194, expired, Āṅgīrasa.

**814.** 600 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the base of the same gōpura, left of entrance. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājakēsarivarman Chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva in his twenty-seventh year. The village is called Nirandalūr *alias* śrī-Kulōttuṅgachōḷa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Mērpākkai-nāḍu, a district of Ādhirājendra-maṇḍalam.

**815.** 601 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the base of the inner eastern gōpura of the Saumyanāthasvāmin temple, south side. A record of the Chōḷa king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III). Records in his twenty-fourth year Dundubhi, gift of ten *Bhujabala-māḍai* by Nukkama-dēvi, queen of Madhurāntaka Pottappichōḷa Nallasiddharasa (not clearly identified). See *Ep. Ind.*, X, p. 129.

**816.** 602 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the base of the same gōpura, right of entrance. An incomplete record of the Chōḷa king Tribhuvanachakravartin śrī-Kulōttuṅgachōḷadēva (III), dated thirty-sixth year, Śrīmukha. Records provision for offerings to the shrine of Vēdanāyaka-Perumāḷ.

**817.** 603 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the second prakāra of the same temple. A damaged record, dated in Ś. 1247, Rudhirōdgārin. Seems to register the levying of a fine.

**818.** 604 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the same wall. A damaged record dated in Ś. . . . Records gift of two cows for lamps.

**819.** 605 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On a slab lying in the flower garden of the same temple. Belongs to the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Sadāśivarāyadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1490, Piṅgaḷa, gift of land by Vōbalarāju, son of Nandyāla Avubalarāju, for the God's ablution out of his "Nainkarum." See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 243, No. 6.

**820.** 606 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the inner gōpura of the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II) in Ś. 1355, Pramādin. Records a gift by the principal residents of five villages in Pottappi-nāḍu, viz., Prōlināḍu, Lembāka, Tālapāka, Taṅgatūru and Opili, to the temple of Chokkanātha Perumāḷ on the bank of the Bahunadi (Cheyyāru). [See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 241, No. 3. The latter says that they gave a contribution of 1/16 of the revenues of Pottappi Nāḍu to God Chokkanātha.]

**821.** 607 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On another slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra-Achyutarāya Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1456, Manmatha, the restoration of the village of Āṇḍupūru by Rāma-bhaṭṭaḷayya on the request of Tālapāka Tirumalayyaṅgāru, with the permission of the king. [See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 242, No. 4, where this inscription is given.] See Ct. 21.

**822.** 608 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On a third slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāya. Records in Ś. 1478, Naḷa, gift of land in nine villages by a woman (daughter of Tippā Bhattaḍu, a resident). See *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 242, No. 5, for a more detailed summary.

**823.** 609 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On a fourth slab set up in the same place. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Vīra Venkaṭapatirāya (I, 1586—1614), dated Ś. 1523, Plava. [The inscription is also given in *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 243, No. 7.]

**824.** 610 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On the outer gōpura of the same temple, right of entrance. Records in Ś. 1186, Raktākshi, 'gift by Nāgarasa, minister (pradhāni) of the Gaṇḍapeṇḍara Jannigadēva (in the reign of Rudrāmbā whose feudatory Janniga was).

**825.** 611 of 1907.—(Grantha.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. Records the building of the gōpura by Sōmśvara, son of Vimalāditya, who belonged to the family of Pottappichōḷa. For Vimalāditya see No. 793 above. [The exact connection of Siddharasa, his son Vimala, and his son Sōmśvara with the main Manmasiddhi line is unknown.]

**826.** 612 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On the same gōpura, left of entrance. A record in Viḷambi, mentioning Rāmaḥṭṭayyavāru.

**827.** 613 of 1907.—(Grantha and Tamil.) On a slab set up in the same place. A damaged record of the Pāṇḍya king Sundara Pāṇḍya (Jaṭāvarman I). *Begins samasta-jagad-ādhāra, etc.*

**828.** 614 of 1907.—(Tamil.) On another slab set up in the same place. Dated in the reign of the Pāṇḍya king Jaṭāvarman *alias* Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva (III, 1276—90). Refers in his ninth year, Pārthiva, to the Rāmānujan-tirunandavanam founded by Piḷḷai Pallavarāyar. The god is called Śokkapperumāl of the temple called Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa-Viṇṇagar-Emberumān at Nirandanūr in Mērpākkai-nādu, a district of Adhirājendra-maṇḍalam.

**829.** 615 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On a third slab set up in the same place. An unfinished record of the Śāḷuva king Immaḍi-Naraśiṅgarāya-Mahārāya, son of Śāḷuva-Naraśiṅgarāya-Mahārāya (the usurper), dated Ś. 1423, Durmati. Records the gift of the village of Awkpāḍu for the merit of Narasaṅyaka-Oḍayalu. [See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 241, No. 2, which says that the donor was Parvata Nāyaḍu, son of Dēva Nāyaḍu. Narasa Nāyak was the founder of the Tuḷuva dynasty.]

**830.** 616 of 1907.—(Telugu.) On a fourth slab lying near the outer gōpura of the Saumyanāthasvāmin temple. Dated in the reign of the Kākattya king Pratāparudradēva-Mahārāja. Records in Ś. 1231, Kīlaka, gift of the proceeds of certain taxes from five villages, viz., Āṇḍapūru, Maudadamu, Mannūru, Astyapuram and Trumi-Nelandanūru. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 241, No. 1.

**831.** On the other side of the above inscription. Records a grant of thirty kuṇṭas of land for planting a nandavanam or flower garden to the God Tiruvēṅgalanātha in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 243, No. 8.

**832.** On the north of the surrounding wall of the temple. (Telugu.) Records that Mattakumārāyya Dēva Chōḍa Mahārāja made a grant to the God of Chokkanāthasvāmi of (Nellundalore) in Ś. 1444, Chitrabhānu. A broken record. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 243, No. 9.

. *Obali.*

**833.** 438 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the Padma-girināthasvāmin temple. Records in *Vikṛiti* money granted for a number of lamps to the temple of Malaikinṇa-Perumāḷ at Vallōlam.

**834.** 439 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in front of the Saṅgamēśvara temple in the same village. A damaged record, dated Paridhāvin. Records that a certain Vīramusṭi Śiṅgāram Vīrayya presented the income which was due to him from Opili to the temple of Vīrēśvara in presence of Mandula Basavayya, the

*muḍrakartā* of Viraśaiva-Siddha-Bhikshāvritti Ayyavāru, who was a worshipper of Mallikārjuna-līṅga on the Śrīparvata mountain.

**835.** 440 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up near the Vīrabhadrasvāmin temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1152, Vikriti, gift of money for lamps to Śaṅgīśuramuḍaiya-Nāyanār at Vallōlam.

**836.** 441 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the back of the same slab. Records in the eighteenth year of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva gift of two lamps.

### *Paṭūru.*

The following four records have been taken from *Mack. MSS.* and are in Telugu.

**837.** On the south side of the Pātūr village east of the temple of the Goddess Yellamma. Records that Paulammagāru established the temple of Mailār Dēva at Paṭūr and granted some land to the God, in Ś. 1274, Nandana. *Ins., Ced. Dts., p. 244, No. 11.*

**838.** On the vicinity of the God Chennakēśavasvāmi temple west of the above temple at Pātūr. Records that a person Bhaṇḍārum Chavoonāyaniṅgāru planted the palm tree garden on the bank of the Bāhunadi river, in Ś. 1299, Piṅgaḷa. *Ibid., No. 12.*

**839.** On the bank of the Bāhunadi river. Records that Mallayya Timmaṇa Timmarasu dug the channel between the river and Pātūr in Ś. 1596, Ānanda, in the time of Meer Saheb. *Ibid., p. 245, No. 13.*

**840.** Between Paṭūr and Pulappattūr near the ruined Bhairava temple. Records that Manmaya Dēva Chōḷa Mahārāja, son of Brahmayaḍēva, the son of Madhurāntaka Pottappi Chōḷa, erected the Bhairava temple at Pulappattūr in Ś. 1256, Bhava. *Ibid., Nos. 14 and 15.*

### *Pedda Ōraṃpādu.*

**841.** A Telugu paper grant in the hands of Bukkaṇṇa in the village. Records that Nārāyaṇarāja, grandson of Nandyāla Anantarāja, son of Venkaṭapati Rāja, gave to Gaṇḍikōṭa Buchaṇa in Ś. 1699, Hēvīlambi, some lands. *Ibid., p. 300, No. 182.*

**842.** A Telugu paper grant in the hands of Yellappa recording that Deśūr Rāmareḍḍi and Subbareḍḍi gave to Gaṇḍikōṭa Buchana some land in Ś. 1713, Virōdhikrit. *Ibid., No. 183.*

**843.** A Telugu record of Maṭṭa Venkaṭarāya Dēva Chōḷa Mahārāya in Vikriti. *Ibid., No. 184.*

**844.** A Telugu record of Śūra Chennagāru in Krōdhi, granting lands to evidently Gaṇḍikōṭa Buchaṇa. *Ibid., No. 185.*



*Penagaḷūru.*

**845.** A C.P. (Sanskrit, Dēvanagari) in the hands of the local Brahmins. Records that Maṭṭa Tirumalarāja made in Ś. 1493, Prajōtpatti, in the reign of Tirumalarāja (I), brother of Pedda Rāmarāya of Vijayanagaram, the village of Penagaḷūr in 128 shares, in the name of his father, called it Yellamarāsu-Samudram and granted it, in free gift, to Brahmins. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 272, No. 100, and p. 288, No. 149. See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 247, where it is pointed out that the local Śrōtriyamdārs had their original grant confirmed by Tirumala I owing to their fear of losing their rights after Talikōta.

*Poli.*

**846.** 407 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the south wall of the Śiva temple. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva III in his twenty-seventh year Śubhakrit. Records gift of one *māḍai* for a lamp by a certain Reḷḷi to the temple of Uḷḷankuḷunda-Nāyanār at Puḍōli in Mēṟ-Pakkaināḍu, a subdivision of Ādhirājendra-maṇḍalam.

**847.** 408 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On the east wall of the Varadarājasvāmin temple in the same village. Records in Ś. 1204, Chitrabhānu, gift of two lamps to the temple of Karumāṇikka-Perumāḷ.

**848.** 409 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the same wall. Records in Ś. 1482, Raudri, that the *balipitha* was presented by a certain Timmaṇa to the temple of Kariyamāṇikyarāya, for the merit of his uncle Ponna-nāyudu. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 282, No. 134.

**849.** 410 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the same temple. A much damaged record of (the Kāyas-tha feudatory) Ambadēva-Mahārāja, ruling at Vallūri-pattana, dated Ś. 1212, Virōdhin. The king has a long list of *birudas*. Records gift of 1,700 kuṇṭas of land in Poli to God Karumāṇikka Rāya Perumāḷ. See *Ibid.*, p. 259, No. 64.

*Pondalūru.*

The following local records have been taken from *Mack. MSS.* and are in Telugu.

**850.** In the temple. Records that Brahmarākshasa Gaṇḍa-pendēra Janniga Dēva Mahārāsu gave the village of Pondalūru to Sadāśiva Kurukkaḷ in 1182, Krōdhi, in the reign of Gaṇapatidēvarāya (1213-59). *Ibid.*, p. 251, No. 38. See also No. 824.

**851.** South of the above. Exemption of barbers of Uṭukūr from tax in Ś. 1483, Dundubhi, by Rāmarāja in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 39.

**852.** In the Varadarāja temple. Records rebuilding of the temple by Nādaṇḍa Appayyagāru in Ś. 1434, Āṅgīrasa. *Ibid.*, No. 40.

**853.** West of the above. Records that Tirumalarāsu gave some land to God Varadarāja in Ś. 1492, Pramōdūta, in the reign of Sadāśiva Rāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 251, No. 41.

*Pottappi.*

This was the well-known headquarters of the Telugu-chōlas \* from the eleventh century.

**854.** 434 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the entrance into the Mūlas-thānēśvara temple. An unfinished record of the time of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāja, date of which is lost. Registers a *daśavanda* charter granted to certain Reddis by Varadayyadēva Chōḍamahārāja, son of Maṭṭa Pōcharājayyadēva-Chōḍamahārāja and mentions the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarāju-Tirumalarājayyadēva-Mahārāja (probably the same as Gutti Erra Timmayya dēva). This is the earliest of the Maṭṭa chiefs' records. Varadayya dug up an irrigation canal called Antaraṅga-kālva at Pottappi, which was granted to him as an *amaranāyakam* by Tirumalarāja. He was evidently the son-in-law of Krishṇadēva Rāya and reputed ancestor of the chief Maṭṭa Ananta, son of Yella, or Kōnaya Yella, who was the author of the काकुत्थ विजय. See Cg. 762 and Cp. 863-A-B.

**855.** 435 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab built into the floor of the *garbhagriha* in the same temple. A damaged and incomplete record of the Chōla king Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III), date of which is lost. Mentions a certain Madhurāntaka Pottappichōla Sitti-Araiyan. [He must have been, like the Nīlagāṅgaraiyans, feudatory of Kulōttuṅga III.]

**856.** 436 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the east wall of the Vēṇugō-pālasvāmin temple in the same village. Registers in Ś. 1640, Viḷambi, that Maṭṭa Komāra-Kāntarāju-Dēvachōḍa Mahārāju ordered the dilapidated *nāsika* (i.e., śukhanāsika) of the Gōpālasvāmin temple at Pottappi, the headquarter of Pottappi-nāḍu in Siddhāvattam which was a subdivision of Udayagiri, to be renewed. See 854, 863-A and 863 for other Maṭṭa chiefs.

**857.** 437 of 1911.—(Tamil and Grantha.) On the east, south and north walls of the same temple. A much damaged and incomplete record of Manumasiddha, dated Ś. 1180, Kaḷayukti. Gives a list of *birudas* at the beginning. Mentions the Sōmēśvara temple. [Manma was the patron of the Telugu poet Tikkaṇa Sōmayāji.]

**858.** On a stone in front of the Gōpālasvāmi Pagoda. Records that Guravarāja and Chinna Śīṅgarāja exempted in Ś. 1468,

\* The *Cuddapah Gazr.* gives three inscriptions in this place, one dated in S. 1115½, the second dated in Ś. 1459 in the time of Maṭṭa Ananta, the author of *Kākushtavijayamu*; and the third in Ś. 1643.

Prabhava, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya the local barbers from all taxes and duties. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 253, No. 44.

**859.** On a stone in the same pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1640, Viḷambi, in the reign of Maṭṭa Anantarasu Dēva Chōḍa Mahārāja, the Redḍis and Karnams of the place granted two kuṇṭas to a stone cutter who carved the Gōpāla image. [This chief was, of course, later than the one referred to in Nos. 863-A and B.] *Ibid.*, p. 253, No. 45.

**860.** In the Śiva temple.—(Telugu.) Records that Varadarāsu and Yellamarāsu gave sixty kuṇṭas of land to certain people for digging a canal in the village in Ś. 1493, Prajōtpatti, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 46.

**861.** On the banks of the cheruvu west of the Śiva temple. (Telugu.) A damaged gift of the Mahājanas of Pottappi and Gudusupalli, dated in Ś. 1001 (?), in the reign of Rāmachōḍa Mahārāja. *Ibid.*, No. 47.

**862.** Near the ruined pagoda west of Pottappi. (Telugu.) A similar grant in the same date. *Ibid.*, No. 48.

**863.** On a stone north-west of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Timmarāju gave some land in Pottappi to a carpenter, in Ś. 1530, Sādhāraṇa, in the reign of Chandragiri Veṅkaṭapatiṛāya (1586-1614). *Ibid.*, p. 254, No. 49.

*Pullampet.*

**863-A.** *C.P. 3 of 1907-8.*—A Telugu record of Maṭṭa Veṅkaṭarāmarāju in Ś. 1609, Vibhava.

**863-B.** *C.P. 4 of 1907-8.*—A Sanskrit record of the same chief in Ś. 1612, Pramōḍa. [From the genealogy of this we understand that five generations or roughly 125 years, passed between Pedda Ananta (author of the *Kākusthavijyam*) and Veṅkaṭarāmarāju, thereby showing that the former lived about 1565.

*Puttanavāripalli.*

**864.** A Telugu P.G. in the village. Records that Maṭṭa Veṅkaṭa Rāmarāju Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja gave the village in twelve shares to Brahmans for a favourable rent of eight gold chakrams or paṇams in Ś. 1678, Yuva. *Ibid.*, p. 292, No. 162, and p. 267, No. 88.

*Rāghavarāsupuram.*

**865.** A Telugu P.G. in the hands of the local Brahmans. Records that Maṭṭa Veṅkaṭarāmarāja, son of Tiruvēṅgalanātharāju, gave in Ś. 1681, Bahudhānya, the village of Veṅkaṭarāghavarapuram (named after his brother) to Brahmans in eighteen shares. *Ibid.*, p. 302, No. 188.

**866.** Another Telugu P.G. in the village. Records that Chalu Chalamala Jayarāmareḍḍi, son of Awkumārareḍḍi, gave to

Veṅkaṭāchala Śāstri in Ś. 1712, Sādhāraṇa, some land in Akkam-pallacheruvu. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 302, No. 189.

*Rāmamāmbāpuram.*

**867.** A Telugu P.G. in the hands of the local Brahmans. Records that Maṭṭa Tiruvēṅgalanātha Rāja Dēvachōḍa established in the name of his mother the village of Rāmamāmbāpuram and granted it in Ś. 1677, Yuva, to sixteen learned Brahmans, in sixteen Vrittis. *Ibid.*, p. 271, No. 99, and p. 297, No. 173.

*Rollamadugu.*

**868.** A C.P. in Sanskrit in the hands of the local karṇam. Records that Achyutarāya, grandson of Dēvarāya, gave, in Ś. 1209 (?), Sarvajit, four villages to Brahmans. *Ibid.*, p. 260, No. 70. The record does not seem to be genuine.

*Śeṭṭiguṇṭa.*

**869.** On a stone below the tank. (Telugu.) Records that Nallama Krishṇamareḍḍi paid to one Tirumalanāyaḍu, son of Kṛṣṇama, in Ś. 1606, Raktākṣi, the value of the produce from the tank for digging a new tank at Kōttapalli. *Ibid.*, p. 282, No. 132. See also *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 245.

*Śēshamāmbāpuram.*

**870.** A P.G. in the hands of the local Brahmans. (Telugu.) Records that Kumāra Anantarāya Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja gave the village in free gift to sixteen Brahmans in Ś. 1642, Vikāri. *Ibid.*, p. 291, No. 159, and p. 261, No. 71.

*Śiṅganamala.*

**871.** A paper grant (Telugu) in the hands of Gaṅgaveṇ-kaṭarāju in the village. Records that Maṭṭa Kumāra Anantarāja Dēvachōḍa gave the village in Ś. 1637, to a Brahman named Śivarāy. *Ibid.*, p. 272, No. 102, and p. 297, No. 174.

**872.** A paper grant (in Sanskrit) at Śiṅganamala Chennarāya-samudram. Records that Kumāra Anantarāja Dēvachōḍa gave the agraharām in 15 shares to Brahmans in Ś. 1638, Hēviḷambi. *Ibid.*, p. 297, No. 175.

*Śrinivāsapuram (Kotapalli).*

**873.** Near the image of Hanumantarāya. (Telugu.) Records that Mādhārāja and Nāgarāja granted the village of Ōbala Koṇḍapalli to Tirumala-Tātāchārya in Ś. 1482, Siddhārthi. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 258, No. 59. See By. 320.

**874.** A Telugu paper grant in the hands of the local Brahmans. Records that Maṭṭa Tiruvēṅgalanātha Dēva Chōḍa

Mahārāja gave 400 kuṇṭas of land to Brahmatantra Svatantara Vēdānta Rāmanujasvāmi in Ś. 1692, Vikriti, for distribution of food at Tirupati. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 280, No. 125, and p. 304, No. 104.

*Śrīraṅgarāsupuram.*

**875.** A (Telugu) grant in the hands of the local Brahmans. Records that Maṭṭa Dēva Mahārāja gave the village as a free gift to Allūr Subbā Śāstri in Ś. 1648, Śōbhakrit. *Ibid.*, p. 262, No. 75, and p. 284, No. 138.

**876.** In the same hands. (Telugu.) Records that Maṭṭa Veṅkatarāma Rāja Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja granted the agraḥāram for the annual rent of 20 Aparāñji Chakrams to Allūr Gaṅgadhara Sōmayāji in Ś. 1721, Siddhārthi. *Ibid.*, p. 262, No. 76, also p. 284, No. 139.

*Tāllapāka.*

**877.** On a stone south of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Apparachintala Peddachakrarāju gave to God Tiruvēṅgalanātha in a certain Krōdhana one kuṇṭa of land in this village. *Ibid.*, p. 280, No. 129.

*Taṅgatūru.*

**878.** 431 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in front of the Ādikēśavasvāmin temple. A much damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Dēvarāya I, son of Vīra-Harihara (II), date of which is lost. Mentions a *pradhāni* of the king.

**879.** 432 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the ruined temple of Siddhēśvara in the same village. A much damaged record of the Kākatiya king Pratāparudradēva (II, 1295—1323), ruling at Oruṅgallupattana, dated Ś. 1237, Rākshasa. Seems to record a gift of voluntary contributions (*magamai*) to the temple of Siddhanāthadēva at Taṅgatūru. [This inscription is given in *Ibid.*, p. 252, No. 43, and is more detailed. It says that the inhabitants of Pottappi Nāḍu granted the following taxes to the God:—(1) 4 *kāṣu* on each buffalo-load; (2) 3 *kāṣu* on each bullock-load; 2 *kāṣu* on each bag of betel leaf, of other articles and grains.]

**880.** 433 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the Kailāsanāthasvāmin temple in the same village. A damaged record dated Ś. 1328, Vyaya. Mentions Annā Redḍi and his son Mallā Redḍi. All the usual Redḍi titles are repeated at the beginning of the inscription. Annā Redḍi was the son of Mallā Redḍi, the younger brother of Vēma Redḍi of Addaṅki. Vēma was evidently the famous chief who fought against the Māhomedans, built the flight of steps at Ahōbālam and Śrīśailam, etc. [See 424 of 1911 at Lēpaka, 268 of 1897 at Amarāvati; *Ep. Ind.*,

VIII, p. 10. See also *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 251, No. 42.] The inscription gives this genealogy :—

Vēma Redḍi  
of Addanki.

Malla Redḍi (I)

Annā Redḍi

Malla Redḍi (II)

Of these Annā Redḍi and Mallā Redḍi are new figures first brought to light in this epigraph.

[The following records taken from *Mack. MSS.* are in Telugu.]

**881.** A paper grant in the hands of Shaḍḍarśana Sōmayājulu, Records that Matḷa Venkatarāmārazu Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja granted Chintaguṇṭa village in free gift to Sarasvati Sarvatōmukha Mahā vratayājulu, in Ś. 1662, Raudra. *Ibid.*, p. 269, No. 93, and p. 294, No. 167.

**882.** Another paper grant with the same person. Records that Matḷa Venkata Rāmārasu Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja granted 400 kuntas dry field in Poli village and 100 kuntas of paddy field in Munnur village in free gift to Shaḍḍarśana Īśvar Sōmayājulu in 21 shares in Ś. 1682, Vikrama. *Ibid.*, p. 269, No. 94, and p. 295, No. 168.

**883.** Another paper grant with the same person. Records that Matḷa Anantarāju Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja granted 8 kuntas of paddy field, 20 kuntas of dry field in Labanka village, besides money, to Sarasvati Sarvatōmukhayājulu, in Ś. 1654, Paridhavi. *Ibid.*, p. 270, No. 95, and p. 295, No. 169.

**884.** A paper grant in the hands of Shaddarśana Chūdāmani Sōmayājulu. Records that Matḷakumārārāju Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja granted the land of Brahmanapulla in the Bommavaram village in the Pulugulanāṇḍu, in free gift to Sarasvati Paṇḍareekayājulu and Sōmēśvarayājulu in Ś. 1679, Īśvara. *Ibid.*, p. 270, No. 96, and p. 296, No. 170.

**885.** Another paper grant with the same person. Records that the inhabitants of Pottapināḍu and Pulugulanāḍu gave an annual charitable contribution at 30 pagodas in Pottapināḍ and at 10 pagodas in Pulugulanāḍ, to Sarasvati Sōmayājulu in Ś. 1652, Sādhāraṇa. *Ibid.*, p. 276, No. 97, and p. 296, No. 171.

**886.** Another paper grant with the same person. Records that Matḷa Venkata- Rāmārāja granted 20 kuntas of paddy field in different villages to the same scholar in Raudri. *Ibid.*, p. 98, No. 98, and p. 296, No. 172.

*Timmayyapāḷem.*

**887.** A Telugu paper grant in the hand of Śrōtriyamdār of the village. Records that Pullavole Redḍi and Kaṇṇam granted

the village to Rāmabhaṭṭu Narasimhajosyalu in Ś. 1674, Āṅgīrasa. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 305, No. 200.

*Tiranampalli.*

888. In the Vanthīśvara temple in the village. (Telugu.) Records that Maningala Narasayyagāru granted 45 kuntas of paddy fields in the Pennagalore village to the God of the place in Krōdhana. *Ibid.*, p. 250, No. 37.

*Tiruvēngalanādharaḷupuram.*

889. A (Telugu) paper grant in the hands of Pedutala Papamchutlu. Records that Matḷa Veṅkatarāmarāju, son of Tiruvāṅgalanātharāju, made an agrahāram in the country of Pulugalanāḍi on the north of Pareyavaram and in the south of Pulavage lake in the name of his father and granted it in free gift to the Brahmans in 10 shares in Ś. 1679, Dhātu. *Ibid.*, p. 299, No. 181, also p. 275, No. 110.

*Ūtukūr.*

890. In the Nāgeśvara Pagoda. (Telugu.) Records the Sadāśivarāya exempted the tax on local barbers in Ś. 1484, Dundubhi. *Ibid.*, p. 260, No. 67.

891. Near the Gaṇeśa temple. (Telugu.) Records that "Gunnaswami Kumārādu Śrīrām" purchased 10 kuntas of land in the village and granted it in Ś. 1428, Krōdhi, to Aḷagapperumāḷ, son of Śrīraṅgarāju. *Ibid.*, p. 260, No. 68.

892. A (Telugu) paper grant in the hands of Yerrapāpu Redḍi at Ūtukūr. Records that the village of Obali became ruined and that Matḷa Veṅgalanātha Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja gave the headship of the village to one Nārāyaṇareḍḍi of Ūtukūr with some additional endowments for populating and improving it in Ś. 1632, Virōdhi. *Ibid.*, p. 268, No. 91 and p. 293, No. 164.

893. A (Telugu) P.G. in the hands of the same. Records that in Ś. 1638, Jaya, the people of Taṅgatūru Rajyam and thirty-four towns issued a grant in Ś. 1638, Jaya, fixing a payment to Nārāyaṇareḍḍi and another at the rate of one "Purka" on each bullock load of the following goods:—Pepper, nuts, cotton, thread, wax, common seed, tin, lead, copper, sulphur; and also one visam on each load of the following goods:—Jaggery, tobacco, garlic, gunny, gingelly oil, tamarind, salt, rice, grains, etc., in the Pottappi and Puligula Nāḍus. *Ibid.*, pp. 268-9, No. 92 and p. 293, No. 166.

*Vāsudēvapuram.*

894. A (Telugu) P.G. in the hands of Venkatanārāyaṇ at Vāsudēvapuram (Yellagūṇḍa). Records that in Ś. 1630, Śukla,

Maṭṭa Veṅkātaramarāju Devachōḍamahārāja granted the village in free gift to one Subbābhaṭṭu. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 274, No. 109, and p. 299, No. 180.

*Mangamāmbāpuram (Velagachērla).*

895. A P.G. in the hands of local Brahmans. Records that Maṭṭa Kumāra Anantarāja made a portion of Lembākka, a new village called Vengamāmbāpuram, in honour of his mother in Ś. 1642, Plava, and gave it to fourteen Brahmans in fourteen shares. There are four other copies of the same inscription, but dated in Ś. 1673, 1673 and 1691.

*Vellēlavārikandrika.*

896. A (Telugu) P.G. in the hands of the local Brahmans. Records that Maṭṭa Tiruvēṅgalanātha Dēvachōḍa gave some land in Anantarājupēta to Vellēla Veṅkatarāmaśāstri. *Ibid.*, p. 303, No. 191.

*Veṅgamāmbāpuram.*

897. A (Telugu) P.G. in the hands of the local Brahmans. Records that in Ś. 1632, Virōdhi, Maṭṭa Tiruvēṅgalanātha built the village in the land of Śiṅgarapalla and gave it to Vēdānta Ayyavāru Bhaṭṭu and other Brahmans in eighteen shares. *Ibid.*, p. 273, No. 105.

898. In P.G. in the hands of Nallamaguṇḍa Redḍi in the same village. Records that Maṭṭa Chennarāja Dēvachōḍamahārāja granted to Nallama Raṅgappa in Śubhakṛit some kuṇṭas of dry and wet lands. *Ibid.*, p. 298, No. 177.

*Yemmanūru.*

899. A P.G. in the hands of Chennubhatta of the place. Records that Maṭṭa Veṅkatarāmarāsu, son of Tiruvēṅgalanātharāsu, gave to Chennabhhatta in Ś. 1678, Yuva, the waste land of Veṅgammāpaḷḷi in Pottappināḍu for favourable rent. *Ibid.*, p. 303, No. 192.

*Rāyachōti.*

900. 442 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up in the courtyard of the Vīrabhadrasvāmin temple. Records in Durmukhi gift of the village of Mogapalampāḷḷi to a number of Śaiva priests to maintain 160 lamps in the temple of Vīrayyadēva at Rāchavīti by an agent of Veṅkaṭādri Nāyaniṅāru and the trustees.

901. 443 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the base of the east gōpura of the same temple. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Achyutadēva Mahārāja, dated Ś. 1456, Jaya. Records gifts by Veṅkaṭādri Nāyaniṅāru to the temple of Vīrēśvara at Rāchavīti.



**902.** 444 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the wall of the same gōpura. A damaged record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Kṛṣṇadēvarāya-Mahārāya, dated Ś. 1442, Vikrama. Records gift by Kāma-Nāyaniṅāru for the merit of the king. Mentions the two provinces Penugōṇḍa-Mārjavāda and Udayagiri Mārjavāda.

**903.** 445 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On the south wall of the central shrine in the same temple. A record of the Vijayanagara king Vīrapratāpa Vīra-Sadaśivadēva Mahārāya in Ś. 1484, Dundubhi. Records that Amarināyani Veṅgala-Nāyaniṅāru, the agent of the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Jillēla Raṅgapatirājayyadēva-Mahārāja who was governing the Rāmadurgam-śima, repaired the central shrine and the *suganāśi* of the Vīrēśvara (also called Vīrabhādradēva) temple for the merit of his master. [This chief like Nāgarājayyadēva of Mārkapūr and Voṇṭimitta was connected with the Araviti brothers by his mother's side.]

**904.** 446 of 1911.—(Tamil.) On a slab set up in the hamlet of old Rāyachōti near the same village. Records that Niśṣaṅka-pratāpa Rāyadēva-Mahārāya, "lord of Karkatapura," gave in Ś. 1155, Nandana, the village of Rāyanārāyaṇapputtēri which was named after himself to the temple of Janārdana-Perumāḷ built at Āṇḍappūr in Kīlai-Mārāyapāḍi, a district of Rattapāḍikonḍaśōla-maṇḍalam, by a private individual.

#### SIDDHAVATTAM TALUK.

##### *Boddecherla.*

**905.** On a stone situated on the bank of the river Gundala-kamma near the ruined pagoda of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Kākatiya Gaṇapatidēva granted some land in the village to Rāmanāthadēva in Ś. 1179, Pingaḷa. *Ins., Crd. Dts.*, p. 213, No. 1.

**906.** On a stone lying near the gate of the Āṇjanēya Pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Velugōti Kumāra-Yāchamanāyaḍu of Veṅkatagiri re-established in Ś. 1662, Raudri, the pagoda in the village and granted some land in Turlapāḍu in the district of Veṅkatagiri. *Ibid.*, p. 214, No. 3.

##### *Bukkayapalli.*

**907.** On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that Gummaḍūr Aubaladēva Mahārāya gave in Pramāḍhi to a dancing woman in Śripatikōṇḍasvāmi temple three *tūms* of dry land. *Ibid.*, p. 495, No. 20.

##### *Chenduvāyi.*

**908.** On a stone in the Pagoda of Yellamma. (Telugu.) Records that the Reḍḍies and Kaṇams of the place granted some land to Goddess Yellamma in Ś. 1694, Nāndana, for daily worship. *Ibid.*, p. 492, No. 13.

909. On a stone on the bank of the Pinākini river, east of the village. (Telugu.) Records that in Ś. 1147 (Pārthiva?), Kanta-manāyak, granted the village as free gift to the Brahman Chaturmukabhaṭṭa. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 493, No. 14.

*Chintarājupalli.*

910. On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that Maṭṭa Anantarāya gave in Ś. 1520, Viṣhu, in the reign of Śrīraṅgarāya some land in the village to one Chinnamanāyaḍu. *Ibid.*, p. 492, No. 11. See Cg. 762, Cp. 863-B, and Cp. 854.

*Gāṅga-Pērūru.*

911. On a stone north-east of the village. A grant in Ś. 1081 of some revenue to Rāmasvāmi temple at Voṇṭimitta. *Antiquities*, p.

912. In a field south-east of the village. An undated grant of Naraṣiṅgarāya of Vijayanagar.

913. A C.P. in the local mosque recording in Ś. 1699 a grant of land at Mukundapuram by the Nawab of Cuddapah. *Antiquities*, p. and *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 240.

914. On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that Nāgarājayya granted to God Raghunāyaka of Voṇṭimitta in Ś. 1484, Siddhārthi, in the reign of Sadāśivarāya the village of Gāṅgapērūru as a free gift. *Ibid.*, p. 500, No. 36.

*Jonnayaram.*

915. On a stone east of the local tank. (Telugu.) Records that Nāgarājayya Dēvamāharāja exempted in Śubhakrit, in the reign of Sadāśivamahārāya, the tax on local barbers. *Ibid.*, p. 496, No. 24.

916. On a stone in the Mādhava Dēvar temple. (Telugu.) Records that Pōtināyaḍu and Nāgamānāyaḍu granted to Rāmāyaṇam Mādhavayya three *tūms* of land at Mādhapuram village in Ś. 1451, Virōdhi. *Ibid.*, No. 25.

917. On a stone south of the above. (Telugu.) Records that Pōtināyaḍu granted Mādhapuram village to God Mādhava-svāmi in Ś. 1455, Nandana, in the reign of Achyutarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 26.

*Koṇḍūru.*

918. On a stone in the boundary of the place. (Telugu.) Records that peoples of Koṇḍukavi Liṅgayyappaḷli and Koṇḍūru settled the boundary in Ś. 1695, Vijaya. *Ibid.*, p. 497, No. 27.

*Kōṭapād.*

918-A. On a stone near the gate of the *Āvula male*. Records that in Ś. 1500, in the time of Kōṭapōti Bhakki Redḍi, the kaṇṇam

and others gave six *kuntas* to one Bhīma Reddī for the performance of *āvulaparupu*, i.e., worship of sacred cattle. See *Cuddapah Gazr.*, pp. 238-9 for very interesting details.

*Maddūru.*

919. On a stone near the Bhairava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Paparāja Kundera, the manager in the custom house at Siddhāvattam, granted the fees of the custom house at Maddūru to God Ishtakāmēśvara of Siddhāvattam in Ś. 1454, Khara, in the reign of Achyutadēva Māhārāja. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 494, No. 17.

*Mallinānīpattanam.*

920. On a stone in the boundary of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Liṅgarāsaiyya granted four tūms of paddy field in the village to God Kumārasvāmi in Ś. 1457, Manmatha. *Ibid.*, p. 493, No. 15.

921. On a stone situated in a ruined pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that the Vipravinōdins and jugglers granted their allowance from the village to God Chennakēśava in Ś. 1496, Rākshasa. *Ibid.*, No. 16.

*Pennapērūru.*

922. On a stone west of the village. (Telugu.) Records that Nimmla Yelamallapparedḍi dug a well and built it in Ś. 1693, Khara. *Ibid.*, p. 490, No. 5.

*Raṅgampalli.*

923. On a stone in the village. (Telugu.) Records that Perumāladēva, the minister of Murāri Nārāyaṇ Brahmarākshasa Jannayyadēva Mahārāja of Panugal, granted in Ś. 1118, Akshaya, to Śaṅkaradēva and Mallēśvara the village as free gift. *Ibid.*, p. 498, No. 29.

*Siddhāvattam.\**

924. On the fort wall near the gate. Records that Ananta-rājaiyya erected the compound wall and dug a large tank in Ś. 1528, Viśvāvasu, in the reign of Viraveṅkatarāyalu. *Ibid.*, p. 489, No. 1.

925. On a stone in the Siddhēśvara pagoda. Records that Jitti Rāmanāyaka erected the pagoda in Ś. 1169, Plavaṅga, in the reign of Akkarasa Gaṅgarasa Rājaiyya. *Ibid.*, No. 2.

926. On a stone in front of the Yellamma pagoda. Records that Timmarasaiyya's son granted a village in free gift to

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\* I regret that a large number of paper grants of this place were copied and included in the list of epigraphs. But having once made the list and assigned the serial numbers I have not thought it advisable to omit them. Of these Nos. 928, 929 and 930 are in Persian. The rest are in Telugu.

Viraparamēśvara in Ś. 1443, Vishu, in the reign of Kṛishṇarāya. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 489, No. 3.

927. On a stone near the tank in the fort. Records that Tantrapati Pōlināyaḍu, the prime minister of Ādirājendra, constructed the Siddhēśvara pagoda in Ś. 1155. *Ibid.*, p. 499, No. 31.

928. On the mosque of Bismalla on the rampart. (Persian.) Records that the mosque was built by Alam Khān in H. 1186. *Ibid.*, No. 32. Abdul Alam Khān was Nawab of Cuddapah about A.D. 1755.

929. On a stone in the mosque of Sekkulla in the fort. Records that Mayana Alam Khān, the Subadar of Cuddapah, built it in H. 1184. *Ibid.*, No. 33. See the previous epigraph.

930. On a mosque near the fort gate. Records that Sayud Mahomed, a darogar of Aurangzeb Padshah, built it in H. 1181. *Ibid.*, p. 34.

931. On a stone in the Kēśavasvāmi pagoda. Records that Attappa Nāyaḍu granted some land in Tikkala village to the deity in Ś. 1170 in the reign of Tikkarasa Gaṅgāyadēva. *Ibid.*, p. 500, No. 35.

932. In the hands of Sayud Abdul Futta. Records that in Ś. 1529, Sarvajit, the people of the villages of Siddhāvattam district, gave 100 *bigas* of land to "Peerjadahsaib." *Ibid.*, p. 501, No. 37.

933. With the same person. A grant similar to the above. *Ibid.*, No. 38.

934. In the hands of Shaik Ali and Hussain Makkuga? Records that the Redḍies and Karṇams of Siddhāvattam granted some land to Mulla Ali in a certain Bahudhānya. *Ibid.*, p. 502, No. 39.

935. In the possession of the astronomer Appa Bhattu. Records that Fatti Singh, Killedar, gave to Chandrasēkhara Jōsyalu in 1636, Jaya, four kuṇṭas at Siddhāvattam. *Ibid.*, No. 40.

936. In the possession of Naraśingarāya. Records that twelve kuṇṭas of land in Boddecherla were given to Kannoji Bapurāyaḍu by Maṭṭa Tiruvēngalanātha Dēvachōḍa Mahārāja in Ś. 1687, Pārthiva. *Ibid.*, No. 41.

937. A record of Maṭṭa Veṅkaṭadēva ordering the Redḍi and Karṇam of Kulakanāḍu Sīma to continue the above. *Ibid.*, No. 42.

938. A record of Maṭṭa Tiruvēngalanātha in Vyaya, continuing the above. *Ibid.*, No. 43.

939. A record of Musalināyaḍu in Bahudhānya, ordering Goppūri Śūrappa to continue the above. *Ibid.*, No. 44.

940. In the possession of the same Naraśingarāya. An orde of Veṅkaṭarama Rāja Dēvachōḍa in Bahudhānya to the

Reddis and Karnams of Pottappinaḍu to continue the above. *Ins., Ccd. Dts.*, p. 502, No. 45.

941. With the same. An order of Dodore Musalināyaḍu to Kopparti Timmareḍḍi to pay twenty-three pagodas and four paṇams to Bāparāyaḍu from the revenue. *Ibid.*, No. 46.

942. With the same. The same Mussalman chief gives a grant to Naraśingarao in Pramādhī. *Ibid.*, No. 47.

943. In the hands of the same person. An order of Maṭṭa Kumāra Venkata Raghavarāju to Gōttūr Subbarāyalu to continue the grant of certain lands in Brāhmaṇappalli Agrahāram. *Ibid.*, No. 48.

944. With the same person. An order of the same Maṭṭa chief to Appalāchārlu of Brāhmaṇappalli to continue the same. *Ibid.*, No. 49.

945. In the hands of the same person. Records that Jupulli Lakshma Rāyalu appointed Bāparāyaḍu to manage affairs on the former system in Yuva. *Ibid.*, No. 50.

946. With the same person. A record of the same chief giving twenty-four *gorrus* of land in the village of Poṅgūr to Kānajovi Bāparāyaḍu, in Ś. 1679, Bahudhānya. *Ibid.*, No. 51.

947. With the same person. Records that the same chief transferred his salary of 200 pagodas on Duttalūr and 50 pagodas in the Poṅgūr village in Yuva to Bāparāyaḍu. *Ibid.*, No. 52.

948. With the same person. Records that the same chief built a Pētah in the name of Appā Rao at Poṅgūr and divided the allowance of the Pētah between Appā Rao and another person. *Ibid.*, No. 53.

949. In the hands of the same Naraśingarow. Gift by the same chief to Bāparāyaḍu of the annual payment of 200 pagodas from several villages in Yuva. *Ibid.*, No. 54.

950. In the hands of the same person. Records that the Reddis and Karnams of Buggalapalli granted to Kānajovi Venkatarao Viśvāji 15 *tūms* of land and 40 pagodas in the village in Ś. 1673, Prajōtpatti. *Ibid.*, No. 55.

951. Records in Ś. 1637, Manmatha, lands of 50 pagodas in Yāpuḍipalli to the same man by the Reddis and Karnams of the village. *Ibid.*, No. 56.

952. In the hands of the same person. Records that the Reddies and Karnams of Yeppalappēta granted land for 66 pagodas to the same person in Ś. 1698, Dundubhi. *Ibid.*, No. 57.

953. With the same person. Records that the Reddies and Karnams of Boggulappalli gave in Ś. 1710, Saumya, 13 *tūms* of land for 25 pagodas to the same man. *Ibid.*, No. 58.

954. In the hands of one Chunchu. Records that Kandaḍu Potunāyaḍu and Yellammanāyaḍu, etc., granted to Kadirayya in

Ś. 1686, Subhānu, three-fourths of the village of Panukuratti. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 502, No. 59.

955. In the hands of Nāgappareddi. Records that the farmers and accountants of Jaṅgampalli paid certain money to Nāgappareddi and another in Ś. 1708, Prabhava, to build the village of Mallappanpēta. *Ibid.*, No. 60.

956. In the hands of Rāmakrishṇabhaṭ. Records that Virūr Sītārāmayya, Sthala-Karṇam of Siddhāvattam, granted the village of Virapalli for 5 chakrams in Raudri to Gaḍiyāram Kōnambhat. *Ibid.*, No. 61.

957. In the hands of the same person. Records that Sayud Amil granted a share in Virayyappalli village to Rāmakrishṇabhaṭta for digging a tank. *Ibid.*, No. 62.

958. With the same person. Sayud Amin of Siddhāvattam Sirkar confirmed the above. *Ibid.*, No. 63.

959. With the same person. Mir Rasul granted to the same person in 1113, Sun, the village of Virayyappalli, for the Śrotriyaṃ rent of five chakrams. *Ibid.*, No. 64.

960. With the same person. Records that Venkaṇṇa granted in Bahudhānya to the same person 4 kuṇṭas of land in the village of Pidatala Virayapalli. *Ibid.*, No. 65.

961. With the same person. Records that Visaji Nāganāth, Karodi levied on the above a rent of 15 paṇams. *Ibid.*, No. 66.

962. In the hands of Rāmakrishṇabhaṭ. Records that Sayud Gulam Shuriff of Siddhāvattam gave to Rāmakrishṇabhaṭ in 47 Zulu an order fixing five chakrams for Virayapalli village. *Ibid.*, No. 67.

963. With the same person. A record of Venkaṇṇa in Bahudhānya raising the above to six chakrams for the present year and reducing it to three for the next. *Ibid.*, No. 68.

964. In the hands of Gōpālabhaṭ and Śēshabhaṭ. Records that Abdul Ghani ordered in 1172, Fasli, some persons to adjust their accounts. *Ibid.*, No. 69.

#### *Takkolu.*

965. On a stone near a local a well. (Telugu.) Records that Raṅgarāja gave to God Tripurāntaka in Vijaya two *tūms* of land in the village. *Ibid.*, p. 490, No. 6.

#### *Vārikunṭa.*

966. On a stone near the local Chennakēśava pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Choti Siddhēśvara Śaḷuvarāja and people rebuilt the pagoda of Kēśava and granted to the deity seven *tūms* of land in the village in S. 1454, Kara. *Ibid.*, p. 495, No. 21.

*Virūru.*

967. On a stone north of the local Virabhadra pagoda. (Telugu.) Records that Sarasvati Malladēvarāja and the people of the Vipravinaḍa community granted their allowance due in this village to God Virēśvara in Ś. 1449, Sarvajit. *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 494, No. 18.

*Voṇṭimitta.*

[Some scholars consider this place to be the Ēkaśilānagara of Poet Bommara Pōtaṇa, the author of the *Bhāgavatam*, while others identify it with Oragallu or Waraṅgal. The subject is one of fierce controversy to-day.]

968. 411 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a slab set up near the eastern gōpura of the Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmin temple. The Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāja records in Ś. 1480, Kālayukti, that the village of Voṇṭimitta in the Siddhāvataṁ Śīma of Udaiyagiri-rājya with its connected hamlets was granted to the temple of Raghunāyaka for offerings, repairs, festivals, etc., by Nāgarājayyadēva-Mahārāja, the son-in-law of Rāmarājayya-Gutti-Yara-Tirumalarājayya of the Āravīḍu family. This chief was either the founder of the last Vijayanagara dynasty or one of his four brothers Timma Rāja. For another inscription of Nāgarājayya, see 161 of 1905 at Mārkaṭpūr. See also *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 491, No. 7. For the description of the Kōḍaṇḍarama temple see *Cuddapah Gazr.*, p. 237.

969. 412 of 1911.—(Telugu.) On a second slab in the same place. A record of the Vijayanagara king Virapratāpa Sadāśivadēva-Mahārāja, in Ś. 1477, Ānanda, Gutti Tirumalayyadēva Mahārāja of the Āravīḍu family is stated to have been the prime-minister of the king. Gift of three villages including Pulupatūru in Pottapinaḍu and of some wet land in Voṇṭimitta to the same temple. Below this is inscribed a record of Ś. 1705, Śōbhakrit, registering gifts by certain Redḍis and Karaṇams. See *Ins., Ced. Dts.*, p. 491, No. 8.

970. On a stone below the above. (Telugu.) Records that the Redḍis and Karaṇams of 18 villages fixed an allowance of one pagoda for each to God Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi in Ś. 1705, Śōbhakrit. *Ibid.*, No. 9.

971. On a stone south of the above. Records that Peddanarasayya and Chinnanarasayya of Bōyanapaḷli fixed an allowance of 10 paṇams per year to the same deity in Ś. 1704, Śōbhakrit. *Ibid.*, No. 10.

## GANJAM DISTRICT.

The Mack. MSS. contain a number of inscriptions under the heading of Ganjām which are not to be found in the departmental list. They are in the following Telugu books :—

1. No. 535 (No. 14, C.M., 983).—Forty-seven inscriptions on copper plates. Five taluks specified in the fly leaf. The O. MSS. Library No. of the volume is 15-6-2. I have gone through the volume and included the inscriptions in the list, except in regard to a few villages which I have not been able to locate.

2. No. 616 (No. 18, C.M., 987).—One hundred and twenty-five inscriptions in Ganjām Province, Guṇtūr and Nizampatam districts. It is a folio volume and has the Nos. 616 and Wp. 122 written with red pencil on cover. The Library No. of the book is 15-6-21. I have entered the inscriptions in their proper places, except in regard to two which I have not been able to identify.

3. No. 653 (No. 15, C.M., 984).—One hundred and twenty-eight inscriptions in the Ganjām Province. The Library No. of this MS. book is 15-6-12. It has been copied in Brown's *Local Records*, Vol. 59, p. 169 ff.

A large number of these are not *epigraphs* in the strict sense of the term; because they are said to be copies of *grants* in the hands of the people of various agraḥāras. The grants themselves are in some cases not in copper plates but in the form of title-deeds. Objection might be taken for the inclusion of these under the list of *inscriptions*; but having once made the list and having in view the identity of objects and the historic interest of these, I have retained them.

## GENERAL.

*Copper Plates.*

1. C.P. No. 155 of Mr. Scwell's List.—(Graham's Plate No. I, discovered at Chicacole, now in Madras Museum.) This is an inscription of Nandaprabhañjanavarma, a king of Kalinga. "It is not dated, but it is decidedly ancient, and is probably pre-Chālukyan. The order is issued from the city of Sārapalli, to the Kuṭumbis at the village of Adeyavāṭa or Adeyavata, and records an agraḥāra grant of that village," to the Charaṇas or branches of the Dēvarāṭa gōtra, for the benefit of a Brahman named Haris-chandraśvāmi. See *Tam. and Sans. Ins.*, pp. 159—161, where it is edited. Also *Ind. Antq.*, XIII, p. 48, and Vol. X, p. 243, where Dr. Fleet has summarised it.



2. *C.P. No. 156 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Graham's Plate No. II, now in the Madras Museum.) Records an inscription of Indravarma, king of Kalinga, of the Gaṅga family. "It is dated in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of the victorious reign (of his dynasty), on the fifteenth day of the month Chaitra; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, and records a grant of the village of Tāmaracheruvu, in the district of Varāhavartani, on the occasion of an eclipse of the moon on the day of the full moon of the month Mārgaśira." See *Ind. Antq.*, X, p. 243; *Tam. and Sans. Ins. and Ind. Antq.*, XIII, p. 122.

3. *C.P. No. 157 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Graham's Plate No. III, now in the Madras Museum.) This is another record of Indravarma, of the Gaṅga family. "It is dated in numerical symbols, in the one hundred and forty-sixth year of the victorious reign of his dynasty on the twelfth day of the month Māgha; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the Kuṭumbis at the village of Talamula, in the Korosōtaka Pañchali and records a grant of that village on the seventh day of the month Māgha." *Ind. Antq.*, X, p. 243, No. 3; *Tam. and Sans. Ins.*, pp. 164--66, and *Ind. Antq.*, XIII, p. 122.

4. *C.P. No. 158 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Graham's Plate No. IV.) This is an inscription in Sanskrit, of Dēvēndravarma, son of Anantavarma of the Gaṅga family. "It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the victorious reign of the Gaṅga vaṁśa. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the Kuṭumbis at the village of Tāmaracheruvu, in the district of Varāhavartani, and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the Sun." See *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. X, p. 243, No. 4; *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII, p. 273; and *Tam. and Sans. Ins.*, p. 167--70.

5. *C.P. No. 159 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Graham's Plate No. V, now in the Madras Museum.) This is an inscription of Satyavarma, son of Dēvēndravarma, of the Gaṅga family, and king of Kalinga. "It is dated, in words, in the fifty-first year of the centuries of years of Gaṅgēyavaṁśa; the Śaka year is not given. The order is issued from the city of Kalinganagara, to the Kuṭumbis at the village of Tārugrāma in the district of Galēla and records the grant of that village on the occasion of an eclipse of the sun." See *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. X, p. 243, No. 5; *Tam. and Sans. Ins.*, p. 168.

6. "The Chicacole Plates of Dēvēndravarma." These plates which were discovered at Chicacole by Graham with the previous five plates and which were long missing, form a record which is not very correct Sanskrit. They record the grant of the village of Poppaṅgika in Saraumantamba, a subdivision of Kroshtukavartani as an agraḥāra to six Brahman teachers who resided at

Kaliṅganagara and who belonged to the Chhāṇḍōgya school. The grant was made by Dēvēndravarmaṇ, son of Guṇārṇava, on the eighth tithi of the bright fortnight of Māgha, during the Sun's progress to the north (in the one hundred and eighty-third year of the dynasty). Another date is given as the twentieth day of the month of Śravaṇa, which is subsequent to the first by several months. Owing to the uncertainty in which the Gaṅga era is still involved, nothing can at present be said about Dēvēndravarmaṇ, the son of Guṇārṇava, but that he must be distinct from Dēvēndravarmaṇ, the son of Anantavarmaṇ, and that the name Guṇārṇava occurs twice in the list of the ancestors of Chōḍagaṅga of Kalinga. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 130—34.

7. *C.P. No. 214 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—In the Collector's office, Ganjām. Records a grant of two villages bringing an income of four *palas* in silver to a Brahman of the Kāśyapa gōtra, during an equinox, by Mahārāja Prithvivarmadēva, ruler of Kaliṅga, of the Gaṅga dynasty, son of Mahēndravarmadēva, worshipper of Śiva on the Mahēndrāchala mountain, while seated on his throne in Kolāhalapura (Kōlar). [The donee was a student of the Vājasanēya Vēda, the Kaṇva Śākha and belonged to the five-fold pravara of Bhārgava, Chyāvana, Apnavāna, Aurva and Jamadagni. He is called a Bhaṭṭaputra (cf. Rājaputra) and the inscription is written by the *Sandhivigrahin* "minister of peace and war". See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, pp. 198—201. Kielhorn attributes the epigraph on palaeographical grounds, to the twelfth or thirteenth century A.D.]

8. *C.P. No. 215 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—In the Collector's office, Ganjām. (Uriya.) Records grant to the deity of the temple at Pūri of three villages by the Zamindar of Tārḷa in the reign of Mahārāja Vīrakēśavadēva, by permission of Harischandradēva. Mr. Sewell identifies the king with the sovereign of Orissa of that name who ruled from 1736 to 1773.

9. *C.P. No. 216 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—In the Collector's office, Ganjām. (Magadhi.) A record in the reign of a queen Daṇḍimahādēvi who succeeded her husband (her son probably being a minor), and who gave a village named Gōrasambha in the southern Kōsala country to a Brahman of the Kāśyapa gōtra. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, pp. 140—42, where Dr. Kielhorn edits the inscription. He says that the language is Sanskrit, and the characters "In the northern alphabet peculiar to eastern India." The Queen's edict is addressed to her *Sāmantas*, *Mahārājas*, *Antaraṅgas*, *Kumāramātyas*, *Upārikas*, *Vishayapatis*, etc., of the Arttani Vishaya, and is to the effect that she gave the village of Gajrasambha in Dakṣiṇakōsala in Koṇ-gōḍa Maṇḍalika, for the merit of her parents to Purushōttama Bhaṭṭar of the Kāśyapa gōtra, Vājasanēya-charaṇa and Kaṇva Śākha. The queen was then at her camp of victory at Guhēśvara-patāka.

10. *C.P. No. 217 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—In the Collector's office. A record of queen Daṇḍimahādēvi, the donor of the previous epigraph. The language of the grant is in Sanskrit and the characters in the style of the north-east India like the Nāgaḍam Plates of Vajrahasta (Ś. 979), the Būgaḍa plates of Mādhavarman, etc. The record gives No. 180 as the year of its issue. Dr. Kielhorn takes this to be the number of the Samvat year, but the plate itself is modern. The inscription gives the genealogy of the queen and says that, while staying in her camp of victory at Guhēśvarapatāka, she issued an edict to the chiefs and officers of Koṅḡḍamandala, that she gave, on the occasion of Saṅkrānti, the village of Villa to her minister Dhavala, and that he gave it in the fifth of the dark half of Mārgaśira of year 180 to a number of Brahmans. Kielhorn identifies Koṅḡḍa with Hieun Tsiang's Kong-u-t'o, "somewhere between Kuttack and Aska," but it has been palæographically objected to. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VI, pp. 133—40.

11. *C.P. No. 218 of Mr. Sewell's List.*—(Discovered by the late W. DeN. Ramus, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Salt Revenue, on the bank of a river in Chinna Kimedi Malias and presented by him to the Madras Museum. See the inscriptions of Madras for details.)

#### ASKA TALUK.

12. A C.P. of the time of Śaśānkarāja. Originally in the Collector's office, Ganjām, and now in Madras Museum. A record in the Sanskrit language but in the alphabet which is the "acute-angled type with nail-heads and which forms the transition from the Gupta to the Dēvanāgarī." Dated in Gupta Samvat 300 (A.D. 619-20). Mahārāja Mahāsāmanta Sainyabhīta Mādhavarman II, son of Yaśōbhīta and grandson of Mādhavarāja I, of the Śailodbhava family, who was a feudatory of Śaśānka-Mahārāja (king of Kārnasvarṇa and the murderer of Rājyavardhana, the elder brother and predecessor of Harsha of Tanesvar), issued an order from his camp at Koṅḡḍa, granting to a Brahman the village of Chhavalakkaya in the Kṛishṇagiri with Nīlagiri or Puri in Orissa. Koṅḡḍa is referred to in Daṇḍimahādēvi's Inscriptions (See No. 3). The only other plate regarding the family of the present epigraph is the Būgaḍa plates of Mādhavarman Sainyabhīta, but the latter is palæographically much more modern and therefore a grant of a later prince of the dynasty. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, pp. 143—46.

13. *C.P. No. 4 of 1914.*—A record of the Eastern Gaṅga king Mahārāja Indrarvarman, son of Dānārṇava, in Sanskrit (Telugu), dated in Paurṇami, year 149, Pushya, Di. 20. Records the gift of the village of Bhukkukūra-Chchhēda in Kuraka-Rāshṭra, to a certain Bhavadhattaśarman of Triliṅga, by the king, whose capital was at Dantapura.

*Aska (Asika).*

Connected by tradition with Aśoka to whom the following epigraph is falsely attributed. The following is in Aska zamindari.

14. 186 of 1913.—On a stone built into the floor of the Tiruvidhēśvara svāmi temple at Aska. (Uriya.) Records (says Babu Sasi Bushan Palit) that the temple was constructed or dedicated on 100 Samvat, Kanyā, fifteenth day, a date which is disproved by the modern nature of the characters. [The temple is said to have been built by Aśoka. "The Aska estate originally formed a part of the Aska Zamindari; the latter was dismembered during the Moghul Government of the Northern Circars, 1560 to 1753, upon the death of Ramrowt Row, the last Zamindar, and divided amongst the neighbouring Atagadah." *Madras Mannu*, III, p. 46.]

*Budagulo.*

15. 187 of 1913.—On the Boyrane-Kallikōta road. (Telugu, Sanskrit and Uriya.) A record of Mahammanḍu-kullī Kuḍupā Nijām Padasa (i.e., Muhammad Quli Qutbshah 1581--1611), dated in Ś. 1512, Virōdhi, Chaitra, first fortnight, 10, Thursday. Records that a general of the king named Sayud Sāha Sūkaralli Mōhana Parītu who was in command of the 84 forts of the Āndra *Trilinga-madhyama* country (conquered by Muhammad Quli) dug a tank on the west bank of Lāṅgulya river called Śīṅgāsāgarāṃ evidently in honour of the then Gajapati ruler Narasimha or Śīṅgabhūpāla. The record says that Narasimha belonged to the lunar race and Sālva family and ruled over Utkala, including Rajamendry Kālīṅga and Saurāshtra countries. He was moreover a relation of Bāhubalendra, apparently a chief who lived after Mukundadēva usurpation which took place in 1551.

*Chañcharāpalli alias Malkitadēvipuram.*

16. A title-deed in the hands of the local people, dated in the fifty-fourth year of Virakēśvaradēva, Mēsha 10, Vaiśākha Śuddha 3, Monday, gift of the village to Vidyākaradās by Marakatadēvi; the chief queen. *Local Records*, Vol. 59, pp. 267-68. [According to the list of Orissa kings given in Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities* 'Bir Kisor Deva' ruled for 37 years from 1736 to 1773 or, according to another version, from 1743 to 1786. It was in his time that the Mahrattas established their rule over Orissa.]

*Chandramahādēvipuram.*

17. A title-deed of the sixty-fourth year of Virakēśvaradēva Mahārāja, Mīnam 8, Phālguna, Śuddha 10, Monday, relating to gift of a village to Lōkanātha and five others by the queen of Kṛishna Śīṅgadēva of Dhārakōta. See *Local Records*, Vol. 59, pp. 302-04, and note to No. 16.

*Dhārakōṭa.\**

18. Records in the fifth year of Hari Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāja, Tula 20, gift of land to Mahēśvara Tīyāḍi by Rāmachandra Simha dēva. See *Local Records*, Vol. 59, pp. 306-07. According to Sterling Hari Kṛishṇa ruled from 1715 to 1720 and according to another version from 1713 to 1718.

19. A record of the twelfth year of Mukundadēva, Vrishabha 3, Prabhava, Vaisākha Śuddha 7, Thursday, recording deed of sale of the above land by Gōvinda Tīyāḍi to Ghaṭṭa Rāmadās Pantulu. *Ibid.*, pp. 308-09. [Was this Mukunda dēva the usurper or one of the later chiefs of Khurda?]

*Dayānidhipuram.*

20. A grant of Śrī-Vīrapurushōttama alias Bhīmadēva Mahārāja, in Samasta 37, Kārttika 9, Ashadha Śuddha 15, Thursday, Lunar eclipse, to "Śrīgāri," of a village for himself and 13 other Brahmans. *Mack. MSS.*, Book XIV, 15-6-2. [The date of neither of the two Purushōttama dēvas 1479—1504 and 1607-28 agrees with the present record. It is doubtful whether *Samasta* refers to the regnal year or an era.]

21. Another grant of the same, in Samasta 44 ?, in Mēsham 30, Vaisākha Śuddha 7, Wednesday, to the people of Viśvambarabhūmi, henceforth called Purushōttamapuram. *Ibid.* See note to the above.

*Dharmarājapuram.*

22. A grant of Vīraśrī-Vīrādhivīra-Śrī-Kālapāshaṇḍadēvara, in fourth year, Kumbha 17, Pushya Śuddha 15, of the above village to Vāmadēvāchārya Bhaṭṭamiśra, who was to give 11 shares to 11 other Brahmans. The plate is said to bear the seals of conch and chakra.

23. A grant of Śrī Dharmadēva Rāja, of some lands in the village to Trilōchana Mahāpātra, son of the above donee in his third year, Kārttika Śuddha 5, Thursday. *Ibid.*

*Ghāsipalle.*

24. A record in Samasta 39, of Vīradēva Mahārāja, Tula 5, Kārttika Śuddha 10, Tuesday, recording the gift of the village to three men by Aska Daṇḍapaṭi Naḷavamśarāju Dhārakōṭa chief Purushōttama Śiṅghadēva. See *Local Records*, Vol. 59, pp. 311-12. [The family of the Dhārakōṭa chiefs claim to be descended from Naḷa. The founder of it, Śōbhachandra Simha, is said to have

\* This is the seat of an ancient Zamindari, adjoining Bedaguda on the north and Goomsur on the east. It was originally a part of Khidishingy Zamindari, alleged to be founded by Sobab Chandra Singh in A.D. 1168—1206. It became a separate Zamindari in 1476, when "Boliyar" Singh divided the original estate into four divisions. See *Madras Manual*, III, pp. 269-70.

come from Jaipur and settled in Ganjām in the eleventh century. The estate of Kedi Singhi which he founded became divided in 1476 into four estates of which Darakōṭa was one. Purushōttama was evidently one of the chiefs of this estate.]

*Gōpālakrishṇapuram.*

25. Records in the thirty-eighth year of Vīrakēśvaradēva Mahārāzu, Tulā, Āśvija Śuddha 11, Tuesday, gift of forests (to be cleared) by Rājēndraśiṅga Rāzu Gāru. *Local Records*, Vol. 59, pp. 304-05. (Mack. MSS., Bk. XV.) See No. 16 above.

26. Records in the seventeenth year of Divyaśiṅgadēva Mahārāja, Kumbha 18, Śuddha 4, Tuesday, gift by Rāmachandraśiṅga Rāja to Nīlāmbaradāsa in accordance with the desire of his grandmother. *Ibid.*, p. 305. [The king referred to here was evidently the first of the two Dirb Singh Dēvas who respectively ruled from 1692-1715 and 1786-98.]

27. Records in the same date another gift in accordance with the grant of Vīrakēśvaradēva's in Mēsha 4, Pramādīcha, Vaiśakha Śuddha 2, Friday, to Ghaṭṭa Gōpālakrishṇama Pantulu. *Ibid.*, p. 306. See note to No. 16.

28. Records in the thirty-eighth year of Vīrakēśvaradēva, (1743-86), Tulā 2, Āśvija Bahula 10, Tuesday, sale of land to Ghaṭṭa Gōpālakrishṇama Pantulu for Rs. 3,345. *Ibid.*, pp. 313-15. The Dhārakōṭa chief Rājēndraśiṅga Rāja Gāru's consent.

29. Records in the reign of the same ruler, Samasta 61, Mīnam 28, Adhikachaitra Bahula 7, Friday, sale of land to the above by Naraharidās of Dhārādēyipuram in Āruḡaḍa Rājya. *Ibid.*, pp. 315-16. [If we take 61 to be the regnal year, we find inconsistency between this and the usual version as, according to the latter, he ruled only for 43 years from 1743 to 1786.]

30. Records in the reign of Divya Simha Mahārāja, Samasta 17, Kumbha 18, Śukla 14, Tuesday, gift of land to Nīlāmbaradās, son of Kapiladās, of Vīrabalabhadrapuram in Vāḍiśārājya (?) by Dhārakōṭa chief Rāmachandra Śiṅgadēva's consent. *Ibid.*, pp. 315-17.

31. Records in Samasta 71 of Vīrakēśvaradēva, Pramādīcha, Mēsha 4, Vaiśakha Śuddha (?), Friday, sale of land to Kṛishṇama Pantulu by Simharatha, a Mahājana of Dhārakōṭa Nārāyaṇapuram. *Ibid.*, pp. 318-19. See note to No. 29 above.

32. Records in Samasta 17, in the time of Vīraśrī Divya Simhadēva Mahārāja, Kumbha 18, gift of land to Chiri Ratha, with Dhārakōṭa Rājēndrasimha's consent. *Ibid.*, pp. 319-20. See note to No. 26.

33. Records in Samasta 38 of Vīrakēśvaradēva (1743-86), Tulā 2, Āśvija Śuddha 11, Tuesday, sale of land to the same donee. *Ibid.*, pp. 320-25.

*Gudiṣaṭṭha (Gudisoro?)*.

34. Records in the reign of Śrī Mukundadēva, Samasta 23, Makaram 23, Pushyasuddha 13, Friday, gift of the village to two people by Purushōttama Śīṅgadēva of Dhāraḱoṭa. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 336-7. See No. 19 above.

35. Records in Samasta 9 of Vīra Śrī Divya Simhadēva Rāja (1692—1715?) Simha 2, Bhādrapada Śuddha 10, Monday, gift of land to Jagannātha Ratha, son of Kēśavadīkshita, grandson of Sarvapada Paṇigrāhi Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkshita. *Ibid.*, pp. 337-8.

*Harikṛishṇapuram.*

36. Records in the eighteenth year of Vīrakēśvaradēva (1743—86?) Mēsha 12, Vaiśāḱha bahula 10, Wednesday, the gift of the village to Nityānanda bhaṭṭa-mīśra by Harikṛishṇa Śīṅgadēva Rāja. See *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 341—7.

*Jagannāthapuram.*

37. A C.P. grant of Vīraśrī-Jagannātha *alias* Bhīmadēva Rāja in Kumbha 22, Phalguna-Suddha Daśami, Wednesday. Records that he gave various lands, gardens, etc., in a number of villages to "Chikkalupala" Jōsya. *Ibid.*, No. 7.

38. A grant of the same king in Tula 12, Kārttika-Śuddha 15, Sunday. Records the gift of the village in 16 parts to one Gaṅga-dhara. The village is said to be east of Viśvanāthapuram, west of Patripuram. *Ibid.*

*Jagannāthapuram (near Guṇṭupadu, Dhāraḱoṭa).*

39. Records in the reign of Mukunda Dēva, Samasta 14, Vrisha-bha 29, Āṣāḍha Śuddha 12, Friday, gift of land in Guṇṭupada to Anamapāḍi Garu by Dharaḱoṭa chief Jagannātha Śīṅga Rāja on condition that he was to supply two gold sacred threads during two full moons. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 326-7. Was Mukundadēva the Khurda chief who ruled from 1692 to 1715?

*Jagannāthapuram (near Śaśapuram).*

40. Records in the fifth year of Mukunda Dēva, Mīnam 12, Chaitrabahula 2, Friday, sale of land (815 bharaṇas) to Sadāśiva-mīśra and eleven others by Jagannātha Śīṅga. See *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 295-6. See note to the above epigraph.

*Kamalādēvipuram.*

41. Records in Samasta 31 in the reign of Vīrakēśvaradēva, Mithuna 9, Āṣāḍhabahula 14, Friday, gift of land to Nityānanda-bhaṭṭa-mīśra by Hari Kṛishṇa Śīṅgadēva Rāja. See *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 350—2. See also No. 36 above.

*Kaṭṭagada* (" *Kuñjavihāripuram* alias *Kāthagaha* ").

42. Records in the eleventh year of Mukundadēva Rāya, Tula 24, Kārttika-Śuddha 15, Thursday, gift of the village to Gōpīnātha Mahāpātra, son of Trilōchana Mahāpātra, and grandson of Dibbaśiṅga by Kūnjavihāri Śiṅgadēvarāju. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 265-6. [This Mukundadēva was evidently the man who ruled from 1664 to 1692, according to Sterling.]

43. Records in Sam. 68 of Virakēśvaradēva, (1743—86), Tula 9, Āśvija śuddha 15, Friday, gift of land to Ānanda Santarao by the same donor. *Ibid.*, pp. 269-70. See Nos. 29 and 30 above which seem also to show that *Samasta* should not be taken as regnal year.

*Kāyirāpalli* (*Kadirāpalli*?).

44. Records in Samasta 58 in the time of Virakēśvaradēva Mahārāja, Mīnam 7, Phālguna Śuddha 13, Monday, the issue of a title-deed of the village to Bhayigō Mahāpātra, by Kṛishṇa Śiṅgh of Dhārakōṭa. *Ibid.*, pp. 301 2. [Was Krishna Singh the Uriya scholar who had the *Mahābhārata* translated into Uriya verse?]

*Kāyira Rāmachandrapuram* (*Kora Rāmachandrapuram*).

44-A. Records in the fourth year of Śrī Kṛishṇadēva Mahārāja, Kumbham 10, Phālguna Śuddha 15, Wednesday, gift of the village to Gurulōkanāthamiśra Gōsāyi. *Ibid.*, pp. 292-4.

*Kirākhayiagrahāra*.

45. Records in Samasta thirty-seven, in the reign of Virakēśvaradēva (1743—86?) Simham 14, Bhādrapada Śuddha 15, Friday, sale of the village to Purushōttama Mahāpātra for Rs. 220-4-0 in the presence of the Brindāvana deity. *Ibid.*, pp. 309—11.

*Kirtipuram* alias *Rājēndrapuram*.

46. Records in Samasta 37 in the reign of Virakēśvaradēva, Makara 1, Māghabahula 30, Friday, gift of land to Madhuprahārāzu Gāru by Rājēndraśiṅgadēva Rāzu (Dhārakōṭa chief?). *Ibid.*, pp. 276—9.

47. Records in the thirty-seventh year of the same king, Kumbha 17, Phālguna Śuddha 15, Monday, sale of land to Sarva-vāhanapād and Kṛishṇa Paṇḍa. *Ibid.*, pp. 280—4.

48. Records in Samasta 41 of Śrī Virakēśvaradēva, Mēsha 30, Vaiśākha Śuddha 3, Saturday, gift of land (Dāvugāvundi, renamed Rājēndrapuram) to Nārāyaṇakōṭa and three others by Rājēndraśiṅgadēva Rāja, the Chief of Dhārakōṭa. *Ibid.*, pp. 285—8.



*Kaṇḍadēvuḷi Rāyaśiṅgapuram (Rasimhapuram).*

49. Records in Samasta 5, in the time of Śrī Purushōttamadēva, Makaram 7, Māghabahuḷa 30, Monday, gift of the village to Balabhadramiśra by Rāyaśiṅgadēva Rājagāru. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 289—91. Was Purushōttama the Dhārakōṭa or Khurda chief (1690—30)? See No. 52 below.

*Padmanābhapuram.*

50. A grant of the village of Ekkalarēvu newly called Padmanābhapuram to Nāgalakoṇḍavāmana and his son Rāma-bhatḷu by Padmanābhēndradēva in Samasta 18, Vriśchika 17, Mārgaśira-Bahuḷa 30, Wednesday. The record says that Vāmana lived for sometime and then his son Rāmakṛishṇa sold it to others. *Ibid.*

51. Records in the reign of Harikṛishṇadēva, Samasta 3, Kumbham 15, Phalguna-śuddha 10, Monday, gift of Abhayapuram to Vasudēvarāzu Gāru by Padmanābha Śiṅgadēva, in twenty-two parts, as *Yagnadakshiṇa*. *Ibid.*, pp. 272—6.

*Pāñchaśiṅgipuram (Bhāriguda).*

52. Records in the time of Dibbaśiṅgadēva, Samasta 3, Vaiśākhaśuddha 15, Monday, gift of the village to Sarva-Kavichandra, with the consent of the Dhārakōṭa chief Śrī Purushottama Śiṅgadēva. *Ibid.*, pp. 297—8. Dibbaśiṅga ruled from 1692 to 1715.

*Purushōttamapuram (Gaigāpuram).*

53. Records in the reign of Mukunda Dēva, in Samasta 15, Āshāḍha Śuddha 2, Wednesday, Mithuna 13, gift of the village of Purushōttamapuram to its mahājanas by the Dhārakōṭa chief Purushōttama Śiṅgadēva. *Ibid.*, pp. 299—301. [Mukunda Dēva was evidently the predecessor of Dibba Singh I, who ruled from 1664 to 1692.]

*Rājēndrapuram.*

54. Records in Samasta 54 in the reign of Virakēśvaradēva, Māghaśuddha 15, Wednesday, gift of village by Rājēndra Śiṅgadēva Rāzu to a number of Brahmans. *Ibid.*, pp. 328—33. See No. 43 above.

*Rāmakṛishṇapuram.*

55. Records in Samasta 18 in the reign of Śrī Virakēśvaradēva, Simha 2, Bhādrapada-bahuḷa 9, Sunday, gift of 80 bharaṇas of land to Maṅuṇi Santarā Gāru by Hari Kṛishṇa Śiṅga Dēva Rāja. *Ibid.*, pp. 348—9. See Nos. 43 and 44 above.

*Svarṇadēvipuram.*

56. Records in the reign of Śrī Virakēśvaradēva, in Samasta 4, Karkāṭaka 12, Śrāvaṇabahuḷa 5, Friday, lunar eclipse, gift of the

village to Mārkaṇḍachārya Praharāja, son of Trilōchanachārya and grandson of Vāmadēvachārya, by the Cherugaḍa chief Kripasindhu Dēvarāja Gāru. See *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 338--40. Cherugaḍa was one of the four estates into which the Khedi Singi estate became divided in 1476.

#### BERHAMPUR TALUK.

##### *Bontomundali.*

57. A C.P. recording gift to Viśvanātha Sāmanta Rāya of the above village by Pedda Padmanābhadevara Gāru. *Mack. MSS.*, Bk. XIV.

##### *Dabharu Purushōttapuram.*

58. Records that in Sam. 58 (?), Kumbha 28, Phalguna-Śuddha 7, Wednesday, Vīraśrī-Purushōttama Anaṅga Bhīma Dēva Kēsari built the village anew and gave it to Brahmans, under the new name. *Ibid.*

##### *Deviliyapada.*

59. Records that king Padmanābha Anaṅga Bhīma Kēsari, in Sam. 5 (?), Makara 15, Māgha 12, Friday, renewed the grant of the above village to Narasimhapādi in place of the original donee, his father. *Ibid.*

##### *Dēvipuram.*

60. Records that Padmanābha Anaṅga Bhīma gave to Dhara-dhara Vāhanapati a number of villages under the name of Dēvipuram in year 18, Karkātaka 1, Āshāḍha Bahuḷa 1, Tuesday, Saṅkrānti. *Ibid.*

##### *Dhānyarāsi.*

61. Records that in year 45 (?), Vriṣhabha 4, Jyēsthā-Bahuḷa 13, Purushōttama Mahārāja demanded from the people of the above village tax for the occupation of more lands in Īśānya direction. A list of people owning the lands is given. *Ibid.*

##### *Gōvinduṣapuram.*

62. A C.P. recording gift of the village to a Brahman who was the court physician of Śrī-Mātāṅgadeva Mahārāja in Ś. 1528. *Ibid.*

##### *Jagannādhapuram.*

63. A C.P. recording that Jagannāthadeva Dhātri gave in Sam. 2, Simha 8, Bhādrapada-Śuddha 15, Monday, in lunar eclipse, the village of Bhīmapuram with the new name of Jagannāthapuram, to one Raghuṇiśra. *Ibid.*

##### *Jaugada.*

64 to 76. 84 to 96 of 1909.—On a rock in the hill at Jaugada. (Pañ) Edict of the Mauryan Emperor Dēvānām Piye or Aśoka.

These were prepared for a revised edition of Vol. I, of *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, pp. 17—20. For an excellent bibliographical notice of the inscription and place, see *Antiquities*, Vol. I, pp. 4-5. For the latest work on the subject see Vincent Smith's Edicts of Aśoka 1909, pp. 59-61.]

*Kabalamundali.*

77. A C.P. which records that Ananta Anaṅga Bhīma Dēva Kēsari gave in Samasta 2, Vrishabha 17, Sunday, to Dharādharma Vāhanapati, the above village. *Ibid.* See No. 60 above.

*Nongolodeyi.*

78. A C.P. recording that Virēśvaradēva gave in year forty-five, Kanyā 10, Aśvija Bahula 10, Jayavāram, the above village to Śrīdhara Mahāpātra. The price of the land is said to be 3,000 (Rupees?). *Ibid.*

*Pitāmbharapūr.*

79. A C.P. which records that in Samasta 14, in Mituna 18, Āshādha Śuddha 7, Tuesday, Śrī-Vīra-Pitāmbara Anaṅga Bhīma Dēvara Kēsari Mahārāja gave his name to Gōpināthapuram, and gave it in charity to the people. *Ibid.*

*Vijayapadmanābhapur.*

80. A grant of Padmanābha Anaṅga Bhīma, dated in Samasta 5, Mīna 29, Vaiśāka Bahula 1, Wednesday, and recording the gift of Laddigam and a few other villages, under the new name of Vijayapadmanābhapuram, to Prabhākara Bhaṭṭamiśra and Bhavinikidāsa. *Ibid.*

CHATRAPUR TALUK.

*Bhāgīrathapuram.*

81. A record of Vīra Śrī Durbha Śīnga in Samasta 31, Vrishabha 30, Jyēṣṭha 15, Thursday, lunar eclipse, relating that the Humma chief Sūra Śrī Bhagīratha Sāmanta Mahāpātra gave the village to Harinātha, in expiation of his son's death and for the increase of the family. See *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 197-98. [Durbha Śīnga was perhaps the Kurdha chief who ruled from 1692 to 1715.]

*Balaṅkēśavarapura Agraharam.\**

82. A C.P. of Śīngadēva Mahārāja in Samasta 2, Makara 5, to 18 Mahājanas. *Mack. MSS.*, Bk. 14.

*Biridikōṭa.*

83. A grant of land in the reign of Virakēśvaradēva Mahārāja in Samasta 52, Mithuna 10, Āshādha Bahula 10, Sunday, to

\* Spelt Balakēśarapuram in Postal Directory, 1893, formerly in the Ganjam taluk.

Ganjadiya Mahantu Balarām Dāsa, with the consent of Mahāratha Mahāpātra. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, p. 192 f., No. 32.

84. Gift of land to Mahant Balabhadra Dās by the same. *Ibid.*, No. 33.

85. Records gift of land to Mahant Nārāyaṇa Dās in the reign of Mukundadēva Mahārāja, Samasta 19, in Kumbha 19, Phal-guna Bahula 12, Saturday. *Ibid.*, No. 34.

86. A record of Vīra Narasimhadēva Mahārāja in year seven-teen, Vrischika 22, Mārgasira Śuddha 5, Friday, relating gift to Sēvaka Nārāyaṇa Paṇḍa, with the consent of Śrī Dharmacharaṇasūr Mahāratha Mahāpātra. *Ibid.*, p. 194, No. 35.

87. A record of the fifth year of Mukunda Dēva, in Mēsham 10, Vaiśākha Bahula 2, Sunday, relating gift of land to Sēvaka Jagannātha Paṇḍa, with the consent of Śrī Rāmachandrasūr Mahāratha Mahāpātra. *Ibid.*, No. 36.

88. A record of Śrī Virakēśvara Mahādēva in year 55, Kanyā 26, Āsvija Bahula 9, Sunday, relating gift of land to Nīlā Paṇḍa, with the consent of Balaṅkēśvarasura Śrī Mahāratha Mahāpātra. *Ibid.*, No. 37.

*Divyaśingapur (Durbaśingapuram).*

89. A record of Vīra Śrī Divyaśiṅga Mahārāja, in year 32, Vrishabha 30, Jyēṣṭha Śuddha 15, Thursday, lunar eclipse, relating that Dibbaśiṅga Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra gave some land to two Gōṣāyis to worship God Mahādēva and feed Brahmans. *Ibid.*, pp. 199-200.

*Gobba.*

The following epigraphs have been taken from *Mack. MSS.*, Bk. XV (Oppert's No. 15-6-12) :—

90. Records that Mahāratha-Mahāpātralu gave in Samasta 68, Mēsham 12, Vaiśākha Bahula 10, Sunday, some lands to Ānanda-mahāpātra. (Signed Mahāratha-mahāpātralu.)

91. Records that Mahāratha-mahāpātralu gave in Samasta 57, Makara 14, Māgha Śuddha 9, Wednesday, some lands to Ānanda-mahāpātra. (Signed Mahāratha-mahāpātralu.)

*Humma.*

92. A record of Virakēśvaradēva (1743-86) in Samasta 51, Mīna 10, Phalgunā Śuddha 10, Wednesday, relating sale of 100 bharaṇas of land by Śrī Rāmachandra Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra to a person for Rs. 925, in the Mokāssa of Humma, on condition he was to pay a tax of Rs. 8 to Government. *Ibid.*, No. 40.

93. A sale of 20 bharaṇas of land to Jagannātha Pada by Sāmantarāya in the reign of Mukundadēva (1664-92?) in Samasta 70, Mithuna 27, Śravaṇa Bahula 3, Monday. *Ibid.*, No. 41.

94. Records that in Virakēśvara's reign (1743—86), in year 17, Dhanus 18, Sunday, that Humma Rājyādhipati Śūra Śrī Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra gave to Vāsudēva Bhaṭṭa (?) a mango grove. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, No. 42.

95. Records that in the tenth year of Balabhadra (1656—64?), Kumbha 25, the brother of Jagannātha Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra gave 60 bharaṇas to Narahari "Chod-Rao." *Ibid.*, No. 43.

96. Records in the reign of Vīra Śrī Gadādhara-dēva, Samasta 28, Vriśhabha 5, gift of 50 bharaṇas to Mukunda with the consent of Viśvēśvarabāhu Sāmenta Mahāpātra. *Ibid.*, No. 44.

97. Records that in the reign of Vīra Śrī Dubbasingh Mahārāja (1692—1715?), in Samasta 29, Kumbha 10, the Humma chief Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra gave 30 bharaṇas of land to Rāmachandra Gohar. *Ibid.*, No. 45.

98. A record of Vīra Śrī Rāmachandra-dēva Mahārāja in Samasta 12, Makara 25, recording gift by the same chief to Kripā-sindhu Mahāratha. *Ibid.*, No. 46. The king was apparently the same as he who ruled from 1727 to 1743.

99. Records that in the reign of Vīra Śrī Virakēśvara-dēva (1743—86?), Mahārāja, Samasta 5, Kumbha 5, Hummarājyādhipati Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra gave some land to Dinabandhu Sētu Rao. *Ibid.*, 47.

100. Records that in the ninth year of Vīra Śrī Purushōttama Dēva Mahārāja, Mēsham 2, the same chief gave to Gahadali Jambu 20 bharaṇas of land on a tax of five Santas a bharaṇa. Consent of Humma Rājyādhipati Śūra Śrī Gadādhara Sāmenta Rāya Mahāpātra. *Ibid.*, p. 206, No. 48.

101. Records that in the eighth year of Vīra Śrī Rāmachandra-dēva Mahārāja, Mīnam 17, Tuesday, the Humma chief gave to Kapila Pātra 12½ bharaṇas of land. Consent of Bhāgīratha Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra. *Ibid.*, p. 207, No. 49.

102. Records that in the eleventh year of Virakēśvara-dēva Mahārāja, Kanya 3, Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra gave to Balabhadra Paṇḍa 10 bharaṇas of land. Consent of the same chief as in above. *Ibid.*, No. 50.

103. Records that in the twenty-first year of Mukunda Dēva, in Chaittra Śuddha 14, Monday, Humma Rājyādhipati Śūra Śrī Sāmantarāya Mahāpātra gave to Guṇḍamalla Śītārāma Pantulu 15 bharaṇas. Consent of Śūra Śrī Kṛishṇachandra Sāmantarāya. *Ibid.*, No. 51.

*Kamalādvēvipuram.\**

104. Gift of the village of Virasapuram under the new name of Vijaya Vinākshapuram by Kallikōḍa Rājyātipati Śrī Nalināksha

\* According to the Postal Directory of 1893 it is in Ganjām taluk, in the post town Kallikōṭa. Ganjām is now in Chatrapur taluk.

Mardharājadēva in the reign of Hari Kṛishṇadē va Mahārāja in Aśvija Śuddha 5, Wednesday, to Janārdana Karagāri. *Mack. MSS.*, Bk. 14.

*Kēśavapuram (Kēśapūr?)*

105. A record of Virakēśvaradēva Mahārāja in Samasta 58, Śarvari, Kārttika Śuddha 2, Sunday, Kṛishṇa Sūr Harischandra-dēva gave to Jaganātha Mahāpātra, during lunar eclipse, the village of Kēśapuram. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 211-2.

*Lokanādhapuram.*

106. A record of Mukundadēva Rāya in year 23, Bhava, Pushya Bahula 11, Friday, recording that Śrī Nārāyaṇa Sūr Hari-chandana Dēvagāru gave the village to Nīlakanṭha Paṇḍa of Kaṇḍinyagōtra and Yajus-Śākhā. *Ibid.*, pp. 216-67.

*Nārāyaṇapuram.\**

107. A record of Virakēśvaradēva Mahārāja, in Samasta 2, Pramādīcha, Makara 25, Māgha Śuddha 15, Sunday. Records that Kṛishṇa Sūr Harischandra Nārāyaṇa Sūr of Kaṇḍinyagōtra and Yajurvēda was given during a lunar eclipse this village as a Śrōtriyam. *Ibid.*, pp. 209-211.

108. A record of the same king in Samasta 55, Vikāri, Kumbha 13, Māgha Śuddha 5, Sunday. Records that Purushōttamasūri's wife Kamalādēvivonṭi Mahādēvi gave to Nagarampalli Veṅkayya-bhaṭṭu the village of Nārāyaṇapuram in five parts. *Ibid.*, p. 214.

*Raghunāthapuram.*

109. A record of Vīra Rāmachandra dēva Mahārāja in year 7, Simha 30, Bhādrapada Śuddha 7, Friday, relating gift of the village of Vīra Raghunāthapuram in Aragaḍa Rājya to Dani paramaguru. *Ibid.*, pp. 227-30.

*Rāmachandrapuram.*

110. A record of Mukundadēva in year 5, . . . twenty-fifth day, Vaiśākha Śuddha 15, Saturday, relating that the Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Śrī Harichandana Jagadēvagāru gave the village in thirteen parts to the Brahman Purushōttama Bhaṭṭa and others. *Ibid.*, p. 233.

*Rambha.*

The following inscriptions have been taken from the *Mack. MSS.*, XV, No. 15-6-12:—

111. A record of Gajapati Gaudēśvara Virakēśvaradēva in Samasta 12, Mēsham 3, Vaiśākha Śuddha 15, Saturday, relating

\* There are at least seventeen villages of this name in the Ganjām district—four in Aska, two in Berhampur, etc.\*

gift of land to a person of Purushōttamapuram in Guruvāy Rājya in Kṛṣṇanaprasarakōṭa under the new name of Charaṇapuram.

112. A gift by Mahāratha Mahāpātraluṅgaru.

113. A record of Vīra Śrī-Mukundadēva in Samasta 10, Kumbha 19, Śuddha 5, Friday, relating gift of a village to Jagannātha Rauth.

114. Records that Vīrakēśvaradēva gave in Samasta 52, Vrishaba 5, Jyēshtha Bahula 13, Friday, a piece of land for a person for holy bath in the Gōḍāvari.

115. A record of the same king in Samasta 32, Vrishaba 29, Jyēshtha Bahula 1, Monday, relating a gift to a Brahman. See *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, p. 180.

116. A record of the same king in Samasta 2, Karkataka 25, Śravaṇa Bahula 30, Friday, relating gift of land to the Brahman Mukunda. *Ibid.*, p. 181.

117. Records that Śrī-Mukundadēva gave some land to Nārāyaṇadāsa at Raṅga-grāmam (Rambha-grāmam?) in Samasta 5, Mēsham 19, Jyēshtha Bahula 7, Friday.

118. A record of Śrī-Mukundadēva in Samasta 14, Vrischika 27, Ashāḍha Bahula 12, Friday, making a gift to Gaṅgādaradās Pītāmaradās.

119. Records that Vīrakēśvara gave in Samasta 22, Mēsham 24, Vaiśākha-bahula 2, Wednesday, some land to Naraśiṅgapanda.

120. Gift of land by the same king in Samasta 17, Karkataka 42, Śravaṇa-bahula 30, Tuesday, to Jōgimalk in Rambha-grāmam.

121. A record of Vīrakēśvara in Samasta 48, Vrishaba 2, Vaiśākha 12, Wednesday, relating gift to Nārāyaṇapanda.

122. A record of Śrī-Mahāratha Mahāpātra in Sam 69, Kumbha 22, relating gift of the temple lands to Raghunātha-panda for service therein.

123. A gift by the same king to Gōpinātha Subuddhi in Samasta 59, Mīnam 6.

124. A record of the same king relating gift to Bompa Sapu in Samasta 73, Mīna 10, in Rambha-grāmam to Dadhivāhanasvāmi.

125. A record of Vīrakēśvara, dated in Samasta 60, Karkataka 8, Śravaṇa Śuddha 1, Friday, relating gift of land for Bālavēṅka-tēśvarasvāmi in Rambha.

126. Records that Mukundadēva Mahārāja gave in Samasta 3, Makaram 3, Magha-bahula 2, Wednesday, some land to Bhagavān-panda.

127. Records that Mahārathamahāpātra gave in Samasta 21, Vrishabham 10, some lands to Gōpinātha-Subuddhi for God Chandraśēkhārasvāmi's worship.

128. Records that Mahāratha-mahāpātra gave in Samasta 71, Tulā 11, some lands to Puripanda for God Balāṅkēśvarasvāmi's worship in Rambha village.

129. Records that Mahāratha-mahāpātralu gave in Samasta 33, Dhanus 18, some lands to Nārāyaṇapanda for Dadhivāhanasvāmi's worship in Rambha village.

130. Records that Śrīmahāratha mahāpātra gave some land to Bhagavānpanda in Rambha village.

131. Records that Vīra-Śrī-Rāmachandradēva Mahārāja gave in Samasta 14, Kumbha 16, Chaitrabahula 9, Saturday, some lands to Mahājana Bhagavān Tiyaḍu (Yatiyaḍu?) of Dharmasāraṇapura.

132. Records that Mahāratha-mahāpātruḍu gave in Samasta 37, Kumbham 14, some lands to a yati.

133. Records that Vīrēśvaradēva Mahārāja gave in Samasta 59, Mēsha 4, Vaiśākha Śukla 7, Monday, some lands to Pindak Yatiyaḍu. (Sd. Mahāratha-mahāpātrulu.)

134. Records that Mahāratha-mahāpātrulu gave in Samasta 22, Makaram 3, some lands to Ānanda Śathapaṅkti.

#### CHICACOLE TALUK.

##### *Araśavilli.*

135. 387 of 1896.—(Telugu). On a slab built into the wall of the *Prākāra* of the Sūryanārāyaṇa temple. The Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1074—1146) records in Ś. 1068, seventy-second year, the gift of a lamp. [This was the last year of the king.]

136. 388 of 1896.—(Telugu.) The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva records in Ś. 1069, seventy-second year, the gift of a lamp. See note to the above epigraph.

137. 389 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On another slab in the same place. Records in the fifty-eighth year of the Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1074—1146), a gift of land in Araśavilli to Brāhmaṇas for a *sattra* by a merchant.

##### *Balaga.*

138. A-G. In the maṭha of Jagannāthasvāmi, founded in 1693 by Purandara dās Bhāvāji, and supported by grants of villages and Government commutation for salt revenue. Mr. Sewell gives a list of seven grants in the maṭh, viz., (1) the village of Chidivilasa from Navāb Haji Hussein in 1693; (2) Gummapāḍu from Pratāparudra Nārāyaṇa dēva in 1728; (3) Taḷḷavalasa from Navāb Mafus Khan in 1754; (4) lands from Badulla Khan in 1749; (5) Chinnalavāṇipalle from Raghunātha Jagadēva in 1755; (6) Lands from Nārāyaṇa Gajapati in 1757; and (7) lands from the Moghul Government of Delhi in 1757. The original *farmans* are said to be in the hands of settlement officers. *Antiquities*, p. 7.



*Chicacole.*

For an excellent account of the antiquities of this place, ancient and mediæval, Hindu and Muhammadan, see Mr. Sewell's *Antiquities*, Vol. I, pp. 7-8. The remains of Hindu temples, Muhammadan Darogas and mosques, etc., are given. Epigraphically the place is famous as the site of the six Gāṅga plates of Grahame described above under Nos. 1 to 6. Besides these, Mr. Sewell gives a number of inscriptions of which, however, the following only are definite enough to be included here.

139. In the wall of Jama Masjid.—(Persian.) Consists of sixteen verses narrating the virtues and valour of Shir-Muhammad Khan, a Sirdar of the Nizam, who resided at Kaliṅgapatṇam, who followed a severe iconoclastic policy, and who built this mosque, in 1641. *Antiquities*, pp. 7-8.

140. In the mosque of Agha Jan. (Built in 1620.) Contains a number of verses praising the greatness of the builder. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

141. In the tomb of Burhan-ud-din Aulya. Record his death in H. 1103 (A.D. 1691). *Ibid.*, p. 8.

*Dirghāsi.*

142. 271 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On a slab in a field north-east of the village. Records in Ś. 997, the building of a *nātyaśālā* in front of the temple of Durgā and the gift of two lamps, by Vanapati, the son of a Brahman Gōkarṇa of Ātrēyagōtra and door-keeper (*Pratihārin*) and commander-in-chief of the Gāṅga king Rājārāja (A.D. 1068-76) as well as his wife Padmādvī. He defeated the king of Veṅgi and other enemies, namely, the Chōḍa king, the Utkala, Kimiḍi (Ganjām district), Kōsala, Gidrisiṅgi and Oḍḍa [Orissa, whose king was later on reinstated by Rājārāja's son Anantavarman (1075-1146)]. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 314-8, where Mr. G. V. Ramamurti edicts the inscription. He points out that the Veṅgi king should be Vijayāditya VII.

*Kōmarti.*

143. The Kōmarti plates of Chandavarman of Kaliṅga (so-called because they were discovered at Kōmarti in the Narasannapṭa taluk). The language is Sanskrit prose and the alphabet similar to the Kollēru plates of Vijayanandivarman (*Ind. Antiq.*, Vol. V, p. 176) and the Chicacole plates of Nandaprabhañjanavarman. (No. 2 above) and decidedly more ancient than the Achyutapuram Plates of Indravarman I which are the oldest dated inscription of the E. Gāṅgas. The inscription records the grant of the village of Kohetūra (unidentified), to a Brāhmaṇa of the Vājasanēya school, by Māhārāja Kaliṅgādhipati Chandavarman in his sixth year, while he was staying at Simhāpura. \* [Dr. Hultzsch believes that Chandavarman might be the same as his

namesake who is mentioned as the father of Vijayanandivarman of the Kollēru plates. See *Ep. Ind.*, IV, pp. 142—5. He also believes that he and Nandaprabhāñjanavarman should have belonged to the same dynasty not only on palæographical grounds but on their bearing the same title Kalingādhīpati and the same legend *Pitrabhaktah* on the seals of their respective copper plate grants.]

*Nadagam.*

**143-A.** The Nadagam Plates of Vajrahasta, dated Ś. 979, Phalguna Śuddha 12, corresponding to 4th March, 1058. It is a Sanskrit record issued from Kalinganagara, recording the grant of twelve villages separated from Ēraḍavishaya and constituted into a new *Vishaya* called after Vēlpūra (one of the twelve). The donor was king Vajrahasta of the Kalinga Gaṅga line and the donee his son-in-law Daṇḍanāyaka Samaya. [Mr. G. V. Ramamurti Pantulu edits the record in *Ep. Ind.*, IV, p. 183 ff. Compare the genealogy of the line as shown by this epigraph with that of Dr. Fleet and note that he is Vajrahasta III according to one and Vajrahasta V according to the other. His parentage also is differently given. In any case the present epigraph is valuable as it gives the date of his coronation. It took place in Ś. 960, Vṛishabha, Śukla 3, Sunday, corresponding to 3rd May, 1038, His immediate successor was Rājārāja (1068-76), the father of the celebrated Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga.]

*Rāgōlu.*

**144.** 391 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On a stone in a field. Records the gift of a lamp.

**145** A C.P. grant of Śaktivarman, edited in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, pp. 1—3, by Professor E. Hultzsch. "The alphabet is of an early southern type and the language Sanskrit prose." A record of Mahārāja Śaktivarman, said to be the Lord of Kalinga and "son of Vāsishthi." While at Pishtāpura (Piṭhāpuram, Gōḍāvari district) he issued, in his thirteenth year, an edict to the people of Rākaluva (i.e., Rāgōlu) in the Kalingavishaya that he gave it as an agrahāra to the Brāhmaṇa Kumāraśarman of the Sāvārṇa gōtra and Vājasaneyi Śākha and his eight sons. [Pishtapuram is mentioned in the Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta (Fleet's *Gupta Inscriptions*, p. 13) Aihole inscription of Puṣyakēśin II (*Ep. Ind.*, VI, 11) and Timmapuram plates of Vishṇuvardhana I (*Ep. Ind.*, IX, 319).]

*Rāyipādu.*

**146.** 390 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On a stone lying in the bed of the tank. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva records in Ś. 1070, fourth year, the gift of a lamp. See No. 355.

*Rōnāiki.*

147. 392 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a stone lying on the bank of the Vamśadhāra, first and second faces. Records in Ś. 1015, nineteenth year of the Gaṅga king Chōḍagaṅgaḍēva a gift of land to the temple of Siddhēśvara by queen Lakshmīdēvi.

148. 393 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same stone, third and fourth faces. Records in Ś. 1015, nineteenth year, the Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgaḍēva of a gift of land by the same queen.

*Śingupuram.*

149. The Brihatprōshṭa grant of Umāvarman, published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XII, pp. 4—6. Both the alphabet and the phraseology of the grant resemble those of the Komarti plates of Chaṇḍavarman, to whose family Umāvarman apparently belonged. The inscription records that Umāvarman granted in year 30 the village of Brihatprōshṭa to a Brāhman named Haridatta. The king is said to have resided at Simhapura which Dr. Hultsch identifies with modern Śingupuram between Chicacole and Narasannapēta. See *Ep. Ind.*, XII, p. 4, for the reference in the Buddhistic chronicles of Ceylon to Simhapura in the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

*Śrikūrmam.*

Dr. Hultsch points out in the *Madr., Ep. Rep.*, 1896, that the inscriptions of this place are much better preserved than the other stone records of the Telugu country as they are inscribed in hard black stone which has withstood successfully the influence of the climate. Most of these inscriptions are about the successors of Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga. Among these there were four Narasimhas, and four Bhānudevas. "The first Narasimha was the son of Anaṅgabhīma (No. 307 of 1896). The second ascended the throne about A.D. 1275 76 (Nos. 272, 297, 304, 323, 335, 356, 363, 367 and 375 of 1896), and the third about A.D. 1322 23 (Nos. 300, 310, 319, 343, 355 and 358 of 1896). His queens bore the names Gaṅga and Sīta (Nos. 308, 309, 324, 343, 344 and 345 of 1896)." The first of the Bhānudevas "appears to have reigned between the first and second Narasimhas (Nos. 351 and 353 of 1896). The second and the third were contemporaries of the third Narasimha (Nos. 302 and 324 of 1896) and the fourth reigned between the third and the fourth Narasimhas (Nos. 315 and 336 of 1896). A single inscription supplies the name of Jagannātha, perhaps a successor of the second Narasimhas (No. 332 of 1896)." According to sterling the Gaṅgavamśa of Kālīṅga commenced in A.D. 1131 and was in power for the next four centuries till 1451 when Kapilēndra came to the throne. Regarding the Gaṅgavamśa rulers he points out that more than five Narasimhas and seven Bhānus ruled till 1451. Under these kings the invasion of Telingana and Kārnāṭakā was very

common. The literary and religious importance of some of the local inscriptions is referred to under each of them. Mr. Sewell notes (see his *Antiquities*) 16 inscriptions in this place; but as the departmental list contains more than 100 a comparison of the two sets is not necessary.

**150.** 272 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the first pillar from the left in the Tiruchuttumantāpa in the Kūrmēśvara temple, south and east faces. A minister of Vīra-Narasimhadēva (II) recording in 1212, fourteenth year, a gift of gold. [According to W. W. Hunter's *Orissa* a Kēsari Narasimha ruled from 1282 to 1307. The present record shows that he came to the throne in A.D. 1276.]

**151.** 273 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north and west faces. Anantavarma-Pratāpavīra-Narasimhadēva records in Ś. 1227, thirty-third year, a gift of land and gold. [See *Antiquities*, II, 207, where Pratāpa Narasimha is attributed to 1307 to 1327.]

**152.** 274 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the same mantāpa, north and west faces. The Gajapati king, Pratāpavīra-Purushōttamadēva (generally ascribed to 1479—1504) records in Ś. 1393, seventh year, a gift for offerings. [The inscription settles the date of Purushōttama's accession to be A.D. 1464 5. See Nos. 198, 162 and 243 below.]

**153.** 275 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1279, Hēmanlamba, gift of two lamps by Lakshmi, the queen of Narasimha of Bīragōṭṭa. See No. 232.

**154.** 276 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records gift of a land.

**155.** 277 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the third pillar in the same mantāpa, east face. Vīra-Bānudēva records in his twelfth year, a gift of gold.

**156.** 278 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1281, the gift of two lamps.

**157.** 279 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, north face. Records that king Narasimha provided for the supply of oil to the temple.

**158.** 280 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the fifth pillar in the same mantāpa, east face. Records in Ś. 1314, the gift of a lamp.

**159.** 281 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the seventh pillar in the same mantāpa, east face. Records in Ś. 1349, Plavaṅga, the gift of a lamp by Śīngama, daughter of Jayantarāja and wife of Vatsarāja of the Śilāvamśa.

**160.** 282 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1206, the gift of a lamp by a merchant.

**161.** 283 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1509, Sarvajit, the setting up of an image of Lakshmi.

**162.** 284 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. The Gajapati king, Pratāpa-Kapilēśvaradēva records in Ś. 1382, Vikrama, thirty-second year, the gift of a brass image carrying a lamp and of some land. [The inscription shows that Kapilēśvara was crowned about A.D. 1429-30. So the traditional version of 1452-1479 has to be given up. *Antiquities*, p. 207.]

**163.** 285 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the eighth pillar in the same mantapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1198, gift of gold.

**164.** 286 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the eighth pillar in the same mantapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1336, the gift of a *chāmara* and of gold.

**165.** 287 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1198, gift of gold.

**166.** 288 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1220, the gift of a necklace by Purushōttama, the brother of Vijayarka (Vijayāditya II) and son of Rājarājadēva of the Sōmānvaya. See *Ep. Ind.*, V, 36-7 and note to No. 230 below.

**167.** 289 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1357, Rākshasa, the gift of the village of Kākata-pallikā and of vessels by a Gaṅga king of the Śīlānvaya.

**168.** 290 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the ninth pillar in the same mantapa, east and north faces. A record in Ś. 1203, the eighth tithi of the bright half of Mēsha, corresponding to Saturday, the 29th March, A.D. 1281. Mentions the Mādhva teachers Purushōttamatīrtha, Ānandatīrtha and Naraharītīrtha. (An incomplete record.) [The inscription is very important as it fixes the date of Madhvāchārya and others. See *Ep. Ind.*, VI, 260-6, where Mr. H. Krishna Sastri edits the inscription. For a discussion of the date see also my article on Vēdānta Dēśika in *J.R.A.S. Bo.*, 1915-6.]

**169.** 291 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, west and south faces. Records in Ś. 1215, Magha, Śukla-Pañchami, Sunday, corresponding, according to Kielhorn, to the 3rd January, A.D. 1294, that Naraharītīrtha, a pupil of Ānandatīrtha, set up images of Rāma, Sita, and Lakshmaṇa, and made various gifts to them. *Ep. Ind.*, VI, p. 268.

**170.** 292 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in the thirty-fourth year of Vira-Narasimha, the gift of two *chāmaras*. See No. 151 above.

**171.** 293 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1344, the gift of a lamp.

**172.** 294 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1341, the gift of an image carrying a lamp.

**173.** 295 of 1896.—(Nāgari.) On the tenth pillar in the same mantapa, north and west faces. A record in Śamvat 1439, Ś. 1325, Sarvadhārin (wrong).

**174.** 296 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1205, the gift of a lamp by the wife of Narasimha-bhattōpādhyāya.

**175.** 297 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1211, fourteenth year of Vīra-Narasimhadēva, the gift of a lamp. [So Vīra-Narasimha came to the throne in A.D. 1276. See No. 150 above.]

**176.** 298 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1205, the gift of a lamp by the wife of Narasimha-bhattōpādhyāya, who was a contemporary of king Anaṅgabhīma (1175—1202, according to Mr. W. W. Hunter) and had built an enclosure of black stone for the temple. See No. 60 above.

**177.** 299 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in the time of Vīra-Narasimhadēva in Ś. 1324, the gift of a lamp by a merchant. See No. 36 above. [Is 1324 a mistake for 1224?]

**178.** 300 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the eleventh pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1263, eighteenth year of Pratāpavīra-Naranarasimhadēva, the gift of gold. [So the inscription proves that the king came to the throne in A.D. 1323.]

**179.** 301 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1367, Raktākshin, the gift of a lamp.

**180.** 302 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1243, the gift of a lamp by a military officer of Vīrādhivīra-Bānudēva.

**181.** 303 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the twelfth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east and north faces. Records in Ś. 1325, Svabhānu, the gift of an image carrying a lamp.

**182.** 304 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, west and south faces. Records in Ś. 1214, seventeenth year of Pratāpavīra-Narasimhadēva, the gift of a lamp. See No. 178 above which gives a different date.

**183.** 305 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west and east face. Records in Ś. 1207, the gift of a lamp.

**184.** 306 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, west and north face. Records in Ś. 1221, the gift of a lamp.

**185.** 307 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the fourteenth pillar in the same maṇṭapa east, north, west and south faces. Records in Ś. 1172, the gift of land, etc., by a feudatory of Pratāpavīra-Narasimhadēva (I), who was the son of Anaṅgabhīma of the Gaṅga family. [Pratāpa-Narasimha is attributed in Hunter's *Orissa* to 1307—1327.]

**186.** 308 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1265, the gift of an image carrying a lamp

and of ornaments by Gaṅgamahādēva for the merit of Pratāpavīra-Narasimhadēva.

**187.** 309 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1244 the gift of ornaments, etc., by Gaṅgāmba, the wife of king Nrisimha.

**188.** 310 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north and west faces. Records in the reign of Virādhivīra-Naranarasimhadēva in Ś. 1271, twenty-eighth year, gifts for offerings by Kommidēvamma.

**189.** 311 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1788, Krōdhana, a visit paid to the temple by the second son of "the late zamindar of Jeypore."

**190.** 312 of 1896.—(Telugu and Sanskrit.) On the seventeenth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1253 the gift of a garden by a follower of Rāmānuja.

**191.** 313 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the eighteenth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, west face. The Gajapati king Pratāpa-Kapilēśvaradēva records in Ś. 1377, twenty-fifth year, the gift of land. [See No. 162 above.]

**192.** 314 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the nineteenth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in the seventh year of Pratāpavīra-Naranarasimhadēva the gift of a lamp.

**193.** 315 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the nineteenth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1276, third year of Pratāpavīra-Bānūdēva, the gift of a lamp.

**194.** 316 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the twentieth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1226 the gift of a lamp.

**195.** 317 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the twentieth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1373, Prajāpati, the gift of a lamp during the reign of Kapilēndra. Mentions Kaliṅga-nagara. See No. 162 above.

**196.** 318 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1373, Prajāpati, a gift of land.

**197.** 319 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the twenty-first pillar, in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1267, twenty-third year of Pratāpavīra-Naranarasimhadēva, the gift of a lamp.

**198.** 320 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the twenty-second pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1374, the erection of a Dōḷamaṇṭapa.

**199.** 321 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. A record in Ś. (?) Pramōdūta.

**200.** 322 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the twenty-third pillar in the same maṇṭapa, north, west and south faces. Records in Ś. 1685, Svabhānu, the setting up of an image of

Lakshmaṇa, to replace another which had been taken away by the Mahrāttas.

**201.** 323 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, south, east, north and west faces. Records in the reign of Vīra-Narasimhadēva in Ś. 1219, twenty-third year, the gift of gold and cows by the minister Garuḍanārāyaṇadēva.

**202.** 324 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the twenty-fourth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records that in Ś. 1254, third year of Vīra-Bhāṇudēva, that the king gave images of Vīra-Narasimhadēva and of Gaṅgāmbika, which were holding lamps, and some land in Eraḍavishaya.

**203.** 325 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the twenty-fifth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, south face. Records in Ś. 1301 the appointment of a dancing girl for holding a chāmara.

**204.** 326 of 1896.—(Telugu and Sanskrit.) In the twenty-sixth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, north face. Records in Ś. 1301, third year of Vīra-Narasimhadēva, the gift of a lamp.

**205.** 327 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1227 the gift of a lamp.

**206.** 328 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1241 the gift of a lamp.

**207.** 329 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the twenty-seventh pillar in the same maṇṭapa, north face. Records in Ś. 1302, fourth year of Vīra-Narasimhadēva, the gift of an image holding a lamp.

**208.** 330 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south and west faces. A record of Ś. 1732, Pramōdūta.

**209.** 331 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Hindi.) On the same pillar, south, east and north faces. Records in Ś. 1252, fourth year of Pratāpavīra-Naranarasimhadēva, the gift of a lamp and gold.

**210.** 332 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the twenty-ninth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, south, east, north and west faces. Records 40 *Nishkas or gaṇḍamāḍas* for offerings to the God in Ś. 1231, third year of Jagannāthadēva (son of Purushōttamadēva), also known as Viśvanātha. [See *Ep. Ind.*, V, 35-6, where the date is said to be irregular and of no value. See also No. 230 below.]

**211.** 333 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, south, east and north faces. Records in Ś. 1519, Hēmalamba, that a Brāhmaṇa had himself weighed against silver and brass.

**212.** 334 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the thirty-second pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records in Ś. 1236 the gift of a canopy.

**213.** 335 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1212, fifth year of Pratāpavīra-Narasimhadēva, the gift of a lamp.



**214.** 336 of 1896.—On the thirty-third pillar in the same maṇṭapa, west face. Records that in Ś. 1275, third year of Virabhānudeva, the gift of a lamp was made by an inhabitant of Kōḍūru.

**215.** 337 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south and east faces. Records in the seventh year of Pratāpavīrādhivīra-Naranarasimhadēva, gift of gold for offerings.

**216.** 338 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1283 the gift of a lamp. Mention *Sikati*.

**217.** 339 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the thirty-sixth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east and north faces. A damaged record in Ś. 1731, Śukla.

**218.** 340 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1234 provision for singing and playing on the *viṇa*.

**219.** 341 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the thirty-seventh pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east face. Records gift of a land for a flower garden. (Date doubtful.)

**220.** 342 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1278 gift of gold for offerings.

**221.** 343 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the thirty-ninth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, west face. Records in Ś. 1271, twenty-eighth year of Virādhivīra-Naranarasimhadēva that his queen Gaṅgādēvi and Sītādēvi appointed one dancing-master and two dancing girls.

**222.** 344 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1267 that Gaṅgamahādēvi, queen of Narasimhadēva, provided for the blowing of a conch.

**223.** 345 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, east and north faces. Records in Ś. 1263 the gift of an image holding a lamp by Kommidēvi for the benefit of her daughter Sītādēvi and gift of gold by Gaṅgamahādēvi.

**224.** 346 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the forty-first pillar in the same maṇṭapa, north face. Records in Ś. 1425, Rudhirōdgārīn in the reign of the Gajapati king, Pratāpa Rudradēva, the gift of an image holding a lamp. [He was the opponent of Kṛṣṇadēva Rāya of Vijayanagar.]

**225.** 347 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west and south faces. A record of the Gajapati king Pratāpa-Purushōttamadēva in Ś. 1417, Rākshasa, thirty-second year, concerning a gift of land by a merchant from Raṅgōlu. See No. 152 above.

**226.** 348 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, east face. Records the gift of a lamp and ornaments.

**227.** 349 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, east, north, west and south faces. Records in Ś. 1177 the gift of

certain land in Ippili, which king Anaṅgabhīma (1175—1202) had previously granted to Brāhmaṇas. See No. 176 above.

**228.** 350 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1177 a gift of land in Ippili.

**229.** 351 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the forty-second pillar in the same maṇṭapa, west, south and east faces. Records in Ś. 1193 gift of land by a minister of Bhānudeva.

**230.** 352 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the forty-third pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east, north and west faces. Records in Ś. 1195 the gift of 25 cows for a lamp by Vijayāditya (II), whose father Rājarāja had been minister of Vīra-Nṛsiṃha (I, Gaṅga king).\* He is said to be a descendant of the (Eastern) Chālukya king Vimalāditya and of his son Rājarāja Narēndra who ruled at Rājamahēndri and who had the Mahābhārata translated into Telugu. [The inscription is very important as it confirms the traditions that Nannaya Bhaṭṭa first translated the *Mahābhārata* in Rājarāja Narēndra's court. See *Ep. Ind.*, V, pp. 32—4. Dr. Hultzsch considers the date, after changing Wednesday into Monday, to be 23rd October, A.D. 1273.]

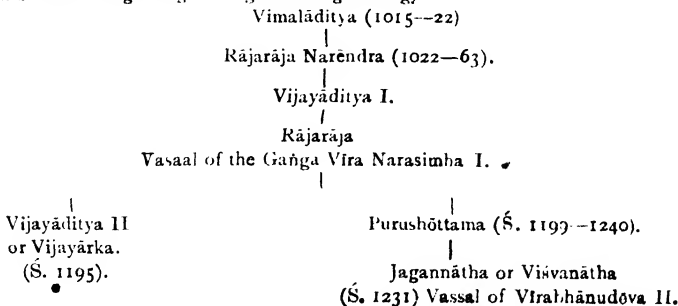
**231.** 353 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the forty-fourth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, east and north faces. Records in Ś. 1197 the gift of a lamp by a minister of Vīra-Bhānudeva.

**232.** 354 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1199 a gift of land. Mentions gold coins of Bīragotta. See No. 153 above.

**233.** 355 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the forty-fifth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, north face. Records in Ś. 1272, twenty-ninth year of Narasimhadēva, the gift of a lamp by a merchant.

**234.** 356 of 1896.—On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1201, third year of Pratāpa-vīra Narasimhadēva, the gift of land by a military officer.

\* The inscription gives the connection between the descendants of Rājarāja Narēndra and the Gaṅga kings. It gives this genealogy :—



**235.** 357 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south and east faces. Records in Ś. 1340 gift of land for a lamp.

**236.** 358 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the forty-sixth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, west and south faces. Records in Ś. 1267, twenty-second year of Pratāpa-vīra-Naranarasimhadēva, gift of land. Mentions Chikati.

**237.** 359 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1199 the gift of 50 ewes for lamp by Purushōttamadēva, son of Rājarājadēva and brother of Vijayāditya II, mentioned in No. 230. [See *Ep. Ind.*, V, pp. 34-5 and the genealogical tree given as note to No. 230.]

**238.** 360 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1327 gift of gold for offerings.

**239.** 361 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the forty-seventh pillar in the same maṇṭapa, west face. Records in Ś. 1291 gift of land by Harichandana, son of Rāmadēva, of the race of the Sun.

**240.** 362 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in the thirty-third year of Vīra-Narasimhadēva gift of land.

**241.** 363 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the forty-eighth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, west face. Records that in the reign of Vīra-Narasimhadēva in Ś. 1215, eighteenth year, the gift of a lamp was made by an inhabitant of Nagara.

**242.** 364 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1291 the gift of cows.

**243.** 365 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the forty-ninth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, north face. A record of the reign of Pratāpavijaya-Purushōttamadēva in Ś. 1392, seventh year, regarding the gift of silver vessels and chāmaras by an inhabitant of Pālakoṇḍa. [According to Hunter Purushōttama ruled from 1379 to 1504. He was the man who invaded Conjeeveram and carried away the king's daughter as captive in order to be wedded to Jagannātha's sweeper. See No. 152 above.]

**244.** 366 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west and south faces. Records in the seventh year of the Gajapati king, Pratāpa-Purushōttamadēva, in Ś. 1393, Khara, gift of land by the same person. See No. 243 above.

**245.** 367 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west, south and east faces. A record of the eighteenth year of Vīra-Naranarasimhadēva, Ś. 1215, Thursday, fullmoon of Rishabha, corresponding, according to Kielhorn, to 21st May, A.D. 1293. Records gift of gold by Naraharitrtha. See No. 168 above and *Ep. Ind.*, VI, pp. 267-8.

**246.** 368 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the fiftieth pillar in the same maṇṭapa, north face. Records in Ś. 1393, Khara, the gift of land.

**247.** 369 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south and east faces. Records in Ś. 1186 (Friday, Kanyā Krishṇa-Trayodaśi) corresponding, according to Kielhorn, to 19th September, A.D. 1264, gift of gold by Naraharitīrtha. See Nos. 168 and 245 and *Ep. Ind.*, VI, p. 266.

**248.** 370 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, west face. A record in Ś. 1186, connected with the preceding inscription.

**249.** 371 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the first pillar in the first row of the Asthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1154 gift of a lamp by a merchant.

**250.** 372 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the same row, east, north and west faces. Muhammad Quli Padshah (of Golkonda) records in Ś. 1526, Krōdhin, the gift of the village Kūrmum by a feudatory named Aśvarāya, who had defeated Mukunda-Bāhubalēndra, the famous Telugu usurper of the Gajapati sovereignty. See Gt. 764 and Cg. 1175. According to Sterling the usurpation took place in 1550. According to Hunter Mukunda-dēva ruled from 1551 to 1559.

**251.** 373 of 1896.—On the fourth pillar in the second row of the same maṇṭapa, south face. A Sanskrit record in Ś. 1182. (Damaged.)

**252.** 374 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the right of the north gate of the same temple. Records in Ś. 1163 the gift of gold for offerings.

**253.** 375 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the right of the north gate of the same temple. A record of Vīra-Narasimha-dēva in Ś. 1204, seventh year. (Now damaged.)

**254.** 376 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On a slab to the right of the north gate of the same temple. A damaged record, dated Ś. 1170.

**255.** 377 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On a pillar at the second entrance to the temple from the south. Records in Ś. 1274, Śubha-krit (wrong), that a certain Narasimhabhārati made over certain land, which he had received from the king, to his pupils.

**256.** 378 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the left of the south entrance to the Bhōgamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1127 the gift of a lamp.

**257.** 379 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On a slab to the left of the south entrance to the Bhōgamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records the gift of a lamp.

**258.** 380 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the left of the south entrance to the Bhōgamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1035, thirty-eighth year of the Gaṅga king, Ananta-varma-Chōḍagaṅgadeva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp.

**259.** 381 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same slab, east face. Records in Ś. 1128, eleventh year of the Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.

**260.** 382 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the right of the same entrance. Records in Ś. 10 (71), ninth year of the Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.

**261.** 383 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the right of the same entrance. A record of the Gaṅga king Anantavarma-Madhukāmārṇavadēva in Ś. 1071, fourth year. (A much damaged record.) [See No. 355 below. *Madhukāmārṇava* was evidently a surname of Anantavarma. For another surname Jaṭeśvara see No. 329 below.]

**262.** 384 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1074, seventh year of Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp. [See No. 355 below.]

**263.** 385 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1074, seventh year of Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp. [See No. 355 below.]

**264.** 386 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1065, sixty-eighth year of Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp.

#### GOOMSUR TALUK.

##### *Buguda.*

**265.** The C.P. grant of Mādhavarman, Sainyabhīta II. A record in Nāgari character and Sanskrit language, mentioning the grant of a village in "Gudḍa" district and opening with the following genealogical account of the donor:—

Puṇḍasēna  
(ruler of Kālīṅga)  
|  
Sailōdbhava  
(real founder of the family).  
||  
Raṇabhīta.  
|  
Sainyabhīta I.  
||  
Yaśobhīta.

Sainyabhīta II or Mādhavarman.

[The double line denotes mere descent and the single line a son or successor.] The inscription is to the effect that, from his residence at Kaingōḍa, Mādhavarman informed his officials and

people that, on a solar eclipse, he gave the village of Puipīna in Kadirā *Paṭṭaka* in *Guddavishaya*, to the Bhaṭṭa Vāmana, son of Ādityadēva and grandson of Vāmana. See *Madr. Ep. Rep.*, 1890 (October, p. 2) and *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, 41—6, and *Ibid.*, Vol. VII pp. 100—2, which corrects a mistake in the former.

*Payakirāyapuram (Payakarapalli ?).*

266. A record of Mukundadēva in Raudri, chaitra-bahula 5, relating that Nārāyaṇa sur Harichandana gave the village to Goḍamarti Kūrmāchāryalu of the Kāśyapa-gōtra and Kaṇva Śākha. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 219—20.

ICHCHHĀPURAM TALUK.

*Brindāvana Chandrapūr.*

267. A C.P. grant of Vīra Śrī Purushōttama Anaṅgabhimadēva Kēsari in Sam. 52, Mithuna 5, Āshāḍhaśuddha 7, Friday, to Jōgidāsa Brahmachāri, of the above village. He built a matha there and settled a number of Brahmans each having his share. See *Mack. MSS.*, Bk. XIV (Brown's No. 983 and Oppert's No. 15 6-2).

*Kulamaṇipuram.*

268. A.C.P. grant of Gajapati Gauraveśvara Karnātakula Baḍageśvara, Indradyumnāvatāra, Mahāvīra Mantrapratāpa Śrī Vīra Viśveśvara, in Mēsha 18, Vaiśākha Śuddha, Sunday, lunar eclipse. Records the grant of the above village with the eight kinds of enjoyment to Baṇḍāgara Gaṅgarāja of the Kauśika-gōtra, Rīgvēda and Kaṇva Śākha "with the consent of Kulamaṇi Rājēndradēva." *Ibid.*, No. I, pp. 1—3.

269. A grant of Virēśvaradēva Mahārāya in Samasta 53 (?), Kārttika 10, Śrāvaṇa Śuddha 11, Saturday, to Appikaṇṭla Kamaṃya Bhukta of the Śāṇḍilyagōtra and Yajurvēda. A house and lands were granted, besides lands for other Brahmans with the consent of Śrīkrīṣṇachandra Rājēndradēva. *Ibid.*

270. Another grant of the same king in Samasta 55 (?), in Dhanu 27, Pushya Śuddha 11, Sunday, to Viśvāvadhāni Sarvaṇṇa-bhaṭṭulu with the consent of the same chief. *Ibid.*

271. A grant of the same king in Samasta 88 (?), Mithuna 20, to Mallēśvara Bhaṭṭa. He was given lands in various villages with the consent of the same chief. *Ibid.*

272. Another grant of the same king in year 39 in Simha 21 to Amalēśvara Bhaṭṭa with the consent of Kulamaṇi Rājēndradēva. *Ibid.*

273. Records that Śrī-Pitāmbhara Dharēndradēva gave in Samasta 12 year (?), Kumbha 20, Phalguna Bahula 6, Friday, two villages to Jagannāthabhaṭṭa and Subramaṇya Bhaṭṭa. *Ibid.*

*Lōkanādhapuram (Lōkanāthapuram).*

**274.** A grant of Mukundadēva in Samasta 27, in Mēsha 16, Vaiśākha-amāvāsyā, Sunday, solar eclipse to Gurukādhpati Gōsāyi for living there and blessing him and his people. The village was divided into six parts and allotted to six people. "The consent of Lōkanātha Ravutta Gāru." *Ibid.*

*Muktāpuram.*

**275.** A grant of Mukundadēva in Samasta 4 ? Mīnam 30, Chaitra Śuddha 15, Sunday, to Harisēvakhawantrarāya of the Bhāradvājagotra and Rīgveda. The gift was really made by Muktamāla Śrīpatamahādēvi, the queen. The village was given for a Śrōtriyam rent of 8 rupees. *Ibid.*

*Birojogonāthopūr.*

**276.** A record of Virākēśvara Mahārāja in Samasta 12, Mēsham 20, Vaiśākha Śuddha 8, Friday. Records gift of the village to Raghunātha Sāntarāya Mahāpātra by Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Jagannātha Harichandana. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 250-51.

*Boghadi Madhusūdanapuram.*

**277.** A record of Virākēśvaradēva in year 25, Karkāṭaka Śravaṇa Śuddha 15, Saturday, lunar eclipse, relating that the Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Madhusūdana Harichandana Jagadēva gave the village of Bogaḍa in his name to its people. See *Ibid.*, pp. 238-42.

*Bono Raghunāthapuram.*

**278.** A record of Śrī Rāmachandradēva Mahārāja in Samasta 4, Kumbha 20, Chaitra bahuḷa 2, Friday, giving to a Paramaguru the title-deed of the village. See *Ibid.* pp. 246-48.

*Chondromādeipur (Chandramādevipuram).*

**279.** Records in the reign of Virākēśvaradēva in year 11, Mēsha 20, Vaiśākha bahuḷa 30, Monday, solar eclipse, that the Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Jagannātha Harichandana gave the village to Nandadāsa and people. *Ibid.*, p. 243.

*Chodiāpada Krustnodāsapur (Chadavaḍa alias Kṛishṇadāsapura).*

**280.** A record of Purushōttamadēva Mahārāja, in year 5, Mēsham 30, Vaiśākha Śuddha 15, Wednesday, lunar eclipse, relating gift of the village to Chandrasekhara Paramaguru and people with the consent of the Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Kṛishṇa Niśśāṅkagāru. *Ibid.*, pp. 230-32.

*Chhochina Jāgannāthapur (Chābinna Jāgannathapur).*

**281.** Records that in the fifth year of Virakēśvaradēva, in Vriṣchika 19, Mārgaśīra-bahula 30, Monday, a Dīkshita who was the son of Gōvindaratha Gōsayi and grandson of Śrīnivāsa ratha Dīkshita gave 100 *Bharaṇas* to Vasuratha Rāju Guru with the consent of Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Śrī Jagannātha Harichandana Jagadēvagāru. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 222--26.

*Chondi Ramochondropur (Tsundi Rāmachandrapuram).*

**282.** A record of Dibba Śīngadēva Mahārāja in Samasta 5, Makaram 29, Māghaśuddha 15, Wednesday, lunar eclipse, relating the gift of the village to Guru Sāntarāyaḍu and other people. *Ibid.*, pp. 226-7.

*Gowradeipūr (Gauridēvipuram).*

**283.** A record of the Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Rāmachandra Mahārāja in Samasta 5, Karkāṭaka 30, Śravaṇabahula 5, Wednesday. Records that he gave the village to Vasurathagāru and people in twelve parts. *Ibid.*, pp. 244-5.

*Jēmadeipur (Jāmadāyipuram).*

**284.** A record of Divya Śīngadēva Mahārāja in year 9, Tula 15, Kārttikabahula 15, Saturday. Records that the Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Rāmachandra Harichandana Jagadēva gave the village to Vanamāli Śatavastugāru and people. *Ibid.*, pp. 245-6.

*Nenli Śrīnivāsapur.*

**285.** A record of Rāmachandradēva Mahārāja in year 5, Tula 17, Kārttikabahula 30, Monday, recording gift of the village to Śrīnivāsaratha Dīkshita and people by Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Dhanañjaya Harichandana dēva. *Ibid.*, pp. 252-3.

*Nunighāti Gōpināthapuram.*

**286.** Records that Gōpināthadēva Mahārāja gave in year 11, Mēsha 13, Vaiśākhabahula 30, Monday, solar eclipse, lands to Dhanañjaya Nedinānta Rao for effecting his cure from paleness. *Ibid.*, pp. 234-5.

*Prāṇadēvipuram (Pranodeipur).*

**287.** A record of Śrī Virakēśvara Mahārāja in year 5, Makara 3, Pushyaśuddha 15, lunar eclipse, recording gift to Dharma Paraṇaguru with the consent of Prāṇadēvi Santanagāri. *Ibid.*, pp. 235-7.



*Sāntarāpūru.*

**288.** A record of Viraśri Rāmachandradēva Mahārāja in Samasta 11, Vrishabha 25, Jyēshthaśuddha 3, Wednesday, relating gift to Vāsuvatharāja Guru Mahāpātra and others of the village of Sāntarāpūru with the consent of Aragaḍa Rājyādhipati Raghunātha Harisyandana Jagadēva. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 260-2.

*Sunyō Rāmachandrapuram.*

**289.** A record of the second year of Narasimhadēva, Mahārāja, Mēsham 2, Vaiśākha-Śuddha 10, Tuesday, granting the village, for the donor's long life, to Dhaniratha Gāru and others. See *Ibid.*, pp. 249-50.

PARLĀKIMEDI TALUK.

*Achyutapuram.*

**290.** "The Achyutapuram plates of Indravarma I," so called because the plates were in the hands of a resident of Achyutapuram near Mukhalingam. Records a gift of land made at Kaliṅganagara by the Kaliṅga-Gaṅga king Indravarma *alias* Rājasimha during the sun's progress to the north, on the new moon of Chaitra, in the eighty-seventh year of the dynasty. The object of the grant was a field in the village of Siddhārtaka in the District of Varāhavartini and it was given to a Brāhman of the Chāṇḍōgya school, with the privilege of using the Rājatatāka (king's tank) for irrigation. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 127-30, where Dr. Hultzsch edits it. He believes that the king of this record is Indravarma I *alias* Rājasimha, whose inscription is published by Dr. Fleet in *Ind. Antq.*, Vol. XIV, pp. 131 f.]

*Mukhalingam.*

This village has been identified by Mr. G. V. Ramamurti with Kāliṅganagara, the capital of the Gaṅga kings of Kāliṅga. See *Madras Journal*, 1889-94, p. 68. He shows that the two temples of Mukhalingēśvara and Bhīmēśvara formerly bore the names of Madhukēśvara and Aniyaṅka—Bhīmēśvara, that the former was founded by the Gaṅga Kāmārṇava II and the latter by Vajrahasta II. See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, No. 24.

**291.** 140 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a pillar to the left of the entrance to the central shrine of the Mukhalingēśvara temple. A Telugu record of the Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075-1146), dated in Ś. 1024, twenty-eighth year. Mentions his E. Chāḷukya contemporary Vira-Chōḍadēva. [Anantavarma came to the throne in A.D. 1075. He reigned for 72 years.]

**292.** 141 of 1896.—(Uriya.) On a pillar to the right of the same entrance, north face. A record of the Gajapati king Pratāpa Kapilēśvaradēva (1452-79). See *Antiquities*, II, p. 207 and No. 162 above.

**293.** 142 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1056 the gift of a lamp.

**294.** 143 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east, face. Records in Ś. 1049, fifty-third year of the Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) the gift of a lamp.

**295.** 144 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1049, fifty-third year of the Gaṅga king, Sōḍagaṅga-dēva the gift of a lamp.

**296.** 145 of 1896.—On the same pillar, east face. A damaged record in Nagari, of the Gaṅga king Anantavarman *alias* Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146).

**297.** 146 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1030, in Sanskrit and Telugu, the gift of a lamp by Somaḷamahādēvi, queen of the Gaṅga king.

**298.** 147 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the first pillar in the right row of the Asthānamantapa in the same temple, north face. The Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) records the gift of a lamp.

**299.** 148 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the first pillar in the right row of the Asthānamantapa in the same temple, north face. Dated in the reign of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146). Records the gift of two lamps by an inhabitant of Bikkivrōlu.

**300.** 149 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the first pillar in the right row of the Asthānamantapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1054, fifty-eighth year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva the gift of a lamp. Mentions Chōḍagaṅgadēva.

**301.** 150 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the first pillar in the right row of the Asthānamantapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1059, the gift of a lamp by Daṇḍanāyaka.

**302.** 151 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1050, fifty-fourth year of the Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146) the gift of a lamp.

**303.** 152 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1047, fiftieth year of the Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅga-dēva (1075—1146) the gift of a lamp.

**304.** 153 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. A record of the reign of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146). Records in Ś. 1055, his fifty-ninth year, the gift of a lamp by the wife of Chōḍagaṅgadēva's younger brother.

**305.** 154 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. A record of the Gaṅga king. Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) in Ś. 1056.

**306.** 155 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in fifty-seventh year (of the same king) the gift of a lamp. (Beginning lost.)

307. 156 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1051 (1075—1146) fifty-fifth year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.

308. 157 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. The Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgaḍēva, records the gift of a lamp. (Date doubtful.)

309. 158 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, south face. Records in Ś. 1042 the gift of a lamp by a Brāhmaṇa.

310. 159 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. A record of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) *alias* Chōḍagaṅgaḍēva in Ś. 1033, thirty-seventh year. (End built in.)

311. 160 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), records in Ś. 1052 the gift of a lamp.

312. 161 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1048 the gift of a lamp.

313. 162 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1047, fifty-first year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.

314. 163 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in the thirty-seventh year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.

315. 164 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1062, sixty-fifth year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp.

316. 165 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1053, fifty-seventh year of the Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgaḍēva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp.

317. 166 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1048, fifty-third year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp. [The inscription shows that the king ascended the throne or became co-regent in Ś. 985, i.e., three years earlier than the date given in his copper-plate grant.]

318. 167 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1020, twenty-third year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp.

319. 168 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1054 the gift of a lamp. • • • • •

**320.** 169 of 1895.—(Sanskrit.) On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1055 the gift of a lamp by a superintendent of salt mines and minister of Vikrama-Gaṅga to the temple of Madhukēśvara at Kalingavaninagara. See note to the next epigraph.

**321.** 170 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1068 the gift of lamp by another minister of Vikramagaṅga to the temple of Madhukēśvara at Kalingadeśanagara [Vikramagaṅga was evidently a contemporary of Anantavarma.]

**322.** 171 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records the gift of a lamp. (Beginning built in.)

**323.** 172 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar east face. Records in Ś. 1045? the gift of a lamp; mentions Chōḍagaṅga.

**324.** 173 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1043, forty-fifth year, in the reign of the Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1045—1146), the gift of a lamp.

**325.** 174 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in the fifty-ninth year of the Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp.

**326.** 175 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in the fifty-eighth year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.

**327.** 176 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in Ś. 1061, the gift of a lamp.

**328.** 177 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in the forty-ninth year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) in Ś. 1045, the gift of a lamp.

**329.** 178 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. A record of Jaṭeśvaradēva, dated in Ś. 1070, third year, about the gift of a lamp. [Jaṭeśvara was apparently the surname of that Anantavarma who succeeded Chōḍagaṅga in 1146.]

**330.** 179 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, west face. A record of Ś. 1062. (Much damaged.)

**331.** 180 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, south face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, records in Ś. 1109, twenty-second year, a gift of land by the maṇḍalika Purushōttama.

**332.** 181 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records the gift of a lamp by the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva.

**333.** 182 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), records in his seventy-third year the gift of a lamp.

**334.** 183 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), records the gift of a lamp. (Date doubtful.)

**335.** 184 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1041 the gift of a lamp by a minister of Chōḍagaṅga (1075—1146).

**336.** 185 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. Records in Ś. 1055, fifty-ninth year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), the gift of land in Varāhavartani.

**337.** 186 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, north face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), records the gift of a lamp.

**338.** 187 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same east face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), records in Ś. 1056, fifty-ninth year, the gift of a lamp.

**339.** 188 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar east face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, records in his fifty-ninth year the gift of a lamp.

**340.** 189 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1056, fifty-eighth year of Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp by a writer from Arśavilli.

**341.** 190 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, east face. Records the gift of a lamp by a merchant.

**342.** 191 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records in the ninth year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp by an officer.

**343.** 192 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the fourth pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, west face. A record of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva. (Damaged.)

**344.** 193 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the fourth pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, west face. Records in Ś. 1058, sixty-first year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.

**345.** 194 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, west face. Records in the fifty-seventh year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.

**346.** 195 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, west face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, records the gift of a lamp.

- 347.** 196 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1063, the gift of land in Varāhavartani by a military officer.
- 348.** 197 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1062 the gift of a lamp.
- 349.** 198 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1064 the gift of a lamp.
- 350.** 199 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1054, sixty-eighth year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp.
- 351.** 200 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, north face. Records in Ś. 1065 the gift of land.
- 352.** 201 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the fourth pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1060, sixty-third year of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp.
- 353.** 202 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the fourth pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1057 the gift of lamp.
- 354.** 203 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the fourth pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1062 the gift of a lamp by the queen of Gaṅgēś-varadēva.
- 355.** 204 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, records in Ś. 1070, third year, the gift of a lamp. This king, points out Dr. Hultsch, must have been the successor of Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga who ruled for seventy-two years till Ś. 1069. See Nos. 261 and 329 above.
- 356.** 205 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146), records in Ś. 1060, sixty-fourth year, the gift of a lamp.
- 357.** 206 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1050 the gift of a lamp.
- 358.** 207 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the third pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records the gift of a lamp.
- 359.** 208 *of* 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the third pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1015 the gift of a lamp by a minister of Chōḍagaṅga (1075—1146).
- 360.** 209 *of* 1896.—(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. A record in Ś. 1244. • •

**361.** 210 of 1896.--(Sanskrit.) On the third pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1032 the gift of a lamp by Lakshmi, queen of a Gaṅga king (Anantavarman).

**362.** 211 of 1896.--(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the third pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1035 the gift of a lamp by Prithivīmahādēvi, another queen of Chōḍagaṅga (1075—1146).

**363.** 212 of 1896.--(Telugu.) On the third pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1054, the gift of bells, etc.

**364.** 213 of 1896.--(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. The Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1055 the gift of a lamp.

**365.** 214 of 1896.--(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in the reign of the Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgadēva, in Ś. 1089, the gift of a lamp by a dancing girl.

**366.** 215 of 1896.--(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1035 gift of a lamp by a queen of Chōḍagaṅga (1075—1146).

**367.** 216 of 1896.--(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1100? the gift of a lamp to the temple of Madhukēśa on the bank of the Vamśadhāra.

**368.** 217 of 1896.--(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1215, the gift of a lamp.

**369.** 218 of 1896.--(Telugu.) On the same pillar, west face. Records the gift of a lamp.

**370.** 219 of 1896.--(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. The Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1057, fifty-ninth year, the gift of a lamp.

**371.** 220 of 1896.--(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. The Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1053, fifty-seventh year, the gift of a lamp ; mentions Varāhavartani.

**372.** 221 of 1896.--(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1045, forty-eighth year of the Gaṅga king, Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146), the gift of a lamp by a military officer.

**373.** 222 of 1896.--(Telugu.) On the second pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple, south face. The Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1046, forty-ninth year, the gift of a lamp. • • • • •

**374.** 223 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1047, the gift of a lamp by a servant of Vīra Chōḍadēva, the E. Chālukyan.

**375.** 224 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. The Gaṅga king Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1045, forty-ninth year, the gift of a lamp.

**376.** 225 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. A record of the Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) in his forty-fifth year. (End obliterated.)

**377.** 226 of 1896.—On the same pillar, east face. A damaged record in Telugu.

**378.** 227 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the first pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamantapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1066, the gift of a lamp by a military officer.

**379.** 228 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the first pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamantapa in the same temple, south face. Records in Ś. 1053, the gift of lamp to the temple of Madhu-kēśvara in Kaliṅgadēśanagara by a servant of the Chālukya-Gaṅga king.

**380.** 229 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the first pillar in the left row of the Āsthānamantapa in the same temple, south face. The Gaṅga king Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1053, fifty-seventh year, the gift of a lamp.

**381.** 230 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the same pillar, east face. Records in Ś. 1052, the gift of a lamp by a minister of Chōḍagaṅga and inhabitant of Dākshārāma to the temple of Madhu-kēśvara at Trikaliṅgavaninagara.

**382.** 231 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. The Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) records in his fifty-third year, the gift of a lamp.

**383.** 232 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. A record of the Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva in his fifty-eighth year. (Damaged.)

**384.** 233 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same pillar, east face. A record of Ś. 1291. (Damaged.)

**385.** 234 of 1896.—(Telugu.) Left of the entrance into the Āsthānamantapa in the same temple. The Gaṅga king Chōḍagaṅgadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1043, forty-fifth year, the gift of a lamp.

**386.** 235 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) Left of the entrance into the Āsthānamantapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1015, the gift of a lamp by a military officer.

**387.** 236 of 1896.—(Telugu.) Right of the entrance into the Āsthānamantapa in the same temple. The Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1061, sixty-fourth year, the gift of a lamp.



**388.** 237 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) Right of the entrance into the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1013 the gift of a lamp to the temple of Madhukēśvara at Gōkarṇa.

**389.** 238 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the left door-pillar of the entrance into the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1077, the gift of a lamp.

**390.** 239 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the left door-pillar of the entrance into the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1064, the gift of a lamp by Umāvallabha, the son of the Gaṅga king.

**391.** 240 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the left door-pillar of the entrance into the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1065 the gift of a lamp.

**392.** 241 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the left door-pillar of the entrance into the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1067, the gift of a lamp.

**393.** 242 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the right door-pillar of the same entrance. The Gaṅga king Anantavarṇadēva records in Ś. 1097, the gift of a lamp.

**394.** 243 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the right door-pillar of the same entrance. Records in Ś. 1085, the gift of a lamp.

**395.** 244 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the left of the second entrance into the same temple, west face. The Gaṅga king Anantavarṇadēva (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1005, eighth year, the gift of a lamp.

**396.** 245 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the left of the second entrance into the same temple, west face. Records in Ś. 1014, the gift of a lamp.

**397.** 246 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the same slab, north face. The Gaṅga king Anantavarṇadēva, records in Ś. 1004, eighth year, the gift of a lamp.

**398.** 247 of 1896.—On a slab to the right of the same entrance. A record in Uriya.

**399.** 248 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On a slab to the left of the main entrance into the same temple. Records in Ś. 990 the gift by the queen of Vajrahasta, who was the daughter of a Haihaya king. [Vajrahasta was the grandfather of Anantavarṇa.]

**400.** 249 of 1896.—(Sanskrit, Nāgari.) On a slab to the right of the same entrance. Records in the thirty-ninth year of the Gaṅga king Anantavarṇa-Vajrahastadēva, the gift of a lamp by the wife of a military officer.

**401.** 250 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the south wall of the Kūḇēra shrine in the same temple. A record of the Gaṅga king

Anantavarmadēva. (A damaged record, the date of which is doubtful.)

402. 251 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the east wall of the same shrine. Records in Ś. 1002, the gift of a lamp.

403. 252 of 1896.—(Telugu in old archaic characters.) On the south wall of the Vāyudēva shrine in the same temple. Mentions Samsārabhītadēva.

404. 253 of 1896.—On the east wall of the same shrine. A Telugu record in old archaic characters.

405. 254 of 1896.—(Telugu.) Left of the southern entrance into the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records the gift of a lamp.

406. 255 of 1896.—(Telugu.) Left of the southern entrance into the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1100, the gift of a lamp.

407. 256 of 1896.—(Telugu.) Right of the same entrance. Records in Ś. 1078, the gift of a lamp.

408. 257 of 1896.—On a slab in the Nṛsiṃhasvāmi Matha at Mukhalingam. A Nāgari record of Anantavarma-Vajrahastadēva of the Gaṅga dynasty, dated thirty-second year. (Damaged.)

409. 258 of 1896.—(Telugu.) Left of the east entrance into the Bhīmēśvara temple at Mukhalingam. Records in Ś. 1107, the gift of a lamp to the temple of Aniyāṅkabhīmēśvara.

410. 259 of 1896.—(Telugu.) Right of the same entrance. Records in Ś. 1064, sixty-seventh year of Anantavarmadēva, the gift of a lamp to the same temple by a writer from Ippili.

411. 260 of 1896.—(Telugu.) Right of the same entrance. Records in Ś. 1014, the gift of a lamp to the same temple.

412. 261 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1062, the gift of a lamp to the same temple by a military officer.

413. 262 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1065, the gift of a lamp to the same temple.

414. 263 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1065, the gift of a lamp to the same temple.

415. 264 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. Records in Ś. 1062, the gift of a lamp to the same temple.

416. 265 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the left of the southern entrance into the Āsthānamaṇṭapa in the same temple. The Gaṅga king Anantavarmadēva (1165—?) records in Ś. 1110, twenty-third year, the gift of a land to the same temple.

**417.** 266 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the right of the same entrance. This Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva (apparently different from his namesake in No. 416) records in Ś. 1093, third year, the gift of a land to the same temple.

**418.** 267 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the south face of No. 416. Records in Ś. 991, the gift of a lamp to the same temple.

**419.** 268 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On the west face of No. 416. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, records the gift of a lamp to the same temple by an inhabitant of Dīrgāsī.

**420.** 269 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the left of the second entrance into the central shrine of the same temple. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, the successor of Anantavarma Chōḍagaṅga (1075—1146) records in Ś. 1070, third year, the gift of a lamp to the same temple. See No. 355 above.

**421.** 270 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the left of the second entrance into the central shrine of the same temple. The Gaṅga king, Anantavarmadēva, records in Ś. 1077, tenth year, the gift of a lamp to the same temple. [The king was the successor of Chōḍagaṅga who ruled from 1075 to 1146. See No. 355 above.]

*Parlākimedi.*

**422.** A C.P. grant of the reign of a Gaṅga king, Vajrahasta (similar to the grants of the Gaṅga kings Indravarman, Dēvēndravarman and Satyavarman). Records that while he was residing at Kalinganagara, his minister (?) Dāraparāja, son of Chōḷa Kāmādhīrāja and regent of "the five districts (*Pañchavishaya*), issued an order to the cultivators and householders (*kuṭumbis*) of Laṅka-kōṇa to the effect that, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, he gave away the village of Hossaṇḍi to a soldier who is said to be an ornament of the Naggari Śāluki family. [Dr. Kielhorn would assign the inscription on palæographical grounds to the eleventh century, to Vajrahasta V (*Circa* 1035—70), "the grandfather of Anantavarman Chōḍa Gaṅga who was anointed king on the 17th February A.D. 1078." See *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, pp. 220—224 and Gj. 143-A above.

SŌMPĒTA TALUK.

(Mandasa Zamindari.)

*Mahēndragiri.\**

The Gokarṇeśvara temple at the top of the hill was sacred to the early Gaṅga kings of Kalinga. Besides this there are the two temples of Yudhishtira and Bhīma.

\* This historic place is situated 32 miles south-west of Berhampur and 4 miles off Harivaram in Mandasa Zamindari in Sōmpēta taluk. For the temples, the caign-like huts and other antiquities of the place see *Antiquities*, pp. 5-6. • • •

**423.** 394 of 1896.—(Sanskrit and Telugu.) On a slab to the right of the entrance to the Kuntī shrine in the Gōkarnēśvara temple. Records in Ś. 1045 the gift of a lamp to the temple of Mahēndrēśvara.

**424.** 395 of 1896.—(Telugu.) On a slab to the left of the same entrance. A record of the Gaṅga king, Anantavarma-Chōḍagaṅgadēva in Ś. 1055, sixtieth year. Details the gift of a lamp by an inhabitant of Araśavillī to the temple of Gōkarnēśvara on the Mahēndra hill.

**425.** 396 of 1896.—(Sanskrit.) At the entrance to the Yudhishthira temple on Mahēndragiri. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājēndra Chōḷa saying that after defeating his brother-in-law Vimalāditya (1015--22), he set up a pillar of victory on the Mahēndra mountain. Emblems of the Chōḷa and the Pāṇḍyan feudatory (i.e., the tiger and two fishes) are engraved below the inscription.

**426.** 397 of 1896.—(Tamil.) On three stones lying near the Kuntī shrine on Mahēndragiri. A record of the Chōḷa king Rājēndra Chōḷa. Tamil version of the preceding inscription.

#### TEKKALI TALUK.

##### *Gōḍāvaripuram.*

**427.** A record of the third year of Śrī Mukunda dēva, Raudri, Chaitra Śuddha 15th Wednesday, lunar eclipse. Records that Śrī Nārāyaṇa Harichandana Dēvagāru gave the village of Gōḍāvaripuram as Śrōtriyam to Kamalalōchanabhaṭṭamiśra of Kaṇva Śākha and Lōhitāyanatasagōtra. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 218-9.

##### *Śivarāmapuram.*

**428.** A record of Śrī Mukunda dēva in year 23, Bhava, Māgha Śuddha 12, Tuesday, relating that Śrī Nārāyaṇa sūr Harischandra dēva gave the village to Viśvanapallī Hanūmān Bhaṭṭu of Kaṇḍinya Gōtra and Yajus-Śākha as a Śrōtriyam. *Loc. Rec.*, Vol. 59, pp. 215-6.



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